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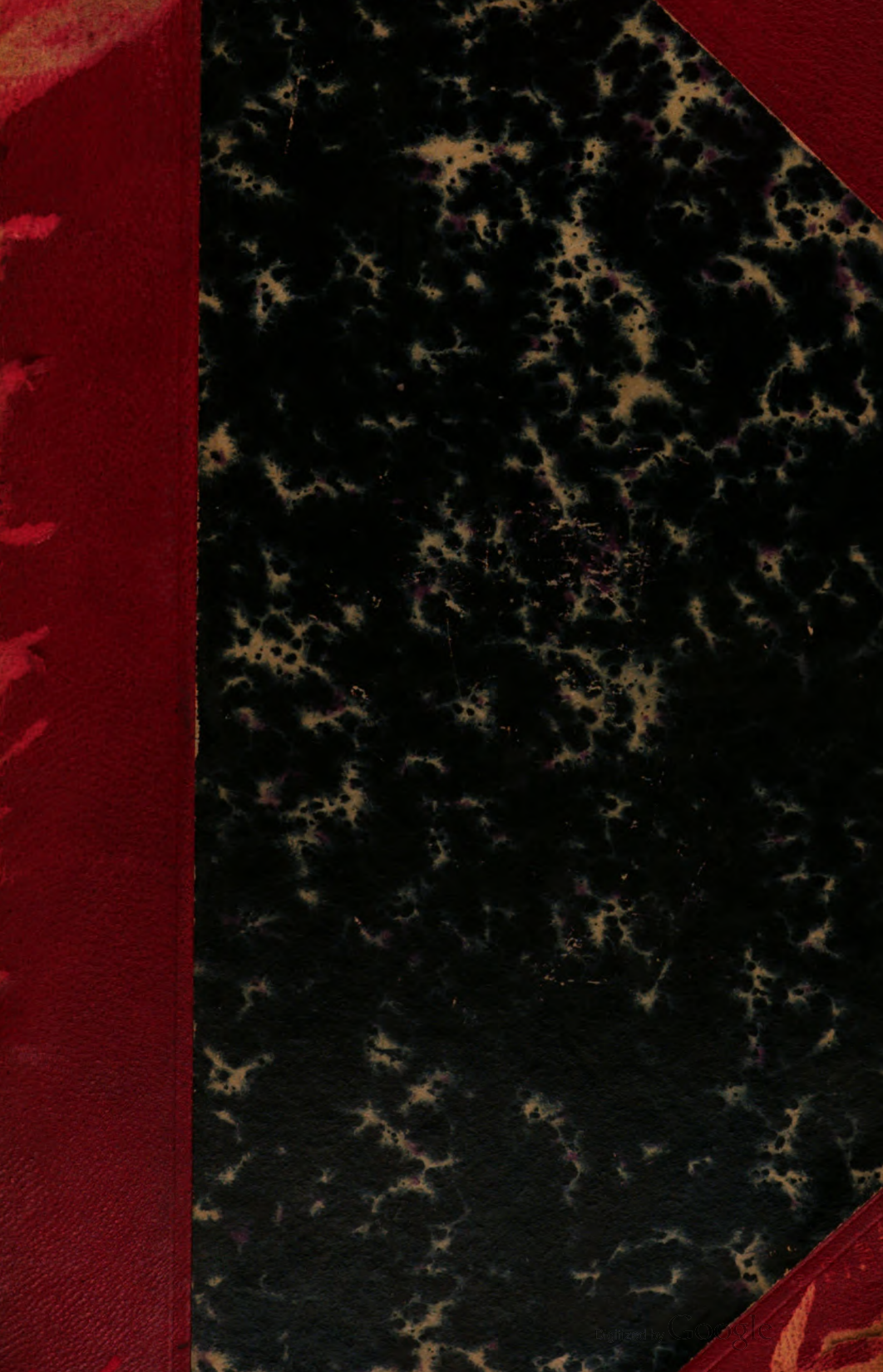

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COL. EDWARD DIGGES,
Died March 22, 1769.

SUSANNA DIGGES,
Born 1674; Died 1708.

GOV. EDWARD DIGGES,
Born 1621; Died March 15, 1676.

TOMBSTONES AT BELLFIELD, LOOKING TOWARD YORK RIVER.

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William and Mary College

Quarterly Historical Magazine

Vol. XV. JULY, 1906. No. 1.

JOURNAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

(Continued from Vol. XIV., 246.)

William and Mary College, May 27th, 1775.

James Innis, William Yates, Joseph Eggleston, John White, William Steptoe, Thomas Evans, Granville Smith, and James Monroe. } Compl.ts

Maria Digges. } Def.t

To the Hon.ble & Rev:d the Commissary, Emanuel Jones, John Dixon, Samuel Henley, Thomas Gwatkin, & James Madison. Professors of the College of William and Mary:

The humble Petition of the ushers & students of the s.d College.

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are all of them most sincerely interested in the Welfare of this College, as they conceive that the Prosperity & success of it is an object of the greatest Importance to their Country.

Art: 1.st That your Petitioners are much grieved & exceedingly sorry to observe the repeated Acts of Extravagance, Partiality & unwarrantable Insolence, as well as the grossest Neglect of Duty in the Mistress of the College.

Art: 2.d That she has kept a sumptuous Table at the very time that the Provisions in the Hall were scarce & intolerable,

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is a fact too notorious to be deny'd—Her Partiality to her Brother in indulging him in all the Delicacies & conveniences of the College is well known—It can be proved too that he has part of the public Stores, such as Candles.

(234)

Art: 3.d That not contented with a prodigal Consumption of Provisions within the Walls of the College, she has been detected in sending Vegetables, Meat, and other Articles out of the College to the People of the Town.

Art: 4.th That she has intrusted the Keys of the Store Room to the Slaves to which they have been seen to have free Ingress & Egress.

Art: 5.th That she has often interposed in the Affairs of the College not at all appertaining to her Province.

Art: 6.th That she has more than once unprovoked treated the Gentlemen of the College with scurrilous Language, and by malevolent & unjust Insinuations promoted Discord among the Residents of it.—Besides which too she claims so uncontroulable a Power over the Domesticks as often from no other Motive than Caprice to prohibit the Ushers and Students from having one to perform the most necessary Offices.

Art: 7.th That the Losses in the Laundrey have been particularly great since Miss Digges' Management, and for which no Remedy can be obtained.

Art: 8.th That the Boys have been often neglected when sick & that the Nurse appointed to tend on sick persons has been employ'd in performing the Duties of the Mistress herself, in Neglect of her own proper Duty.

(235)

Art: 9.th That the Mistress did of her own power only hire and appoint a Woman to officiate in the Office of a Cook without any special Order from the Society for that purpose, & that she has supported the said Woman in the most contumelious Behaviour almost to the whole College.

Under all these disagreeable Circumstances your Petitioners sincerely lamenting the deplorable State to which the College must be reduced by a longer Toleration of such enormous Prac-

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tices, which have already created a general Murmur & Discontent throughout the College, thought it would be highly proper & strictly their Duty to apply to you the Guardians & Protectors of the College to lay a State of their present Grievances before you & pray that the Causes of them may be removed. They therefore beg you would take the Premises under your immediate Consideration, & direct that your Petitioners with their Witnesses may be heard in support of their Allegations.

After mature Consideration of the above Allegations, the President & Professors agreed that the Ushers & Students should be severally sent for to hear what they had to say in Support thereof. The following is a true Copy taken down immediately in their own words.

Viz.
(236)

Mr. Innis.

Art: 1st. Knows nothing about it.

Art: 2nd. Does not know whether it was the provisions of the College, but supposes it was. Has frequently seen a Variety of Dishes carry'd into Miss Digges's Room.

Art: 3rd. Has seen Meat carry'd to Lafong's more than a Year ago by a Negro-Boy.

Art: 4th. Has frequently seen it and lately.

Art: 5th. Miss Digges never meddled with him.

Art: 6th. Says nothing to the first part. To the latter part affirms that Servants cannot be had to clean his Rooms: in particular a Boy was wanting last Summer upon Business.

Art: 7th. Affirms he has received considerable Loss, such as shirts, Stocks, etc.

Art: 8th. Has receiv'd frequent Messages from the Boys for Tea etc.

Has seen John Waddell & Robt Randolph neglected a year ago.

Art: 9th. Was inform'd Mrs. Smith abus'd him before Mr. Wilson.

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Mr. Yates.

Art: 1st. Miss Digges treated him ill at Mr. Commissary's.

2nd. To the first part says nothing. Heard a Negro-Boy ask for Candles for Ned Digges. A Woman answer'd, One would do for him.

3rd. Says Nothing.

4th. Has seen the Keys entrusted to Negroes frequently.

5th. Says nothing.

6th. Miss Digges once treated him amiss in the Passage.

7th. Says Nothing.

(237)

8th. The little Boys have frequently sent to Mr. Innis & himself for Tea.

Art: 9th. Says Nothing.

(238)

Mr. Eggleston.

Art: 1st. Says Miss Digges always behav'd with Complisance & Politeness to him.

Art. 2nd. Has seen a great Variety of Dishes in Miss Digges's Room but not lately.

Art. 3d. Says Nothing.

Art: 4th. Has sometimes seen the Servants without any white person with them.

Art: 5th. Says Nothing.

Art: 6th. Knows Nothing.

Art: 7th. Has lost something before & since Miss Digges's time, is not regular in sending them.

Art: 8th. Has always had what he wanted when sick.

Art: 9th. Knows nothing relative to this Article, except that coming into the hall after Dinner, Mrs. Smith treated him with Indecency.

Mr. White.

Art: 1st. Says Nothing.

2nd. Has nothing to say to Miss Digges's keeping a sumptuous Table: but her dinners have been good, when the Hall-

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Dinners have been bad: Says Ned Digges has had Suppers & Dinners. And that he himself has had the same out of College Rules; knows nothing more.

3d. Saw a Girl go to Miss Digges's House with something cover'd.

4th. Has seen Slaves go into the Store-Room frequently.

5th. Knows nothing about it.

6th. Knows Nothing.

7th. Knows Nothing.

8th. Knows Nothing.

9th. Mrs. Smith gave him ill Language upon which he complain'd to Miss Digges.

(239)

Mr. Steptoe.

Art: 1st. Has never heard any remarkable Insolence towards himself. Miss Digges has behav'd with Civility to him.

Art: 2d. Has seen sumptuous Dinners carried into Miss Digges's Room, knows not whether by any Professor's Order. The Boys have lately had more and better meat than formerly. Ned Digges has frequently dined in Miss Digges's Room as he conjectures from not seeing him in the Hall. Knows nothing of his having any Public-Stores or Candles. Has receiv'd Indulgencies from Miss Digges out of Course.

Art: 2d. Knows Nothin about it.

Art: 4th. Has seen Servants in the Store-Room.

Art: 5th. Knows Nothing about it.

Art: 6th. Knows nothing about the first part. But has wanted a Servant to go down Town, & been unable to get one: their excuse being, they were employ'd by Miss Digges.

Art: 7th. Knows Nothing.

Art: 8th. Has been neglected by Miss Phoebe, when sick, but never complain'd except once about some Broth.

Art: 9th. Mrs. Smith never was insolent to him.

(240)

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Mr. Smith.

Art: 1st. Miss Digges has never ill-treated him.

2d. Has seen better Meat go into Miss Digges's Room & in greater Variety. Knows nothing about the second and third Parts of this Article.

3rd. Saw Mrs. Good with a Middling of Bacon.

4th. Knows Nothing about it.

5th. Knows Nothing about it.

6th. Knows nothing about the first part. But has apply'd to the Servants, who answer'd they were engaged about College Business.

7th. Has lost somethings but never apply'd for Redress: does not send his things very regularly.

8th. In his last Sickness has been treated very well.

9th. Says he never was ill-treated by Mrs. Smith himself. Hath heard other young Gentlemen ill treated by her.

(241)

Mr. Evans.

That he was inform'd by the Petitioners that every Article could be supported by the strongest Proofs, but that he himself could not, as he told the Petitioners undertake to prove a single Article.

Mr. Monroe.

That he never read the Petition, & consequently could not undertake to prove a single Article.

Maria Digges's Answer.

To the Hon.ble & Reverend the Commissary, Mr. Jones, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Henley, Mr. Gwatkin, & Mr. Madison, Professors of the College of William & Mary.

The said Maria Digges saving and reserving to herself all and all manner of Advantages from the many errors and imperfections contain'd in the Complainants said Bill of Complaint for as much thereof as she the said Defendant is advis'd is necessary for her to make answer to, answereth and saith, that with regard

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to the preliminary Article of the said Bill she doth not know or believe that the Complainants are more interested in the Welfare of the (242) College than the President and Professors. And with regard to the first Article this Defendant saith, She never treated any of the Complainants with unwarrantable, or any kind of Insolence, nor ever was guilty of any gross or willful neglect of Duty since she has been Mistress of the said College. And for the truth of her answer to the former part of the said Article, she begs leave to refer to the Testimonies of the said Complainants. Mr. Innis says, "he knows nothing about it." Mr. Yates indeed asserts, "that she the Defendant us'd him ill at the house of the honourable and reverend the Commissary," but whether this Accusation be true or not, she submits to the opinion of the said Mr. Commissary. Mr. Steptoe declares "that she the Defendant has treated him with Civility." Mr. Eggleston declares, "the Defendant has always behaved with complisance and politeness to him." Mr. White says nothing to the said Article. Mr. Smith says, "She the Defendant never ill treated him." Now this Defendant begs leave to refer it to the consideration of the said President & Professors whether this article suported by the single testimony of Mr. Yates, and which relates only to a single fact, and that as she hath reason to believe contradicted by the testimony of Mr. Commissary be sufficient to authenticate the charge brought against her of Insolence towards the Ushers & Students of the Said College. (243)

2.dly With regard to this Article contain'd in the Bill of complaint she the said Defendant denys she did ever at any time keep any table she apprehended or believ'd to be contrary to the rules of the said College; but doth admit that when first she came to the said College she did entertain the Wife of the Honourable Thomas Nelson, the Wife of the Honourable John Page and a few more Ladies of Character at Dinner at the College expence: but did believe, and was inform'd that provided the same was not often repeated, it was no more than what she was allow'd to do. But this Defendant doth declare that she has frequently dined in her room upon cold meat and sometimes sent for her Dinners out of the Hall; and she humbly submits it

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to the said President and Professors (who have all occasionally dined with her) whether, when she is directed to provide or dress a dinner for any of them the said President & Masters or Professors, she have any right to refuse them. And this Defendant doth absolutely deny her indulging her Brother in delicacies; but doth admit that sometimes from the want of company, and sometimes from a desire of improving her said Brother, she has invited him to dine with her, but for rules and directions how often she may invite him she is willing and desirous to submit herself to the said President and Professors. And this Defendant declares that she hath furnish'd him with Candles at his own proper expence, and (244) she knows, and positively affirms that the Reverend Thoˢ: Gwatkin has furnish'd him also with Candles for his private Studies.

3.dly This Defendant declares she never gave away any thing belonging to the said College except in such of Charity and offices of good Neighbourhood as she hath been inform'd and verily believes she is allow'd by ancient Custom. But for regulations in this as well as the other parts of her Conduct she submits herself to the said President and Professors.

4.thly This Defendant denies she ever did interpose in College Matters except in such Matters as nearly concern'd the Life or welfare of her friends. And this Defendant humbly insists that by undertaking her present Office she never resign'd any right she might enjoy as a Subject of this Country.

5.thly This Defendant humbly insists that she never claim'd, us'd, or exercis'd any power over the Servants belonging to the said College, save such as has been granted to her by the said President and Professors. And this Defendant does insist she has always endeavour'd to keep the rooms of the Complainants in decent and proper order and this Defendant doth insist that some of the Complainants, particularly Mr. Innis, by employing servants at improper times and Seasons greatly (245) retard the business of the said College.

6.thly This Defendant doth insist that no more losses happen in the Laundry than may reasonably be expected in so publick a place except by the neglect of the Gentlemen's sending their

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cloaths in due time. But for farther Satisfaction in this particular she refers the said President and Professors to the testimonies of Messrs: White, Eggleston, Smith, Steptoe and Yates.

8.thly This Defendant denies she ever neglected the sick. On the contrary always did every thing in her power to serve them; for the truth of which she begs leave to appeal to the testimonies of the Revd: Thomas Gwatkin, The Right Honourable George Lord Fincastle as also that of Mr. Smith, who says, "he was treated in his last sickness very well;" Mr. Eggleston, who says "he has always had what he wanted when sick;" Mr. White, who denies knowing anything about the matter, and even Mr. Steptoe who declares that altho' he was not taken care of by Phoebe Dwit the Nurse, he never complain'd of any thing to Miss Digges save about some Broth. And this Defendant admits that she has when sick, and when Phoebe Dwit was sick at the same time, sent a Negro of approv'd fidelity into the Store room; but declares she never made a practice of it, nor in consequence thereof ever miss'd any of the said Stores.

9.thly This Defendant denies that she ever hir'd any Woman without the consent of the President, and declares she never supported (246) the said Woman in affronting Behaviour to the said Ushers or Students; but that the young Gentleman by applying for things in an improper manner and at improper times may have drawn some peevish answers from the said Woman.

And this Defendant declares that she has received several Presents to a considerable Amount, consisting of Wine, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Turkies, Chickens, Butter, Milk, Eggs, Pickles, Ducks, Geese and Shelldrakes, etc. from the following Persons, but not all the said Articles from each of them. Viz. The Right Honourable Charlotte, Countess of Dunmore, George Lord Fincastle, The Revd Thomas Gwatkin, The Revd Samuel Henley, Mrs. Camm, Mrs. Burwell, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Eggleston, Mrs. Dandridge and others; a great Part of which she has apply'd to the use of the said College. And this Defendant further declares that for a considerable time the sick were found in Wine at the proper Costs and Charges of the Revd Thomas Gwatkin.

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And lastly this Defendant saith, she hath given the same indulgences to the other Students, as to her Brother; and that the Charge of giving him Candles rests upon the Evidence of Mr. Yates, who does not pretend to assert any thing further, than that he heard a Negro ask for two in Ned Digges's Name & that his Candles and Mr. Yates's were lodg'd in the common Storeroom. And this Defendant declares, she hath always behaved with all the Decorum, Politeness and Humanity in her Power (247) to the said Ushers and Students. And this Defendant is now, and hath at all times been ready to submit to all the Regulations of the said President and Professors; and she intends when the Society have less Business upon hand to petition them for a set of Orders concerning the manner in which she must act. And as this Answer was drawn up upon very short Notice hopes every thing contain'd therein will be interpreted in a favourable manner by the said President and Professors.

Sign'd,
MARIA DIGGES.

Supplement,

The Defendant declares that the Butcher's Meat she eats, is the same with that in the Hall,

Sign'd,
MARIA DIGGES.

Thomas Gwatkin Clerk, Professor of Humanity in the College of William and Mary, is ready to make Oath to the following Particulars,

Viz.

That Maria Digges, housekeeper of the said College, keeps a very frugal Table, often dining upon cold Meat, or Meat out of the Hall, or a Mutton Chop, or a Beef Steake; and that she does not entertain Company oftener, or in a better manner than the late Mrs. Garrett, or what may reasonably allow'd to a Person in her Station.—that she has receiv'd many Presents of Wine, Tea, Coffee, Turkies, etc. some of (248) which he knows of, and been inform'd of others from good Authority, which have as he has every reason to believe been frequently appropriated to the Use of the said College.—That the Candles us'd by her Brother have

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as he has every reason to believe been found either at his own, or the expence of the said Thomas Gwatkin.—that the Servants have when call'd upon at improper hours been refus'd to the Ushers etc. at the particular desire of him the said Thomas Gwatkin.—that the said Maria Digges hath been remarkably attentive to the students and so in an extraordinary Degree to Robert Randolph and John Waddell as he well remembers.—that he has heard, and verily believes that Mr. Innis did not send his things to be wash'd at a proper tme, and that they are not properly mark'd which is as he believes the Occasion of their being lost—that during Mr. Yates's illness he frequently heard the said Maria Digges send to him to know what he would have, but has receiv'd Information he often would not accept anything she offer'd him.—that during Mr. Innis's illness the said Thomas Gwatkin gave up Phoebe to take care of him altho' he was very sick at the same time himself. —that Miss Digges has frequently sent the said Mr. Innis Wine to put into his Victuals when sick, and Wine and Water, and mull'd Wine, and has heard and verily believes, three chickens a day.—that the said Maria Digges has always behaved with Civility (249) to the Students etc. As far as the said Thomas Gwatkin knows & hath heard and verily believes that Mrs. Garrett did without censure entertain John Waddell pretty much in the same manner as the said Maria Digges does her Brother Edward—that the said Edward has frequently dined with the said Maria at the request of him the said Thomas Gwatkin, and that the said Thoˢ: Gwatkin hath given the College considerable Quantities of Coffee, Tea, and some Wine to endemnify the College from any expence which might arise from any favour she might shew to the said Edward. And he does believe, and is persuaded the said Maria acts with great Impartiality to the Ushers and Students and Boys, giving them Suppers etc. out of College rules when there be any spare Victuals in larger Quantities and better than what she gives the said Edward.—that he was; present when the Dispute happen'd between the said Maria and Mr. Yates in the Passage; thinks both of them talked more necessary, but did not as well as he can recollect hear any abusive Language on either side.—that he believes, and that upon good Grounds that the

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Negroes are not often entrusted with the Keys of the Store room, and that the College has receiv'd no loss on that account.—that he has been inform'd, and upon his Conscience verily believes that if the young Gentlemen have receiv'd any abusive Language from Mrs. Smith, it arises from their going into the (250) Hall, Kitchen etc. and quarrelling with her for things not allow'd by the College.

Sign'd,
THOMAS GWATKIN.

The Deposition of Phoebe Dwit.

Phoebe Dwit declares that Mr. Innis during his illness had every thing proper for him; and Mr. Gwatkin being ill at the same time sent for her. Mr. Innis refus'd to let her go, swearing by God she should not. To which Mr. Gwatkin for the sake of Peace submitted.—that Mr. Yates frequently refus'd to accept her attendance when sick.—that the Boys have been well attended.—that Miss Digges' servant to her positive Knowledge never went into the Store-room unattended by a white Person, except once, when they were both sick, she always following them, tho' unknown perhaps to Miss Digges.

Sign'd,
The Mark of
PHOEBE DWIT.
(251)

The Deposition of Mary Smith.

Mary Smith declares she never abus'd Mr. Innis, nor beat his Servant; and that she only sent for Mr. Gwatkin when the young Gentlemen came into the Hall and demanded Dinner about 3 °Clock in the afternoon, but did not treat them with Indecency. And that several of the Young Gentlemen have call'd her Bitch, etc. which may have drawn from her hasty, but never insolent Language.

Sign'd,
The Mark of
MARY SMITH.

We, the President and Professors of the College, having heard and fully consider'd the said Bill of Complaint and examined

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the Evidences brought as well by the said Complainants as by the Defendant, Do unanimously acquit the said Defendant of the Charges therein contain'd and pronounce the said Bill to be frivolous, vexatious, and ill supported. And that Messrs: Innis and Yates be admonish'd to confine themselves to the Duties of their respective Offices, and not to enter into Combinations with the Students for the future, but endeavour by their Example and Influence to promote Concord and (251) Harmony in the said College.

N. B.—As M^{r}. Gwatkin had given a Deposition, he declin'd giving his Vote.

It is further the Unanimous Opinion of this Meeting that Mr. Innis (if the Account of his giving Relief to Waddell and Randolph when sick and neglected, as he says by the proper Servants be true) did not act right in this Instance, as this Behaviour might arise from a Pride in doing himself, what would have been done more effectually had a Complaint been made to his Superiours. And as this Conduct did not tend to correct the Omissions of the proper Servants, & that it is ungenerous to bring this Complaint now against the Housekeeper which he would not condescend to speak of at the time when it happen'd at least Eighteen Months ago.—this his requiring to dine or sup at different times in his own Room.—that his warm and passionate Temper; his Beating & Punishing the Negroes of the College when he thinks them in fault which has encourag'd Students to do the same, and which tends to transfer the Command of the said Negroes from the President and Masters to the Ushers & Students to the Interruption of the Business of the College.—his listening to the tittle Tattle (252) of Servants such as what Wilson said of M^{rs}. Smith's abusing him, and what Lamb (who has been long dead) said of Miss Digges.—his continuing in an Office which the President and Masters have pronounced to be incompatible with the Business of an Usher.—his being at a Tavern with the Students at unseasonable hours until some of them were drunk, which occasion'd a midnight disturbance in the College, on which he was requir'd to amend his Conduct.—his hastily requiring while the President and Masters were

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considering this Irregularity a Certificate of his Innocence.—his so soon afterwards drawing up a Petition or Remonstrance in very harsh and severe terms to say no worse of it against a Woman, and persuading the Students to join with him in it.—his Dispute with Mr. Innis about how far he is to be consider'd as a Servant of the College.—his talk before the Society of justifying himself to the World, that these and other Parts of his Behaviour have been the principal Sourse of the late ill humors and disorders which have crept into the College, and are so of their present continuance; and that if Mr. Innis will not change his Conduct in such particulars, he must know what ought to be the consequence, and what he has to expect from the President and Masters who have hitherto treated him with Indulgence.

Resolv'd.—

(253)

Resol:—that tho' the President and Masters have condescended to receive a Petition against Miss Digges from the Ushers and Students which call'd in question her conduct for years past, and is not express'd in decent, or dispassionate terms because stories to her prejudice have been circulatd round the Country; anonymous Letters written on the same subject to the Visitors, and particularly because she herself desir'd that we should hear once for all what the Ushers and Students had to say against her; yet this our Condescension is not to serve as a predecent for any future Occasion; but that the Ushers, Students, and Children on any zeal or suppos'd ill treatment receiv'd by them shall apply for relief to the President, or to the Professor in attendance while the fact is fresh, and can be most accurately examin'd into.

Resol:—that Miss Digges according to her request shall have directions given her for her Conduct as son as the Society can be at leisure for that purpose.

Resol:—that the Students will best consult their own Interest, the credit of the College, and the Welfare of their Country by attending to their own peculiar Studies & Business leaving the care and regulations of the Servants to the President and Professors.

(To be continued.)

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DIARY OF COL. LANDON CARTER.

(Continued from Vol. XIV., 253.)

Sunday, January 9, 1776. When Mr. Colston had discovered how my daughter Lucy's affections lay, he ventured to speak to me, telling me he shd have done it sooner, but he was doubtful as to the provisions in his entailed estates. I answered him I had only £800 sterling to give her as a portion (Here follow some words I can't make out) * * Accordingly, the wedding takes effect, and as soon as I saw Mr. Colston was serious of carrying his wife home, I told him as I understood he wanted a few slaves to stock his plantation better, I intended the crop after this to give him 6 slaves wch shd be valued and their value to be received as a part of the £800 sterling. This he expressed a seeming desire should be done. Accordingly, I offered my wench Franky, who used to wait on my daughter, to be taken as one. Lucy said there did not seem to be any occasion, for the wench was a fine woman & would be wanted to work for me as her mother was now in a manner past it. Therefore, she only desired Franky for a few days till she could instruct Mr. Colston's girl he intends for the house. This was, accordingly, done and after 7 or 8 days the wench returned. At this visit my daughter told me she must take her word back again, and desired she might have Franky on the terms I at first offered her. I agreed to this as I found all parties willing; then I asked my daughter if she knew how Mr. Hornsby had given the house and land. She answered that Mr. Colston's widow in case of such an accident was somehow provided for, but could not tell how. Yesterday I communicated this conversation to Colston, adding that I wanted to be satisfied how by Mr. Hornsby's gift of the house &c. his widow, possibly without children, was to be provided for; and he answered, she was only to be maintained out of that estate during her life. I then replyed that the negroes, at least, I should let him have as a part of her fortune ought to be settled upon his wife, and he then actually told me, to be sure it was most reasonable they should be so done, and begged that I would get such an instrument. I told him any lawyer could easily draw such an

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one and repeated to him the Purport of it. Our conversation ended with seeming satisfaction. But in the evening I discovered a dulness in him and only asked if he was unwell and was answered: No, he was very well. I said no more, believing his dulness was an effect of something natural in him. But this morning, when alone, he told me he was a little too hasty yesterday in consenting to the negroes being settled on his wife; for in such a case he said he should have no power over them to part with them as he might think proper; and his whole fortune might as well have been settled upon her wch he could not have done if I had at first demanded it, because he was in debt for a tract of adjoyning land wch he had bought. I became serious, and spoke to this effect: Sr. I have treated you rather more like a gentleman than you at first did me, for you did not speak to me before you had engaged my daughter's affections, but imputing this to love and bashfulness I thought nothing about it, but did not my conversation about her fortune before marriage tend to know whether the donor of your estate had not restrained the law as to a widow's dower out of entailed lands, and did not that imply a settlement on my child if you had told me then it did? How then, now you do tell me it does, can you wish I had demanded this settlement at first because you would not have agreed to it? Was there an equal or a greater temptation to a parent in such a match in your estate, than there was in other Gentmen's fortunes who have married my daughters. The gift to you, only saying your widow shall be maintained out of the estate given away to another, if you die without heirs must either leave my children in the power of others or of the law, and what would this differ from a Parent throwing his child into a river that some kind hand might save her from drowning. He then told me that his wife thought that there would be no manner of occasion for such a settlement. I answered she seemed to reason as he did on the present moment in the full shine of a honeymoon, but things of this sort should extend and could be only meant after his death, when perhaps the moons of others might never shine on his widow. However, said I, don't disturb yourself. Your wife out of weakness might, seeing your uneasiness, tell you so,

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but no Prudent parent ought not to do so. But if you want to be at liberty to leave her a beggar, should you choose it, for God's sake do it. He offered then to leave the fortune in my hands. I replied no, S^{r}. no one shall ever have an opportunity of declaring anything with a face so interested as that must appear. I will let you have the 6 negroes the next crop as I promised, and Franky shall go now agreeable to your desire. He then asked me at what value. I began then to see & replied, to be sure a very healthy wench and a fine workwoman must be of much more value than an outworker. And so our conversation ended.

It may be something, at this time, a little inconsiderate in this Gentleman, but I cannot help crowding myself into some doubts only to be trusted to myself, but I will be honest, and Prudent to boot. I can't but still condemn Lucy's too easy confidence in others, at the same time she seems to suspect her father, but before the God whom I now write, I mean nothing but a real Parental care; and may he so direct me and others. They went home this day.

8, Monday. W^{m}. Beale, Jun$^{r's}$. negroes to wit: two men which hire as sawyers for ten pounds a year each. The time of the younger begins this day, but the eldest only begins his year when his leg gets well. I have put it under necessary care. They were to have brot their whipsaws by agreement, but I have not seen that. . . I am just to cloath them when they go away as they are now. It seems they have not as yet got their new cloaths.

9, Tuesday. A most blustering morning indeed. Last night Col: John Lee, of Essex and Mr. Phil: Smith, of Westmoreland came here. This morning, cold and blowing as it was, as Col^{o}: Tayloe was just returned from Chantilly, we went to hear the news from Rich^{d}: Henry Lee, saw a Paper from Philadelphia, and one from Maryland chiefly filled with the Virginia accots. of Dunmore sometime past & also the Proceedings of the Congress too formal & particular to be easily remembered.

Mr. Smith remembered to have seen a Dunlop paper which has given an accot. of the Spillat field weavers exercising under arms to assist America, but forgot the date.

Dr. Jones from town had also written from town to the Col:,

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but only dated it on a Saturday, and speaks of a false alarm, but does not mention what it was and tells of two topsail vessels, valuable Prizes sent up by Capt. Barron taken by his armed Pilot boat with only two swivels & some armed men.

10, Wednesday, January, 1776. Extreme keen & cold last night, so that at 6 this morning my clock slow, I suppose frozen, but probably dusty, for the keen violent wind blew that about very much.

Much was advanced about the honesty of Posey who brought the news of Norfolk being burnt by Ld. Dunmore & the men-of-war. Altho' Jones does not say a syllable about it. I could not credit it, such an inconsistency, come from who it will, but a man who shd swear he saw it burn & actually set on fire without any accidents; and was austerely treated to think the lad who never told a lie shd tell one now. I answered it was plain by saying Colº: Tayloe was no gentleman, he owns he told one lie; and I see no such casuistry that admits of telling one from conveniency wch will not tell another for diversion; or Perhaps that may be conveniency likewise. Besides, if he has not lied, somebody has for him, for here we were told the Capt: of the man-of-war's Lady had sent for Provisions & necessaries to Colº Howe & was refused, but then I heard her letter was so very polite and genteel that the Colº sent her Particular presents; and yet this town was burnt and fired upon by the men-of-war because they could not let them victual? Extraordinary! to be sure, such faith must have been larger than a grain of mustard seed. I still doubt whether this collector was even at Norfolk.

I think I have reason every day to be more and more astonished at the tempers of people; some folks either in a passion or from a spirit of contradiction don't even care to own any truth. I asked whether it was not remembered that we were told that Posey had said that Capt. of the man-of-war's Lady had asked for water & had been denied by the Colº; and tho one of them were asked, Why, as the ships had command of Portsmouth the Capt. did not send there for water. Yet the whole was occasionally forgotten for a while and then after they were forced to

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own they heard it; then the person who told it, might have mistaken the boy. Why should he lie any more than another?

12. Write to Robin & Dr. Jones by Col. R. H. Lee.

13. On Sunday last I sent my wench Franky to my daughter Colston, but as I was alarmed about Hornsby's gift to her husband in wch, as it was represented to me, she was, if his widow, only to be mantained out of it. I could only tell her I did not give up my right in her. On this when the boat came back wch was not till Wednesday morning wth a pretense of getting 9 bushels of very indifferent oysters, I recd a letter from my daughter very simple indeed, only for the sake of some filial ill usage. At the same time Hornsby's will was sent, in which it is mentioned the widow of the person dying in possession of the estate shall enjoy the house and be suitably maintained out of the estate and the children educated out of it; as this word "suitably" will mean with service also, I shall give or sell my right in the slaves I let Colston have.

My grandson, in his rambling about, met H. Muse, and heard from him that Banks, the agent, had brot to Essex Court, The convention was to break up this week, that Dunmore, in the exchange of Prisoners proposed, only offered a cake boy that was with Hatch for Lieut. Battall, wch so offended him and the rest of the Grenadiers, that, as they were so kindly treated by the Virginians, as soon as they were well of their wounds, they would enter in the service of America. This Banks also brot word of large topsail vessels being in the bay, imagined by some to be northern vessels of war, wch were expected to attack Dunmore & the men of war here; but nobody knew, and they might as well be other vessels of war come to prevent that, for this intended step was known to the northward, before it got here.

Col^{o}. R. H. Lee, on his way to town from Fraser's, sent newspapers with nothing more in them than what Banks had told, that Gosport, the whole Town, Tucker's mill, and all And: Sprowles' houses were burnt by our people as his Excellency had burnt down Norfolk. All the men-of-war kept up a vast firing to prevent it, but without any effect.

February 6, Tuesday. I have heard that Andrew Lewis re-

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fused to receive a command from his country, because they have so contrived it that he should be under the command of those whom he had in the war actually commanded. It is a great pity that those thus advanced should not submit to so approved & experienced an officer; but yet I do hope, as it is his country that calls him, he may endeavor to waive such a slur. It will then show him superior to himself.

February 14. My daughter Colston & her husband came here yesterday. It means they are to go to a treat at Lee Hall, foolish enough, but time, it is to be hoped, will produce more sense. I had resolved my chariot should not be used, roads bad & indeed the weather far from the least inviting. But if I had thought of to-morrow being a called court, it should not have gone.

I see the Philadelphia Pamphlet called Common Sense is much advertized in Philadelphia, and it is pretended to be written by an Englishman. If true, it is really much to be suspected of its secret intentions to fix an ill impression that the Americans are resolved not to be reconciled. And indeed that matter is encouraged under the most absurd arguments in the world. But I do suppose it to be the concealed topic of even some in Congress, tho they have so repeatedly contradicted & tho they have so severely reprehended Dr. Cooper some time ago, who actually charged them with a design of independency. I have written an answer to the Extracts Published by Purdie, but as I do not understand by the advertizements, tho it is said to be in great demand, the new edition is to contain many additions. I would wait to see what they are; for the present impression of it is quite scandalous & disgraces the American cause much; wch as it is reasonably imagined to be supported by Almighty Mercy, I would not have its original justice constitutional freedom in the least sullied.

(To be continued.)

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THE VENABLE LINE.

By Joseph J. Casey, A. M.

[In undertaking this sketch at the present time, it is mainly to put into permanent form, such data as I have gathered during the past fifteen years, in the hope that information will be forthcoming to connect the American descendants with their English ancestors. It does not aim to be complete in any respect. It is far from satisfactory. At the same time nothing is put down for which I have not good authority. "If" is the bane of pedigrees.

I have also in mind that people interested in this line will be quick to supply what is missing, or what may be additional, so that, at another time, and perhaps in a more pretentious form, the families of the noble Venables of England, and the families of the still nobler Venables of America, will be linked into one continuous line stretching back at least a thousand years.]

In the Richmond *Standard* of issue November 27, 1880, was an attempt to deduce a pedigree of "The Venable (or Venables) Family." It begins as follows: "The luminous assemblage of prominent names which have been grafted on the genealogical tree of this deduction attests the social estimation in which the Venable family is held, whilst the record of its representatives in distinguished station, and in literature and science, is—most honorable. * * * The name Venable which now obtains in this country, in orthography and sound, was originally Venables. *The first representative of the family of whom a record has been preserved was William Venables, Duke of Vernon,* who assumed the last name from the town or district of Vernon, in Normandy, of which he was the sole proprietor in 1052. Richard, his eldest son, accompanied William, the Conqueror to England, fought in the battle of Hastings, and after the Conquest was invested with extensive landed estates. *From him was descended Peter Venables, Baron of Kinderton* 1830 (sic), from whom, "Thomas, Baron of Kinderton, 1660. "Mary, married Thomas Pigott, of Chetwynd, County Salop, and had issue Mary, married Henry Vernon who died 1718, and had issue George Venables Vernon, born February 9, 1709, and created a peer, May 12, 1762, with the title of Lord Vernon of Kinderton, in Cheshire.

Of the same lineage was Abraham (1) Venables who emi-

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grated to Virginia about the year 1680," etc., etc., etc. [The italics are mine.]

To begin with, there was no "William Venables, Duke of Vernon." There was a William, Duke of Vernon in Normandy, who was styled William de Vernon. His two sons, Richard de Vernon and Walter de Vernon, accompanied William the Conqueror to England. But they were not Venables.

Sir Peter Venables, the last Baron of Kinderton in the direct line died *childless.* The Mary Venables who married Thomas —— Piggott was a sister of Sir Peter Venables, and Henry Vernon, Esq., married Anne, their daughter. The son of Henry and Anne (Pigott) Vernon, George, added the Venables name and Venables arms to his own name Vernon, and became Venables-Vernon. The arms which are included in the *Standard* article, belong to the present Vernon coat. The Venables have a lineage and arms of their own.

Venables is a district about thirty miles beyond Rouen, on the road to Paris, between St. Pierre and Vernon(within a few miles of those places), and stands in the centre of the neck of a peninsular tract of land formed by a bend of the Seine, in the neighborhood of Beaumont, Gournay, and Bermieres. The high road runs straight through this tract to the centre of the arc of the Seine, which it intersects at a point where that river bends past the Petit Andeli, near to the famous Château Gaillard, erected by Richard, Coeur de Lion, for the defence of that part of Normandy. A map of this district, showing the position of Venables very clearly (near the forest of Andeli), and as one of the chief places, was published in *"Histoire du Château Gaillard,"* in 1829.

Gislebertus de Venables, the ancestor of the Venables of England and of Virginia, accompanied William the Conqueror to England. His name is found in the Roll of Battle Abbey. His family in Normandy does not appear under this name, the proper name being Le Venour (Veneur) or Venator, the latter evidently the Latin form of the name. As if there should be no doubt of this, Gislebertus de Venables, on the division of the spoils, receives part of his share under the name of Venator.

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Gilbert Venables, using the English form, received extensive estates, and was one of the English Barons attached to the Earldom of Cheshire, under Hugh Lapus, with the title Baron of Kinderton. He is referred to as the younger brother of Stephen, Earl of Blois, the father of Stephen, King of England, which would make him a descendant of Chademague; and he is also referred to as cousin-german to the Conqueror.

The title and much of the estates, remained in the Venables family for nearly 700 years, or until the death of the last Baron, Sir Peter (referred to above), when, by virtue of a will, the Venables title and arms were assumed by George Vernon, making the hyphenated Venables-Vernon, or Lord Vernon of the present day.

With Sir Peter, the main line, coming through the direct heirs, became extinct. But there were numerous branches, through younger sons, scattered through England; and their pedigrees, limited as English pedigrees are, may be found in several of the County histories of England—excepting Devonshire. There were no Venables in Devonshire. In none of these county histories have I found any clue to the emigrant to Virginia, Abraham Venables.

In the old families, baptismal names were religiously adhered to, and it is almost a certainty that any line of descendants may be placed upon the main stem by attention to the baptismal names. But in the case of Abraham Venables, the Virginia emigrant, I have not found in any published English pedigree—and I think I have seen them all—any Abraham which would furnish the clue to the Virginia ancestor. However, be this as it may.

According to the Richmond *Standard* in the attempted pedigree referred to above, Abraham Venables, the emigrant, came to Virginia about the year 1680. He had two sons, Joseph and Abraham, Joseph going to Maryland, and Abraham to Virginia. Another Virginia genealogist states there were two brothers, Abraham and Joseph, the latter going to Maryland, the former to Virginia. Evidence seems to point to the fact that there was a Joseph Venables in Maryland, and that he was contemporary

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with the Abraham of Virginia. I am inclined to doubt any relationship, however, as the baptismal name, Joseph, is not found in the Virginia descendants, a fact significant.

Lately, an esteemed correspondent sent me some notes gleaned from the Pennsylvania Archives, from which it appears that a "William Venables, upon his first arrival, procured a warrant from Thos. Holme in 1682, for 300 acres of land to be laid out in Bucks, near the Falls," etc. This William had two daughters, Joyce and Frances, but apparently no sons; and so Thomas Venables, who was a Justice of Peace in Philadelphia County in 1745 and in 1749, and a Sarah Venables who was married to William Jenkins in 1767, seem to be unaccounted for.

As if to add to the tangle, a "Ralph Vennables" left England in 1635, for the Bermudas. Must we look to this Ralph as the progenitor of the Virginia families? I have done my best to connect the Virginia line with their English progenitors, but have thus far failed. Perhaps some other may solve the problem.[1]

1 Note.—For almost all my data concerning the English Venables, I am relying upon Ormerod's "History of Cheshire."

(To be continued.)

REGISTER OF ST. JAMES NORTHAM PARISH, GOOCHLAND COUNTY.

(This register, which was kept by Rev. William Douglas, is the property of R. Lee Traylor, Esq., of Memphis, Tennessee, and the following notes were taken by me from his very full manuscript:)

I came to Goochland Dec. 12, 1750. Preached 1st. at Dover Church Sept. 15, 1750. Received by the vestry as parish minister by the then vestry following viz: Stephen Sampson, Will Holman, Will Lewis, John Hopkins, Archer Payne.

List of the Vestry for the year 1756 when I got this book:

Capt. Will Burton.
Col. Arthur Hopkins. } Churchwardens 1756.

Col. Charles Lewis, Col. Henry Wood, Col. John Payne, Major John Smith, Major Josias Payne, Capt. James Holman,

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George Payne, William Miller, Charles Jordan, John Woodson, Robert Burton, Oct., 1756, James Cole, Oct., 1756, Capt. William Pryor, 1758, Capt. William Stamp, 1758, Joseph Pollard, 1757, Capt. Noel Burton, 1761, Tho: Mann Randolph, 1763, Tho: Bolling, 1764, (all dead) John Bolling, George Payne, Jun., Tho: Underwood, Joseph Woodson.

MARRIAGES.

1751, Oct. 12. John Martin & Mary Rogers, both of this parish.

1751, Dec. 20. Alexander Grant & Agnes Jarrett, in this parish.

1751, Dec. 27. Thomas Woodson & Mary Woodson, both in Goochland.

1751. Nov. 23. Guy Smith & x x Hopkins.

" " " Drury Christian & Lucy Williams.

" " " Alexander Trent & —— Scott, in Manikin.

1753, Aug. 24. Abraham, Sallé & Elizabeth Woodson.

" Sept. 25. Will Banks & Elizabeth Martin.

" Sept. 25. Will Groom & Dorothy Madison, both in this parish.

1754, July 23. James Woodson & Elizabeth Whitelock.

" Dec. 24. John Woodson & Elizabeth Bailey, both in this parish.

1775, Mar. 6. Will Payne & Mary Barret, both in this parish.

" Sept. 15. John Lee & Betty Page.

" Sept. 21. Sylvanus Stokes & Cat: Hicks, in this parish.

" Oct. 15. John Hancock & Elizabeth Maddox, both in this parish.

" Oct. 27. Jac: Flournoy & Elizabeth Burner, in Manakin Town.

1756, April 15. George Webb & Mrs. Hannah Fleming, in his parish, but Mr. Webb, in Hanover.

1756, May 6. Jer. Doss and Wesley Taylor, both in this county.

1756, Jan. 24. Charles Carter, of Cumberland, & Judette Carter, of Lickinghole.

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Feb. 29. John Woodward & Susannah Tilman, both in this parish.

1756, Oct. Sylvanus Massie and Hannah Raglin, both in this

" Oct. 27. Jac: Flournoy & Elizabeth Burner, in Manikin town.

1756, Dec. 23. Peter Walker & Eliz. Harris, both in Cum^{d} parish.

1756, Oct. 13. Robert Burton & ——— Laferce, both in this parish.

1756, Dec. 30. Perrin Ferrar, in this parish, & Sarah Lacy, in St. Martin's Parish, Hanover County.

1758, Jan. 5. William Roberts and Eliz Lewis, both in this parish.

1758, Mar. 25. Thomas Hancock & Mary Shoemaker, both in this parish.

1758, March 25. John Gordon in this & Judith Moracet, in Manikintown Prh.

1758, May 9. Stephen Woodson & Lucy Ferran, both in this parish.

1758, June 1. Thomas Lewis & Susannah Ellis, both in Henrico.

1758, Dec. 1. Mr. William Walton & Elizabeth Tilmon, both in this parish.

1758, Dec. 21. Antony Martin & Sarah Holman, both in Manikin Town.

1759, Jan. 1. Josiah Leek in this parish & Ann Fenton, in Henrico.

1759, Sept. 16. Richard Clopton and Mary Davis, both in this parish.

1759, July 22. Benjamin Johnson & Susannah Peace, both in this parish.

1760, Jan. 22. John Wales, in Charles City, & Eliz. Lomax, in this parish.

1760, Feb. 20. Mr. Robert Lewis & Jean Woodson, both in this parish.

1760, Feb. 20. John Hales, in Henrico, & Eliz. Mutler, in this parish.

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1760, Mch. 20. John Woodson, in Albemarle, & Mary Minns, in this parish.

1760, Aug. 27. Samuel Pryor, of Amelia County, & Frances Morton, of this parish.

1760, Sept. 2. Robert Sims of Louisa & Frances Lewis, of this parish.

1760, Nov. 9. Carter Henry Harrison, in Cumberland, & Susana Randolph, in this parish.

1760, Dec. 27. Alexander Moss & Ann Thurman, both of this parish.

1761, Jan. 1. William Harrison, in this psh, & Mary Cobbs, in Albemarle County.

1760, July 22. Robert Payne & Nan Burton in this parish.

1762, Mar. 17. William Ferran & Eliz. Bib, both in this parish.

1762, July 22. Andrew Jamison & Martha Stephenson, both in this parish.

1762, July 1. Pleasants Cocke & Eliz. Forden, both in this parish.

1762, July 22. Edward Radford and Ann Curd, both in this parish.

1762, Aug. 22. John Lewis & Judith Crouch, both of this parish.

1762, Sept. 10. James Meriwether and Eliz. Pollard, in this parish.

Joseph Curd, in this parish, & Mary Warrin, in St. Paul's.

1762, Apl. 6. John Ware, in Manikin Town, & Mary Watson, in Henrico.

1762, Jan. 1. Gideon Moss & Susannah Richerson, both in this parish.

1762, Sept. 28. Joseph Curd, in this parish, & Mary Warrin, in St. Paul's.

1762, Oct. 26. Joseph Pace and Mary Ann Page, both in this parish.

1762, Dec. 29. Henry Mullens & Frances Walton, both in this parish.

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1763, Jan. 6. George Hancocke & Mary Whitloe, both in this parish.

1763, Jan. 20. Thomas Pollard & Sarah Hardine, both in this parish.

1763, Mch. 9. Jesse Ellis, in Henrico, & Sarah Woodson, in this parish.

1763, Mch. 9. Julius Burton, in Henrico, & Rebecca Clayton, in this parish.

1763, Mch. 17. Peyton Smith, in Henrico, & Judith Wadley, both in this parish.

1763, April 7. John Dudley, in Albemarle, & Sarah Bromfield, in this parish.

1763, Aug. 7. John Martin & Barbara Lewis, both in this parish.

1763, Aug. 19. John Cobbs & Judith Cobbs, both in Albemarle County.

1763, Oct. 1. Mathew Jordan & Mary Stogdill, both in this parish.

1764, Mch. 18. Edmund Curd & Mary Curd, both in this parish.

1764, Aug. 16. Edmund Pendleton & Milly Pollard, both in Goochland.

1764, Dec. 23. Richard Johnson & Ann Nicholls, both in this parish.

1765, March 21. Jacob Michaux & Sarah Neville in Cum^{d}.

1765, March 28. Rene Napier, of this parish, & Rebecca Hart, in Drisdale parish.

1764, April 1. Robert Bowman, in Chesterfield, & Elizabeth Craigwald, in this parish.

1765, June 11. Robert Wingfield & Frances Jordan, both of this parish.

1765, Oct. 1. John Goode & Frances Loftis, both in this parish.

1765, Dec. 31. George Payne & Betty McCarthy Morton, in James City parish.

1766, March 6. Benjamin Johnson & Martin Hughes in St. Martin's Psh.

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1766, May 20. Thomas Massie, in this p'sh, & Mary Williams, in Louisa.

1766, Aug. 14. Shadrach Woodson in Bkg. & Sus. Walker, in this parish.

1766, Aug. 26. Turner Rountree & Sarah Woodson, both of Goochland.

1766, Nov. 6. Peter Walker & Sarah Wadley both in this parish.

1766, Nov. 20. James Curd & Mary Graves, both in this parish.

1766, Dec. 25. Milner Redford & Sarah Lewis, both in this parish.

1767, Jan. 22. Stephen Letcher & Elizabeth Perkins, both in this parish.

1767, Jan. 23. Moses Taylor & Obedience Smith, both in this parish.

1767, May 14. Barnard Markham & Mary Harris, both in Manikintown.

1768, May 25. John Glass & Sally Martin, both in this parish.

1768, June 4. Capt. Hugh Moss & Jeannie Ford, both in this parish.

1768, June 23. Benjamin Cocke & Mary Johnson, both in this parish.

1768, Oct. 11. Julius Allen, in Henrico, & Mary Biggar, in Henrico.

1768, Oct. 12. John Perkins, in Goochland, & Ursley Richardson, in Henrico.

1768, Nov. 2. George & Martha Meriwether.

1768, Dec. 13. Fisher Rice Bennett & Judith Hanson, in Albemarle.

1768, Dec. 18. Benj. Perkins & Mary Curd.

1768, Dec. 25. George Underwood & Elizabeth Curd.

1769, Jan. 27. Benjamin Anderson & Judith Mims, of this parish.

1769, March 23. George Anderson & Susannah Mims, of this parish.

1769, July 21. Mr. Archibald Bryce & Mary Mitchell.

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1770, Feb. 22. Spencer Norvil & Frances Hill, both of this parish.

1770, June 2. Joseph Winston & Lucy Cobb.

1770, June 19. Shadrach Vaughan & Mary Meriwether.

1770, Nov. 14. Richard Johnson & Polly Powers.

1770, July 2. Burgess Ball & Mary Chichester.

1770, Oct. 13. David Walker & Eliz Gilbert.

1770, Nov. 10. Leonard Price & Judith Elldridge.

1770, Dec. 19. James Grason & Mary Christian.

1771, April 28. Robert Smith & Eliz. Carroll.

1771, May 9. John Christian & Judith Leek.

1771, July 4. Sam Martin & Ann Pleasants.

1771, Aug. 25. Sally Graves, in Goochland, & Barret Price, in Henrico.

1771, Nov. 7. Richard Sampson & Ann Curd, both in Goochland.

1772, March 19. Will Miller & Maria Laprade.

1772, Apl. 23. Joseph Pleasants & Mary Gerrand.

1772, July 6. Will Bolding & Ann Burgess, both from Albemarle Co.

1772, July 9. John Robards & Sarah Marshall, both in Goochland.

1773, Jan: 1. Joseph Mayo & Jeannie Richardson in Goochland.

1773, Mar. 25. Clayburn Rice & Molly Smith in Goochland.

1773, March 23. Thomas Glass & Martha East.

1773, May 4. Mathew Payne & Sally Pryor.

1773, Aug. 1. Walter Leek & Winifred Johnson.

1773, Sept. 7. Ben Anderson & Sarah Johnson, both of Louisa.

1773, Oct. 23. Charles Clark & Sarah Cooke, both in Goochland.

1773, Dec. 22. Robert Burton Payne & Margaret Sydenham Morton, both in Goochland.

1774, Jan. 3. Will Roberts & Eliz. Pleasants Cocke, both in Goochland.

1774, Jan. 27. Sam Jordan & Frances Periere, of Henrico.

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1774, Mar. 6. Ambrose Edwards & Olive Martin, both in Louisa.

1774, Feb. 24. Will Lewis & Sally Mason, both of Goochland.

1774, May 1. John Ellis & Patty Wood, both in Henrico.

1774, June 30. James Gordon, in Lancaster, & Ann Payne, in Goochland.

1774, July 28. Charles Lacy & Eliz. Hudson, in Louisa.

1774, Sept. 6. Jesse Lacy & Mary Johnson, in Louisa.

1774, Oct. 25. Ben Lacy & Judith Christian, both in Goochland.

1774, Nov. 4. Charles Rice & Mary Tony, both in Albemarle.

1775, Jan. 26. Devreux Jerrat & Joanna Wade, both of this parish.

1775, Feb. 2. Rene Woodson, in Albemarle, & Martha Johnson, in Louisa.

1775, Apl. 27. William Pledge & Ursley Woodson, both of Y^{s}. parish.

1775, June 9. Thomas Diggs, in Louisa, & Ann Kent, in Albemarle.

1775, Aug. 5. Archibald Pleasants & Jean Woodson, both of Y^{s}. parish.

1775, Sept. 8. John Curd in Y^{s}. & Ann Underwood, in Louisa.

1776, Jan. 3. Samuel Moss & Susannah Harris.

1776, May 16. Will Pryor in Y^{s} parish & Eliz. Hughes, in Cumberland.

1776, June 26. Thomas & Elizabeth Massie, both of Y^{s} parish.

1776, Aug. 24. Natt Massie, in Y^{s} parish, & Ann Clark, in Albemarle.

1776, Sept. 29. Patrick Napier & Eliz. Woodson in this parish.

1776, Oct. 5. James Cole & Fanny Cheesman Wills, both in Albemarle.

1776, Dec. 8. Tho. Pope, in Y^{s} parish, & Mary Snead, of Albemarle.

1777, Feb. 22. Christopher Johnson & Elizabeth Dabney, both of Hanover.

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1777, June 19. Samuel Woodson & Elizabeth Payne, both of Y^{s} parish.

1777, March 16. Joseph Lewis & Ann Porter, both in Y^{s}. parish.

1778, Feb. 4. Da. Bullock & Susannah More in Louisa.

1778, Nov. 29. Malachi Chiles & Eliz Garton, both in Orange.

1779, Jan. 8. Jesse Payne & Sally Lewis, both in Goochland.

1779, March 14, Ben Woodson & Sally Johnson, both in Goochland.

1779, March 16. Will Jordan Morton & Martha Pryor, both of Goochland.

1779, July 20. Macon Biggars & Christian Poindexter, both of Goochland.

1779, Aug. 3. Nath. West Dandridge & Jean Pollard, in Goochland.

1779, Sept. 23. Rich'd Clough & Jean Woodson, in Goochland.

1779, Nov. 24. Joseph Woodson in G'd, & Sarah Hughes, in Cumberland.

1780, Feb. 3. Charles Slaughter in Culpeper & Eliz^{a} Poindexter, in Louisa.

1780, April 24. Col. Richard Anderson & Catherine Fox, both of Louisa.

1780, April 28. Liner Gooch & Rhode Turner, both of Louisa.

1780, Sept. 28. Will Lee, in Northumberland, & Jean Payne, in Goochland.

1781, Sept. 7. Will Robards & Eliz. Lewis, both of Goochland.

1781, Oct. 4. Tho. Mallory & Constance Davis, both in Louisa.

1781, Dec. 26. John Poindexter & Eliz. Thornton Johnston, both in Louisa.

1781, Dec. 27. Henry Mallory & Lucy Long, both in Orange.

1782, Feb. 12. David Bullock & Jane Terry, both in Louisa.

1782, Feb. 20. Tho. Shelton & Cecelly Dabney, both of Louisa.

1782, Apl. 25. Richmond Terrill & Cecelia Darracott, both in Louisa.

1782, June 27. Garland Cosby & Molly Poindexter, both of Louisa.

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1782, Aug. 22. Joseph & Jean Pleasants.

1782, Oct. 15. Will: Clayton & Mary Rose, both of Spottsylvania.

1783, Feb. 6. Stephen Mayo & Ann Isabel, both of Goochland.

1783, Feb. 18. Ben: Robinson & Catharine Parker, both of Spotsylvania Co.

1783, Mch. 13. Clayborn Gooch & Mildred Thomson, both of Louisa.

1783, June 4. George Quissenbury & Jeanie Daniel, both of Orange.

1783, June 18. John Hughes & Ann Meriwether in Louisa.

1783, Sept. 11. George Morris & Sally Biggars, both of Louisa.

1783, Sept. 9. John Trice & Pattie Smith.

1783, Nov. 19. Robert Cobb & Ann Gizzage Poindexter in Louisa.

1783, Nov. 20. Charles Smith & Nancy Johnson, both of Louisa.

1783, Nov. 26. Umphrey Gooch & Mary Wagstaff, in Louisa.

1784, July 28. Will Smith, in Louisa, & Sarah Pryor, in Goochland.

1784, Sept. 21. Edward Pace & Susannah Johnson, both in Goochland.

1785, Mch. 10. Caleb Lindsay & Sally Stephens, both in Orange.

1785, Nov. 20. Capt. Rich. Phillips & Eliz. Waddy, both of Louisa.

1785, Dec. 29. Rich. Cole & Sarah Sansum, both of Louisa Co.

1787, May 22. Spencer Coleman & Eliz. Goodwin, of Louisa Co.

1788, Jan. 24. Thornton Mead & Mary Garland, both of Louisa.

1788, Jan. 18. Robert Green & Eliz Bibb, both in Louisa.

1788, June 24. Thomas Lewis & Eliz. Meriwether, both in Albemarle.

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1788, Nov. 20. John Durrett & Martha Bibb, both of Louisa.

1789, Julius Curle & Mary Curd in Goochland.

1788, June 26. David Hutson & Mary Clopton, in Louisa.

1789, June 15, Will Cole & Sally Byers, in Louisa.

1789, March 28. John Slaughter & Ann Lewis Johnson, of Louisa.

1789, May 31. Josel Graves & Sarah Graves, in Orange.

John Garland & Lucy Gordon, both in Louisa.

1791, March 27. Tho. Meriwether & Ann Minor.

1791, March 12. Dr. Joseph Duke & Mary Quarles, both in Spotsylvania.

1795, Nov. 1. Fortunatus Cosby & Mary Anne Fontane, in Louisa.

1783, Feb. 20. Chiles Tyrell & my Peggie were married.

1791, March 29. Francis Quarles & Mary Garrett Brooke, of Louisa.

BIRTHS.

James Bates & Winifred Hix had issue: Fleming b. Nov. 22, 1747; William Nov. 23, 1749; Samuel C. May 29, 1752; Stephen C. March 4, 1754.

Capt. Ish. Randolph & Jane Rogers, Susannah b. Sept. 25, 1736.

Capt. James Cole & Mary Wills, Mary b. Dec. 19, 1747, Janey b. Sept. 26, 1751, William b. May 31, 1753, Catharine b. May 2, 1755.

Noel Burton & Lucy Barret, son Robert b. Ap. 9, 1756.

James Bates & Winifred Hix, Daniel b. July 6, 1756.

Capt. Tho. Stark & Joan Williams, daughter Joan, b. Feb. 15, 1757.

Jan. 27, 1756. Julius Saunders & Jemima Woodward in Albemarle, a son, born Oct. 1755, named Clayburn. Capt. John Raley & Eliz. Randolph in Cumberland, a dau. b. Jan. 25, Susannah.

April 11, 1756. Will Miller & Mary Heath, Mary b. March 6, 1756.

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Oct. 10, 1756. Ralph Graves & Judith Womack, dau. Sally, b. Sept. 1, 1756.

Mar. 20, 1757. Benjamin Clopton & Agnes Morgan, son Walter b. Dec. 26, 1756.

April 11. Capt. William Pryor & Sarah Wood, dau. Elizabeth b. Feb. 10, 1757.

Capt. Wm. Stamps & Elenor Brent, dau. Catherine, b. Oct. 17, 1757.

Noel Burton & Lucy Barrett, dau. Priscilla b. Dec. 26, 1757.

Drury Christian & Lucy Williams, James b. April 23, 1758.

Capt. Will Burton & Rebecca Cobbs, son John Cobbs b. Jan. 27, 1758.

Benjamin Woodson & Rebecca Cocke, Booth b. Dec. 4, 1757.

Capt. Robert Burton & Judith La Force, Sarah b. July 16, 1758.

Nov. 19. William Miller & Mary Heath, Henry b. Sept. 25, 1758.

Obadiah Smith & Mary Burks, Charles b. Nov. 13, 1758.

James Gregory & Sarah Thompson, William b. Aug. 11, 1758.

John Lewis & Eliz. McBride, Joseph b. Dec. 31, 1758.

Capt. Will Pryor & Sarah Wood, John b. Feb. 21, 1759.

René Woodson & Mary Thomson dec'd, dau. Eliz. Booth b. Feb. 16, 1759.

David Cosby & Mary Johnson, William b. Feb. 14, 1759.

George Anderson & Frances Woodson, Susannah b. Sept. 22, 1758.

John Curd & Lucy Brent, son James b. June 24, 1759.

Capt. Tho. Stark & Jean Williams, Reuben b. Aug. 10, 1759.

Capt. William Stamps & Helen Brent, James b. Dec. 25, 1759.

Capt. James Cole & Mary Wills, dau. Susannah, b. Mch. 23. 1760.

Benjamin Woodson & Rebecca Cox, Frances b. Dec. 17, 1759.

Valentine Mayo & Ann Patterson, Mary b. June 2, 1759.

James Woodson, & Eliz. Whitlock, Jennie b. May 2, 1760.

Richard Clopton & Mary Davis, dau. Susannah b. June 27, 1760.

Mr. Tho. Bolling & Elizabeth Gay, John b. Jan. 31, 1761.

John Lewis & Elizabeth McBride, John b. April 5, 1761.

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Capt. Robert Burton & Judith La Force, Priscilla b. May 29, 1761.

Will Pryor & Sarah Wood, Patty b. April 6, 1761.

John Woodson & Mary Mims, Jennie Booth b. Oct. 25, 1760.

Mary Woodson, spouse to Thomas Woodson on Janito was baptized.

Thomas & Mary Woodson, a son named Jacob, born Mch 29, 1761.

Benjamin Clopton & Aggie Morgan, Elizabeth b. May 5, 1760.

Capt. John Really & Eliz. Randolph, William b. Dec. 26, 1760.

Obadiah Smith & Mary Burks, Joseph b. Nov., 1761.

David Cosby & Mary Johnson, Jeremiah b. Oct. 11, 1761.

William Miller & Mary Heath, son named Heath-Jones Miller b. Dec. 19, 1761.

Sam Pryor & Frances Morton, Samuel b. Jan. 12, 1762.

James Cole & Mary Wills, Roscow b. Mar. 9, 1762.

Alex^{r} Moss & Ann Thurmond, Joan b. Nov. 24, 1761.

John Bolling & Mary Jefferson, John b. Mch 24, 1762.

William Roberts & Eliz. Lewis, Jesse b. Apl 7, 1762.

John Curd & Lucy Brent, Elizabeth b. Feb. 25, 1762.

John Really & Eliz. Randolph, James b. April 16, 1762.

Thomas Smith & Jean Williams, John b. May 15, 1762.

Richard Curd & Sarah Downer, Nannie Williams b. July 11, 1762.

(To be continued.)

BELLFIELD.

One of the most interesting estates on York River—perhaps the most interesting estate— is Bellfield, situated in the old Indian district of Chiskiack on the south side of the river about four miles above Yorktown. The estate is very old, though the name Bellfield does not appear to go back further than a hundred and twenty-five years. At this place King's Creek and Fellgate's Creek[1] form a bay, and the east side was first settled by Captain

[1] Named for Captain Robert Fellgate, who patented the land between the two creeks.

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John West and the west side by Captain John Utie, who in 1630 led the first settlers to York River. As chiefs of the emigration, they were each given 600 acres of land, while the ordinary settlers were allowed 50 acres. Captain John West was brother of Lord Delaware, and a member of the Virginia Council. About 1633 there was born at Bellfield the first white child born on York River. This was Captain West's son John.

The country along the York rapidly filled with settlers, and Sir John Harvey established a plantation, in 1631, on the York River below the present Yorktown at the mouth of Wormeley's Creek, and called it York. In 1635 the country was rife for revolt because of Harvey's sympathy with the tobacco monopolists and the designs of Lord Baltimore to cut off Maryland from Virginia. Chiskiack and York were the centres of opposition to Harvey, who was deposed from his office by the indignant colonists, and Captain John West, of Chiskiack, made governor in his stead. Harvey made a great row in England; and West, John Utie, and other leading colonists, were summoned to answer at home. Harvey, after two years, was sent back to govern Virginia, but Captain West's name was placed in the list of his councillors as muster-master-general in King Charles's own handwriting.

Captain West continued to reside at Fellgate's Creek till 1650, when he removed to the forks of the York River, where West Point, which took its name from him, now stands.

By deed dated September 11, 1650, confirmed by a patent dated May 6, 1651, Captain John West and Anne, his wife, sold the plantation at Fellgate's Creek, then containing 1250 acres, to Edward Digges, Esq. Digges was fourth son of Sir Dudley Digges, a distinguished English patriot and master of the rolls to King Charles I. He was an active enterprising man, and was made governor March 30, 1656, and continued in that office till March 13, 1658. He became much interested in the silk culture and had two Armenians on his estate skilled in the business. Among his correspondents in England was Virginia Ferrar, a daughter of John Ferrar, who was deputy treasurer of the London Company, in 1619, under Sir Edwin Sandys, the treasurer. This lady was

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an enthusiast in the silk business, and had great ideas of the Virginia silkworm because of its hardy character and greater size. But tobacco ruled the day, and the silk culture was gradually abandoned, even at Bellfield. Governor Digges lived till 1671, and his tombstone states that he was "the only promoter of the silk industry," which is not exactly true, as there were many other persons in Virginia interested in the culture.

Dudley Digges succeeded his father on the plantation, and the place continued in the Digges family till near the close of the 18th Century. During most of this time it was known as the "E. D. Plantation" (Edward Digges Plantation), and was famous for a brand of sweet scented tobacco called the "E Dees," remarkable for its mild taste and fine smell. Rev. Hugh Jones, in his *Present State of Virginia* (1724) states, that the crop was obtained by a particular seed and management rather than by the excellence of the soil, "which was poorer than a great deal of other land in the same neighborhood."

William Digges, Jr. sold Bellfield in 1787 to William Waller, from whom it came to Rev. Scervant Jones, who advertised it for sale, in 1811, describing it as "1000 acres in York county, the only estate where the famous E. D. tobacco was raised, which never failed to bring in England one shilling on the pound, when other tobacco would not bring three pence."

About 1840 Bellfield was owned by Robert McCandlish, a prominent lawyer, and intimate friend of John Tyler. Col. McCandlish resided in Williamsburg, and was Tyler's neighbor. They were congenial companions and very fond of fishing, and many a famous outing was had by them at Bellfield, where the fishing in York River was fine. When Tyler became president, his thoughts would revert at times from the turmoil of his situation to the pleasant surroundings of Bellfield. "Does Bellfield look smilingly?" he asks of Col. McCandlish in a letter. "Would I were there with you."

About the close of the 18th Century, the use of the cradle, then newly invented, made the culture of wheat a profitable industry in Virginia, and the raising of tobacco was discontinued, not only at Bellfield but throughout the Peninsula between the York

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and the James, which once bore the finest tobacco in Virginia. Thus this industry followed the silk culture into disuse, and the staple crops of the Peninsula became wheat and Indian corn.

HEROINES OF VIRGINIA.

1. Mrs. Forrest, wife of Thomas Forrest, gentleman, the first gentlewoman to come to Virginia. She arrived in the Second Supply, October, 1608.

2. Anne Burrass, the maid of Mrs. Forrest, who married in December, 1608, John Laydon or Layton, a carpenter. This was the first marriage in the colony.

3. Virginia Laydon, born in Virginia, in 1609, the first child born in the colony. It is a tribute to the settlers at Jamestown that she survived the "Starving Time" which succeeded her birth, during which most of the colonists perished.

4. Pocahontas, daughter of the mighty prince Powhatan and "the nonpareil of her race." Born 1595, and buried in the Parish church at Gravesend, England, March 21, 1617. She was the wife of John Rolfe, councillor, secretary of state, and the first raiser of tobacco (1612).

5. Alice Proctor, who lived on Proctor's creek near Richmond, and who, in 1622, defended her plantation against savages with great bravery. She is referred to as "Mistress Proctor, a proper, civill, modest gentlewoman." She afterwards refused to obey the order of the council to abandon her house for a safer location at Jamestown, and would not retire till the officers threatened to burn it down. She was widow of John Proctor.

6. Lady Margaret Wyatt, who came to Virginia, in 1621, with her husband, Sir Francis Wyatt, and of whom the poet wrote:

> **But last of all that Lady faire**
> **that woman worth renowne**
> **That left her Countrey and her friends**
> **to grace brave James his Towne.**

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The wife unto our Governor
did safely here arrive
With many gallants following her
whom God preserve alive.

What man would stay when Ladies gay
both lives and fortunes leaves
To taste what we have truly fowne—
truth never man deceaves.

She was the niece of Sir Edwin Sandys, the noble and loyal friend of Virginia.

7. VIRGINIA FERRAR, who was the daughter of John Ferrar, deputy treasurer under Sir Edwin Sandys in 1620. Her grandfather, Nicholas Ferrar, was one of the greatest friends of the colony, and in his capacious mansion, in London, after April, 1619, the London Company held their meetings. Her uncle, Nicholas Ferrar, Jr., succeeded his brother as deputy treasurer under the Earl of Southampton, and was noted for his love of Virginia, his business capacity, scholarship and piety. Another uncle, William Ferrar, showed his interest in Virginia by settling there and founding the well known family of the Ferrars.[1] Virginia Ferrar inherited the affections of her family for the colony, and though she never came to Virginia had a large correspondence with the principal planters. She had a silkworm factory at her father's beautiful home at Little Gidding in Huntingdonshire, and made many experiments in the breeding and raising of silk worms. She was particularly impressed with the superior size and hardihood of the silk worm found native to Virginia, and eagerly urged the culture in the colony. Out of the letters she received, her brother, a young scholar, made a paper of rhyming lines, which gives us an interesting insight into the times. Among the names of the planters that come in for commendation are those of Edward Digges, her "cousin" Mrs. Mary Ward, her "kinsman" Esquire Ferrar, William Wright, of Nansemond, Col. George Ludlow, Major John Westrope, Sir

1 The pronunciation of Ferrar was *Farrar*, the spelling adopted in Virginia.

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Henry Chickeley, and Mr. George Lobs. Miss Ferrar died at Little Gidding in the year 1687.[2]

10. The wife of Anthony Haviland. Her husband is said to have been the first to gather the people in Bacon's Rebellion, and to have indited the first declaration. She was sent post haste up and down the country as Bacon's emissary to carry his "declarations and papers." I have not ben able to ascertain her maiden name.

11. Sarah Drummond, the wife of William Drummond, who was Bacon's leading adviser. She lived just west of the church tower at Jamestown. When others doubted, she picked up from the ground a small stick and broke it and said: "I fear the power of England no more than a broken straw." She was probably the daughter of Edward Prescott, who, in his will, left her a lot at Jamestown. After the execution of her husband, she complained to the British government in behalf of her five children.

12. Lydia Chisman, wife of Major Edmund Chisman, who threw herself at Sir William Berkeley's feet and asked to be executed in his stead, because, as she said, she incited him to rebellion. Her husband died in prison and she married Thomas Harwood. Some years later she was killed by lightning.

13. Sarah Grendon, the wife of Col. Thomas Grendon, Jr., who was the only woman excepted from pardon in the act of indemnity and free pardon passed by the Grand Assembly in February, 1677. She was charged with being "a great encourager and assister in the late horrid Rebellion."

CONVENTION OF TEXAS, 1845.

RESOLUTION.

Expression of the gratitude of this Convention to Ex-President Tyler and his Cabinet.

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2 Force, *Tracts*, III., *The Reformed Virginian Silk Worm.*

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Resolved, That the early and resolute stand taken by John Tyler, whilst he was President of the United States, to restore Texas to the bosom of the Republican family has secured to him the gratitude and veneration of the people of Texas.

Resolved, That the like sentiments are due to the assistance afforded Mr. Tyler by the able members of his Cabinet, who with a noble enthusiasm espoused the cause of annexation as a national question, and co-operated faithfully in securing its consummation by the passage of the law which has enabled the people of Texas to become a portion of the Union.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be directed to furnish a certified copy[1] of these Resolutions to Mr. Tyler, and to each of the members of his cabinet, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, George M. Bibb, Wm. Wilkins, John Y. Mason, John Nelson, Charles A. Wickliffe and to the families of A. P. Upshur & Geo.[2] W. Gilmer dec[d].

Adopted at Austin, Texas, July 8th, 1845.

THOS. J. RUSK,
President.

Attest:

JAS. H. RAYMOND,
Secretary of the Convention.

WYCHE FAMILY.

Communicated by Clarence A. Wyche, Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina.

(Continued from Vol. XIV., 107.)

The following notes taken from the Court records of Brunswick County by Judge N. S. Turnbull, of Lawrenceville, Va., have reference to 38 GEORGE[3] WYCHE, (George,[2] Henry[1]) of Meherrin Parish.

At a Court held Jan. 1. 1746. George Wyche, Gent., in Com-

1 This certified copy was found among the papers of Thomas Walker Gilmer.

2 Error for *Thomas.*

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mission of Peace dated at Williamsburg 28 Oct. last. (For some reason he did not qualify.)

At a Court held December 1749, George Wyche, Gent., in Commission of Peace. He qualified as such & he is present on the Bench at this Court.

At a Court held 24 Sept., 1751, George Wyche, Gent., in Commission of Peace. He qualified as such & he is present on the Bench at this Court.

At a Court held 24 Sept., 1751, George Wyche, Gent., in the New Commission of Peace, & he qualified by taking the oaths appointed to be taken instead of the oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy, & took & subscribed the Test, & also took the oath of a justice of the Peace, & of a justice of the County Court in Chancery.

At a court held July term, 1754, George Wyche, Gent., and others as Vestrymen of the Parish of Meherrin in this County, severally took the oaths to His Majesty's Person & Government.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Andrews Parish held 4 Feb., 1750, George Wyche, Clerk of Meherrin Chappel, ordered to be paid 1000 lbs. of Tobacco for his services as such.

At a meeting of the same held 8 Nov., 1751, George Wyche. Gent. appointed to procession the land."

The will of 38 George Wyche was proved in Greensville County, 20th. June 1781, and names son Peter Wyche, dau. Rebecca Dupree, and 'other children.' According to family tree the issue was 146 Peter, 147 Rebecca, 148 Thomas, 149 *Cyril,* 150 John. Nothing further is known of any but Peter.

146 PETER[4] WYCHE (George,[3] George,[2] Henry[1]) of Brunswick County, was born 30 Oct., 1748. He married 27, Dec. 1775, Elizabeth Jenkins. He died Dec. 10, 1803, leaving no will, but the administration of his estate, recorded in Brunswick County, shows the following children: 151 John, 152 Sally, who married July 19, 1808, Lewis Reavis, 153 Elizabeth, married Dec. 15, 1807, Daniel Ross, and had a son Wyche Ross. 154 James, 155 Mary, 156 Peter Peters, 157 George, 158 Thomas Ira, died 1829 without issue. 159 Beverley Granville, who mar-

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ried June 1, 1826, Lucy G. Edmunds, and died without issue 1827.

151 JOHN[5] WYCHE (Peter[4]), Sheriff of Brunswick County, married Sept. 3, 1802, Polly, dau. of Hubbard Hobbs; issue, 160 Betsy Jenkins, died in childhood. 161 Hubbard H., 162 Martha Anne, who married Mr. John Fraser of Athens, Ala. 163 Peter J., 164 James, 165 Mary, 166 Sally. John Wyche married secondly, April 3, 1833, Mrs. Martha E. Astrop, and they had one child, 167 John Bevil Wyche.

154 JAMES[5] WYCHE (Peter,[4] George,[3] George,[2] Henry[1]) was born in Brunswick County Dec. 25, 1785. He married April 21, 1806, Pamela Evans of Buckingham County, and they had issue, 168 John Jenkins, 169 Martha Hendricks, 170 William Evans, 171 Peter Peters, 172 Parry Wayne, 173 Ira Thomas, 174 Elizabeth Jenkins, 175 Louisa Young, 176 George Edward, 177 Robert Henry, 178 *Cyril Granville,* 179 Beverley Granvillle, 180 Benjamin, 181 Charles Humphreys. In the year 1825, James Wyche removed to Granville County, North Carolina, where he lived until his death, Mch. 28. 1845. He several times represented Granville County in the State Legislature, being at the time of his death a member of the Senate. He was the first President of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R., and held this office until his death. Pamela Evans, his wife, was born in Cumberland County, Va. Feb. 28. 1789., and died in Granville County N. C. Feb. 28. 1869. She was a daughter of Lieut. Wm. Evans of the Continental Army. See QUARTERLY, Vo. 13, p. 216.

155 MARY[5] WYCHE, (Peter[4]) married Dec. 10, 1810, David L. Evans of Brunswick County, and had George, David, William and Thomas Wyche Evans.

156 Dr. Peter Peters[5] Wyche, died in Southampton County without issue, leaving his property to his brother James. Will dated Apr. 22. 1800. Proved July 21, 1817.

157 George[5] Wyche (Peter[4]), a lawyer, removed from Virginia to Mississippi about 1830. He was for a number of years Judge of Hinds County, Miss. He married Miss Wall of Virginia, sister of James and Michael Wall, and they had, 182 James E. 183 Beverley Granville, 184 Fannie, married Mr. French, 185

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George, 186 Anna, married Mr. Morrison, 187 Mary, married Mr. Thomas.

182 JAMES E.[6] WYCHE (George[5]) born about 1825. He practiced law in Mississippi for several years, but removed about 1855 to Omaha, and was appointed by Lincoln, Judge of Washington Territory. He was re-appointed by Johnston, but removed by Grant as a Southern sympathizer. He married Anna Bancroft of Ohio, a sister of Bancroft the Historian. They had two children, 188 Stella Frances, and 189 Mary. He died Aug., 1876.

183 BEVERLEY GRANVILLE[6] WYCHE (George[5]) was born in N. C. 1832. He married in 1854 Sallie Gordon of Jackson, Miss., dau. of David Gordon, originally of Warrenton, Va., and they had 190 Gordon, 191 Thomas J.

185 Dr. GEORGE[6] WYCHE (George[5]) of Grimes' County, Texas, born 1826, died Mch. 4, 1871. He married Flora Kent Kane, of Nashville, Tenn. She was a niece of Elisha Kent Kane, the famous explorer. Their children were 192 Eugene, 193 Frances, 194 James Edmond, 195 Laura A., who married H. C. Cowan, 196 Bevil Morrison, 197 John Thomas, 198 Mary, 199 Elizabeth. Most of these are now living in Texas.

190 GORDON[7] WYCHE, (Beverley G.[6]), born Apl 4, 1857, in Navy Dept. Washington. Unmarried.

191 THOMAS J.[7] WYCHE (Beverley G.[6]), born May 5, 1862. Married Dec. 11, 1894, Philippa Ludwell Taliaferro, dau. of Maj. T. S. Taliaferro, of Gloucester County, Va. Issue 200 Philip Ludwell, born June 8. 1899.

(To be continued.)

KENNON FAMILY.

(Continued from Vol. XIV., 275.)

37 Beverley[5] Kennon (Richard,[4] Robert,[3] Richard,[2] Richard[1]), commodore in the United States Navy, killed by the explosion of a gun on the steamer *Princeton* February 28, 1844, when Secretaries Upshur and Gilmer of President Tyler's Cabinet, lost their lives. He married 1st. Elizabeth Dandridge, youngest

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daughter of William Dandridge Claiborne, of Liberty Hall, King William Co., who was a grandson of John Dandridge by his third wife Fanny Taylor of Henrico County; he married 2d. in 1842 Brittania Wellington Peter, of Georgetown, D. C., a great granddaughter of Martha Custis, wife of George Washington, who was daughter of John Dandridge. Issue by first marriage: 94 Beverley, lieutenant U. S. Navy; Captain Confederate States Navy, and Colonel in the army of the Khedive of Egypt; 95 William Dandridge died without issue. Issue by 2d. marriage 96 Martha Armistead, married Dr. Armistead Peter.

41. GEORGE TARRY[5] KENNON (Richard,[4] Robert,[3] Richard,[2] Richard[1]) married Anne, daughter of Robert Boush of Norfolk, and had issue 97 William Henry, Captain of Confederate Calvalry, married 1858 Nannie Ambler, daughter of Edward Fisher, of Richmond and had issue: 98 *Richard B.* married Louisiana, daughter of Philip St. George Cocke; 99 Rebecca married Abel U. Mayo, of Richmond; 100 Catherine Lee married Major John F. Wren.

98 RICHARD B.[6] KENNON (George T.,[5] Richard,[4] Robert,[3] Richard,[2] Richard,[1]) and Louisiana, his wife, had issue: 101 Philip St. George, born March 15, 1863, died infant, 102 Courtney Byrd, 103 William Henry, 104 Louisiana Barraud, 105 Rosalie Bradfort, 106 Georgia, 107 Rebecca, 108 Sally Bowdin, 109 Clara Vernon.

42 ERASMUS[5] KENNON (Richard,[4] Robert,[3] Richard,[2] Richard[1]) married Anne daughter of Thomas Nelson, of Mecklenburg. married Anne daughter of Thomas Nelson, of Mecklenburg. Issue 110 George, died without issue, 111 William H., 112 Lucy, married Capt. Williams of Clarksville, 112 Elizabeth, married Captain Harris, of Mecklenburg, 113 Roberta, married Charles Wingfield, of New Orleans, 114 Sarah, married Ligon, of New Orleans, 115 Nannie, married Dr. Clement Kennon, of Mecklenburg.

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VIRGINIA FAMILIES CONNECTING WITH ENGLISH PEDIGREES.

1. BLAND. *In Familiae Minorum Gentium,* Vol. II., 421-428, is a splendid pedigree of the Blands of Virginia, descending from Roger Bland, Co. Westmoreland, *temp.* Henry VIII. The emigrants to Virginia were of the family of John Bland, an eminent merchant of London and Susanna Hambro, his wife, viz: (1) Susanna, a daughter who married Thomas Pierson, of Wiesbach, in the Isle of Ely, gent. He appeared to have emigrated with his wife to the Northern Neck of Virginia, where the Pierson or Pearson family was well known; (2) Edward Bland, a son, of Lawne's Creek on James River, and of Kimages in Charles City county. He married Jane, daughter of his uncle Gregory Bland. She survived him, and married John Holmwood, of Surry Co., and dying about 1664 was buried at Westover; (3) Giles Bland, a grandson, son of John Bland, a Spanish merchant who owned much property in Virginia. Giles Bland took part with Bacon and was executed; (4) Theodorick Bland, a son, who lived at Westover, and built the first church there. He married Anna, daughter of Col. Richard Bennett, of Virginia. After his death, in 1676, she married secondly, Col. St. Leger Codd, first of Lancaster Co., Va., and afterwards of Maryland. By this marriage she had a son named St. Leger Codd. Col. Codd, before his marriage with the widow Bland, married Anne, widow of David Fox.

2. COKE. In *Familiae Minorum Gentium,* Vol. II., 570-575. "John Coke went to Virginia and married there." (See QUARTERLY, IV., 284; VII., 127.)

3. LISTER: Ibid II., 514-515. "Thomas and William Lister married in Virginia." They were sons of James Lister and Mary, dau. of William Issot, of Horbury. See QUARTERLY, III., 245.

4. LUDWELL. *Chancery Proceedings,* Charles I. Bills and Answers I., 55 Bundle; Emigrants, Thomas and Philip Ludwell. From the Ludwells of Bruton in Somersetshire. QUARTERLY, I., 110.

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5. POWER. An old document owned by the emigrant, Dr. Henry Power, apparently made out for him by the College of Heralds. See QUARTERLY, I., 210.

6. JENINGS. Le Neve, *Pedigree of Knights,* 325. Emigrant, Col. Edmund Jenings. QUARTERLY, III., 154. New York *Curio,* I., p. 60.

7. LIGHTFOOT. Berry, *Northamptonshire.* Emigrants, Phillip and John Lightfoot. QUARTERLY, II., 91 &c.

8. BATHURST. Burke, *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies,* p. 46, Emigrant, Launcelot Bathurst came to Virginia about 1680. QUARTERLY, VII., 98-100.

9. BRODNAX. Berry, *Kentish Genealogies.* Emigrants, Major John Brodnax, died in 1657 in York county, and William and John Brodnax living in Virginia about 1700. QUARTERLY, VI., 60-61, XIV.

10. CLERKE or CLARKE. *Visitation of Kent,* 1619, page 2. John Clarke, son of John Clarke, lived in Middle Plantation, Va., and died there about 1645. QUARTERLY, III., 37.

11. DIGGES. *Visitation of Kent,* 1619, page 64-65. Edward, 4th. son of Sir Dudley Digges, came to Virginia. QUARTERLY, I., 80-89, 141-154, 208-213.

12. WIATT. *Visitation of Kent,* 1619, page 142. Emigrant, Rev. Hawte Wiatt about 1621. QUARTERLY, III., 37.

13. MORYSON. *Lincolnshire Pedigrees,* 693. Emigrants to Virginia, Col. Francis Moryson, Richard and Robert Moryson brothers, and Henry Moryson, son of Col. Francis Moryson. QUARTERLY, IX., 122.

14. WASHINGTON. *Familiae Minorum Gentium,* IV., 1293. Emigrants about 1657, John and Lawrence Washington.

15. POTT. *Familiae Minorum Gentium,* IV., 1238, Emigrants, Dr. John Pott, governor of Virginia in 1629; his brother Francis Pott, commander of the fort at Point Comfort; their niece Bridget Pott; nephew John Pott. They were evidently descended from Henry Pott of Harrop and Grace, his wife, who was daughter of John Pott, of Dunge, county York, and Bridget, his wife, daughter of Roger Jodrill. The nephew, John Pott, moved to Maryland and left descendants.

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16. CREYKE. *Familiae Minorum Gentium,* III., 950: Emigrant, Henry Creke, born 16 July, 1637, captain of a merchant ship, was prominent in the records of Lancaster Co., Virginia, and married Alice Thacker, widow of Henry Corbin, and died in 1675. See Records of Lancaster Co., Virginia.

17. JACKSON. *Familiae Minorum Gentium,* III., 1070: Emigrants, Charles Jackson living in Virginia about 1640, and Ellen Jackson, who married in Virginia.

18. PLACE. *Familiae Minorum Gentium,* III., 921: Emigrant, Rowland Place, of Dinsdale, Esq., member of the Virginia Council in 1680, born 1642, died 1713, married Priscilla, daughter of Sir John Brooks, of Norton, county of York, Baronet.

19. KEMPE. *Visitation of Surry,* 1530, 1572, 1623, page 118: Emigrants, Richard Kempe, Secretary of State, and his nephew, Edmond Kempe, of Lancaster county. The former must have been son of Robert Kempe, Esq., of Gissing, in county Norfolk. In the Lancaster records is a notice of "a petition of Mr. Edmund Kempe, attorney to Sir Robert Kempe Kn't, (son of Robert Kempe, Esq.), against William Fissh," dated Jan. 4, 1656. See *Va. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.,* II., 1713; III., 40.

20. THOROUGHGOOD. *Visitation of Essex,* page 607: Emigrant, Adam Thoroughgood, who married Sarah Offley, *Va. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.,* II., 4, III., 1, V., 8.

21. GOODWIN. *Visitation of London,* Emigrant, Major James Goodwin, came to York Co., about 1650. See QUARTERLY, Vol. I., 236; V. Supplement to October *number.*

22. SANDYS. *Visitation of London,* Vol. I., 228, Emigrant, George Sandys, the Poet.

23. CALTHORP or CALTHORPE, *Visitation of Norfolk,* 64-66; Blomefield, *History of Norfolk,* I., 58. Christopher Calthorpe came to Virginia in 1624. QUARTERLY, II., 106-112, 160-169.

24. CLAYTON. Le Neve, *Pedigrees of Knights;* Wallace, *Hist. Magazine* for October, 1891. Emigrant, John Clayton about 1700. QUARTERLY, II., 236.

25. THROCKMORTON. Kimber, *Baronetage; Visitation of Huntingdonshire.* Emigrant, Gabriel Throckmorton. QUARTERLY, II., 241-247.

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26. SPENCER. *Visitation of Bedfordshire,* pages 141, 156, 163. Emigrant, Col. Nicholas Spencer, President of the Council, *Virginia Magazine,* II., 32.

27. WINGATE. *Visitation of Bedfordshire,* page 199. Emigrant, Roger Wingate, treasurer of Virginia.

28. BURWELL. *Visitation of Bedfordshire,* page 199. Emigrant, Lewis Burwell. *Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison,* 35.

29. CHICHELEY. *Visitation of Bedfordshire,* page 33. Emigrant, Sir Henry Chicheley, brother of Sir Thomas Chicheley. *Virginia Mag. of Hist. & Biog.,* III., 226.

30. LUDLOW. New England *Historical and Genealogical Register,* XL., 300, XLI., 65, XLII., 181-185, Emigrant, George Ludlow, member of the Council, Thomas Ludlow and John Ludlow, sons of Gabriel Ludlow, brother of George, and Sarah Ludlow, daughter of Gabriel, who married Robert Carter.

31. CLAIBORNE. Emigrant, William Claiborne, *Va. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.,* I., 313.

32. READE. Emigrant, Col. George Reade. *Virginia Magazine of History & Biography,* VI., 407.

33. WORMELEY. Emigrants, Christopher Wormeley and Ralph Wormeley. Hayden, *Va. Genealogies,* 230.

34. WOODHOUSE. Blomefield, *History of Norfolk.* Emigrant, Henry Woodhouse. QUARTERLY, I., 227-232.

35. BACON. Emigrant, Nathaniel Bacon, President of the Council and his cousin Nathaniel Bacon, the Rebel. They are represented in Virginia by the descendants of Abigail Smith, niece of President Nathaniel Bacon, and who married Major Lewis Burwell.

(Continued.)

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REMINISCENCES.

By a Warwicker.

The January, 1906 number of W. & M. QUARTERLY was very interesting to me as it talked about things on my own "dungle."

The "Kearbys," as we always called them were many, in the upper part of Warwick on the York line, and lower "Jeames City." There was a Bennett Kearby, a tall, straight, fine looking old fellow, with white hair, blue eyes, and rosy face, a typical Englishman, living on the road from Blow's Mill towards the Grove Wharf, on the right-hand side, and in front of the Martin's Hundred gate. He wore a tall, white fur hat, and a white neck-tie; and was called *Colonel Kearby;* there were colonels in that day too. One of my earliest recollections, was a blaze-face, sorrel mare, with four white feet, a natural pacer, named "Sally," said to have been won at a game of cards from Colonel Kearby by a neighbour of mine.

Kerby, Kirby, Kirkby, are the names of many places and parishes in England, mostly the northern part. Kirk, the first part of the word, comes from a far off Greek word, and means God's House. The last syllable, by, is from the Danish, and means a settlement; so the word means a church-village. At first churches were built, and people gathered around them; now villages are made first, and then churches are built. There was another Kearby named Bannister.

Soon after the settlement of Martin's Hundred it passed into the hands of the Harwoods; and is now held by some of the descendants. We called them "Horrod;" now, they call themselves *Hah' wood.* "Mr. Big Humphrey Horrod," of Mulbury Island owned Martin's Hundred. I can remember hearing talk of how he used to vote, (before 1850) in Warwick, and then ride to Jeames City to vote again, as a man had a vote in every county in which he owned land.

The "Grove Wharf," then owned by Thomas Wynne, was where we took ship when we wanted to go to Norfolk, or Richmond; the wharfage for a person was ninepence, 12½ cents.

Mr. Big Humphrey "Horrod," was a very big man, and one of

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the rich farmers; he made all his fortune himself; never spent anything, but saved all the money he made. People had no use for money then, except to pay taxes, doctors' bills, and children's schooling. They made everything for themselves. He used to wear homespun clothes, and brogan shoes. I did the same; as everybody else did. He was a member of the House of Delegates before my recollection, and when there he wore a red velvet, double-breasted waistcoat, with buttons made of ten cent pieces. I saw that myself.

I was born in Mulbri'land, and was a neighbour of Mr. Harwood.

Mulbury Island, and Saxon's Goal, were represented in the Assembly of 1631-2, by Thomas Harwood, and Captain Thomas Flint.

Mulbury Island is a neck of land between Warwick and James Rivers. When the tides are high, it is an island, formed by the water from Butler's Gut, on the Warwick river side; and another creek, I have forgotten the name of it, on the James river side. I have seen often the water running under the bridge that made the island, the ground under the bridge being usually dry. Butler's Gut was the dividing line between my father's land, and "Sweet Springs," owned by Mr. Harwood.

I think you are wrong about the tombstone of John B. Cary, Jr. "Pear-Tree" Hall is the burying ground of the Carys. It is now owned by descendants of the Tabbs, and is about a mile from Warwick C. H., Denbigh, on the road to Denbigh Church, and Newport's News. Young John B. Cary was the son of Colonel John B. Cary, and Columbia [Hudgins] Cary, and died just before the war, was buried in the old burying ground. Colonel Cary settled in Richmond, and gathered a handsome fortune, and was entitled to it, as he was a good man. I remember he said to me once that he expected that he would be the last of the Carys to be buried at Pear-Tree Hall, as his son Archie was born in Richmond, and married there. But, Colonel Cary was not buried in Warwick; he having died in Richmond, was buried in Hollywood; I know, as I was one of the pall-bearers, having been chosen as a relic of the "Lower Peninsula." Warwick used to be full of Carys, but there is not a one left.

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Ned Tabb used to own Pear-Tree Hall, and when his two sons enlisted in the "Warwick Beauregards," Co. H., 32d Virginia regiment, he gave them a negro boy named Billy to wait on them. Billy served faithfully through the war and went back to Warwick, where he is known by the whole community as "Billy Rebel." Some times when he is not very careful of his neighbour's good, and he is reminded of it, he says: "Well sir, when I was in the army I learnt to take things;" and it is usually received as a good plea.

I used to put up at the "Raleigh Tavern" when I staid over night in Williamsburg, that was not often, as I lived only eighteen miles off, and I did not think that anything as I had a good buggy mare, and have left Williamsburg at 11 o'clock at night, and at 12.30 would be in my yard at home. A man named Blassingham, Robert, I think, kept the tavern; we used to call him Blassingh'm. He was accused of having burnt the Tavern to get the insurance, on the ground of giving a dog a bad name. The last time I was there was in October 1859, just before I left Virginia to go to sea as a young Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy. I have lodged in a room in the "Raleigh" where it was said three men had committed suicide; but it did not interfere with my sleep; and I saw no "ghoses."

"Apollo," not *the Apollo,* was the name of the dining room, where I have eaten meals. It was named after the "Apollo," a famous club held at Devil Tavern, near Temple Bar, London, frequented by Ben Jonson, Randolph, Herrick, and other alleged wits. "Apollo" was entered from one end, and opposite was the fireplace between two doors; over the fireplace was a mantel-piece about six feet high, around the ceiling was a wooden cornice; over the mantel-piece, and near the cornice was a Latin motto that I sought for several years to put in the revised edition of the *Virginia Word-Book,* with the name of the room. Knowing that Mr. Charles S. Stringfellow, of Richmond, had been in Williamsburg, I asked him about it; he remembered that there had been a motto; but had forgotten the words. He said he would ask Judge Clopton, of Manchester, the son of our Judge Jno. B. Clopton of glorious memory. Clopton said:

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"I reckon I do remember it, as I sat in front of it for years when my mother kept school in that room." Stringfellow said, that when Clopton repeated the first word, he himself finished the quotation without any trouble. The motto was, "Hilaritas Sapientiae et bonae vitae proles;" ["Jollity the offspring of wisdom and good life."] I have the motto now before me in Mr. Stringfellow's handwriting.

When I saw Williamsburg again in 1861, it was full of soldiers, the first year of the war. "Big Ben Hansford," kept the "City Hotel," on the left-handed side of the street going from the Court-House Green towards the College. I have not been in Williamsburg since, and have only seen the back-fences from the railroad.

BENJAMIN H. GREEN.

THE PAWNEE.

With the exception of the *Monitor,* probably no war vessel of the old Federal navy is better known to-day in Virginia than the *Pawnee.* She was innocently the occasion of a great commotion among the people along James River in the early months of the war. At first the rivers were almost without defence, and it would have been an easy matter for a warship to have gone all the way to Richmond, without encountering any serious difficulties. Not long after the secession of Virginia, April 17, 1861, a rumor started and gained great credence that the warship *Pawnee* was coming up James River to take Richmond. In Williamsburg, the Home Guard was called out, and in Richmond there was the greatest excitement and confusion. The bells tolled, the whistles blew, and the militia hurried under arms. Every moment the smoke of the dreaded *Pawnee* was expected to appear on the horizon. But it was all a *scare* without any foundation whatever. The *Pawnee* was resting in quiet security near Old Point without dreaming of creating any disturbance up the river. The incident is known as the "Pawnee Scare," and old citizens of Richmond go back in their memories and liken to it any very bad panic in business, or other matters.

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The *Pawnee* was constructed at the United States Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Virginia, and launched in 1859. She was contrived on a new pattern and was considered one of the most formidable ships of the old United States Navy. She was one of the ships which attempted to bring reinforcements to Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and was afterwards employed, under Commander S. C. Rowan, as a blockade vessel on the Atlantic Coast. The following letter from Captain James Jarvis, who came of a family in Mathews county, Virginia, interested for many years in nautical matters, to John W. Griffith, the United States naval architect, gives some details of her launching, and is interesting in other respects.

JAMES JARVIS TO JOHN W. GRIFFITH.

OCEAN HOUSE, Portsmouth, Va.,
October 4th, 1859.

My Dear Sir:

I rec'd yours of the 11th inst. yesterday. I had read in the papers of your beautiful launch. I congratulate you that all's well, there have been so many failures and accidents recently in launching our public armed ships that the people began to be afraid that there was great danger in launching ships of great lengths. Your ship went off with a *Grace* that will, I am sure, in some future day, adorn the best society with Grace, wisdom and beauty. I feel proud that Miss Tyler, the Grand Daughter of our own honest John, performed the pleasant part of pouring the wine on the brow of the "Pawnee." Perhaps she is as near akin to the Aborigines as any Lady you could have had the pleasure to have selected, for her ancestors on *this side* the Atlantic were all born near *James Town*, Va. I knew both her Grand Fathers. I am not acquainted with Robt. Tyler, Esq., but I am positively fond of the family—because *I do* think a great deal of Ex-President Tyler. I differ with him politically because I am *yet* a whig; but as a Gentleman, as an honest man, no man living in my mind excells him of whom I feel proud to speak. I was so fortunate as to dine at Williamsburg, Va. last Tuesday with the Grand Father of Grace Tyler, daughter of Robert, and was the first to inform him that his Grand Daughter, "Grace," christened the "Pawnee." May Miss Tyler[1] live to be a model Lady as the Pawnee will be, I am

[1] Miss Grace Tyler was then a little girl. She afterwards married John Scott, and is now a widow living in Alabama.

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sure, a Model piece of Naval architecture. Success to the young Lady, to you, and your *first* born Ship of State.

I will write you again in a day or two and tell you of Mr. P. what he said on reading of the successful launch of your ship. I was in company with the Ex-President last Tuesday night and was delighted to hear him tell of other days, of other times, of by gone days of old William and Mary College. I was in Williamsburg to assist in putting on the *Cape Stone* of the new College.[1] The Ex-President presided at the dinner table; no one living could have better filled the responsibility, for he is *Great* in speach & rich in virtue. He always acts towards me as a refined old Virginia Gentleman. God bless you. Respectfully,

JAMES JARVIS.

John W. Griffith, Esq.

N. B.—I have asked the Editor of the *Transcript* to publish the account of history of the Launch of the Pawnee.

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1 After the fire of February 19, 1859, the College was rebuilt on the same walls. The capstone was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons with imposing ceremonies, after which there was a banquet at which President Tyler presided. In a private letter to his son, Mr. Tyler wrote October 19, 1859: "I have just returned from Williamsburg to the Masonic consecration of the College and presided at their dinner. Never have I witnessed more enthusiasm than on my being toasted. The cheering was immense. I never spoke better. Every sentence was followed by loud applause. I was twice after toasted with rapturous applause." *Letters and Times of the Tylers*, II., 547.

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EXTRACTS FROM DIARY OF CHARLES COPLAND.

(Continued from QUARTERLY, XIV., 230.)

Communicated by Anna Melissa Graves.

Will of Charles Copland.

I Charles Copland of the City of Richmond in the State of Virginia do declare this writing to be my last Will and testament.

FIRST SECTION.

Immediately after my marriage with my beloved wife, I determined (unsolicited and unthought of by her) not to have a claim to my own use any property she then owned, or might thereafter own. I never committed that determination to writing, but have strictly adhered to it, and although, I as her husband have, from legal necessity been obliged to join with her in conveying property, she had chosen to sell, yet I never took a dollar of the purchase money to my own use, she had the whole of it and has always had the free control and use of it, free from any persuasion or hindrance on my part—It is her own, I claim no part of it. I give and devise forever to my wife my unimproved lot of ground in Richmond, which I bought of Reuben T. Hamilton, and is distinguished in the plan of the city by the number 715. I also give and bequeath to her all my household and kitchen furniture, except such of my silver spoons as are marked with the letters R. N. and a soup ladle so marked—And these excepted spoons and soup ladle I give to my daughter Mary Brown.

SECOND SECTION.

I give and devise forever in trust to Chapman Johnson of Richmond, Henry E. Watkins of Prince Edward and Joseph Cabell of Nelson, and to the survivors and survivor of them my lot of ground, tenement and appurtenances situate on the North side of E. Street in the City of Richmond, and usually called by me the Vendue tenement from its having been formerly used as a vendue store. The said trustees, or the survivors or survivor

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of them, will at public or private sale sell the said tenement and convey it to the purchaser, and the nett proceeds of sale they will divide as follows, two tenth parts thereof to my wife, four tenth parts thereof to my daughter Mary Brown, one tenth part thereof to my son William, one tenth part thereof to my Grandson John Copland, one tenth part thereof to my Granddaughter Margaret, and the remaining tenth part shall dispose of as I shall hereafter direct. The several tenants that now occupy the Vendue rent by the year but pay quarterly—any rent that may be unpaid at the time of my death or that may become due before a sale of the property shall be made, will be received from the tenants and equally divided between my wife and my daughter Mary Brown. Any one of the trustees will receive and so divide the rents. None of the legatees interested in this division shall in *any manner whatever* bargain for or dispose of their interest before a sale shall be made of the property by the trustees; but if any of them shall do so, such bargain or disposition shall be *utterly void* and shall be wholly disregarded by the trustees when they shall make a division of the nett proceeds of sale of the said tenement.

THIRD SECTION.

I give and devise to my son Alexander my lot of land on the Muskingum river, in the State of Ohio, distinguished as lot number Three (3) in a survey and plan or map made for me by John Roberts in August in the year 1820, and which lot of survey contains two hundred and ninety four acres and the fractional part of an acre. The lot of land here mentioned is a part of the second quarter of the second township in the seventh range, and which quarter Township was granted to me by the United States in August, 1800, by a patent signed by John Adams then President of the United States. I also give and devise forever to my said son the three following small lots or pieces of ground namely, the lot No. 45 in Mayo's addition to the City of Richmond. The lot opposite Warwicks Warehouse (formerly called Rocketts Warehouse) which I bought of Richard Young executor of J. Allan and the lot No. 3x at Port Mayo which I bought of William Mayo.

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FOURTH SECTION.

I emancipate and set free my three male slaves, namely Jack, a mulatto man, by trade a cooper but now my dining room servant, Daniel and Ben black men, and blacksmiths by trade; They are all able bodied men and good workmen. My good old mulatto woman, Molly and her daughter Maria may either live with and serve my wife or my daughter Mary Brown or may live by themselves—Molly is too old to leave the State and her daughter Maria would not leave her mother; but my Executors or the survivors of them will when required by Maria emancipate and set her free in due form. But of the provisions I make in this testament for my wife, my daughter Mary Brown and my son William, I desire that each of them will contribute one hundred dollars and divide it equally between the five colored people named in this section. And, moreover, I urge it upon my wife, my said daughter and my said son, never to suffer Molly to want the comforts of life, suitable to her condition.

FIFTH SECTION.

I give and devise forever to my son William my lot of land on the Muskingum River in the State of Ohio distinguished as lot No. two (2) in the same survey plan or map made by John Roberts as mentioned in the third section of this testament, and containing as by that survey three hundred and four acres and the fractional part of an acre; and this lot of land is a part of the same quarter township as is the lot No. (3) three devised to my son Alexander. About three years ago I resolved (but did not make a vow) that I never would thereafter be in debt to the amount in the whole of one thousand dollars and I have strictly adhered to that resolution. I can however imagine events that might induce me to depart from that resolution but I hope that no such event will ever occur—Laying aside two hundred and sixty eight dollars mentioned in my answer in a suit in Chancery by the attorney general (Robertson) against Mary W. Rinds, myself and others, and fifty dollars I promised to pay for my son Alexander and about eighty dollars I owe for 425 bushels of coal had from the Black Heath Coal Company from their yard opposite Rocketts,

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I say with these exceptions, I can truly and confidently say that all the debts I owe do not amount to one hundred dollars. If at the time of my death the debts I may then owe shall not exceed one thousand dollars, my son William out of the provision made for him in this testament shall pay the same, but if they shall exceed one thousand dollars, he shall not be bound to pay the excess over one thousand dollars. The sum of Fifty dollars spoken of in this section is due to the estate of Ludowick Goodall formerly of Barren County, Kentuckey.

SIXTH SECTION.

As the amount of debts owing from me is but small, so on the other hand the amount of good debts owing to me is also small except the . . . . due to me from John Parkhill. All of which debt due to me from John Parkhill I hereby release to him and acquit him of fully and completely. All personal estate which I may have at the time of my death (except all such as I have herein before bequeathed or disposed of) my executors will sell the nett proceeds, whereof together with what money I may have on hand either in or out of bank, and what debts they shall collect shall form one fund and shall be equally divided between my wife and my daughter Mary Brown. The lot or piece of ground in Richmond whereon my said daughter Mary Brown now resides, I gave to her in the year 1808, and I now confirm that gift. The provision I have made for my wife in this testament is in full for her dower in my Real estate and distributive share in my personal estate. I have not named my son Robert in this testament but shall do so in a codicil. I appoint Executors of this testament, George Nicholson Johnson, son of Chapman Johnson, and my grandson John Copland; and having entire confidence in their integrity, I desire that no security shall be required of them. My affairs are all straight and in good order, and not mingled up with entanglements, and will I believe give little trouble to my Executors; they will take care to preserve my papers in the order I left them, and my books of accounts. My last Ledger always shows the state of my affairs, except that it may be, that I may owe some small, *very small* debts not entered in my books, but I deal not on credit in any stores but the remark I here make is to

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what my last ledger *always shows* is only intended to apply to the 268 dollars, 50 dollars and about 80 dollars mentioned in the fifth section of this testament. This last will and testament was written with my own hand, and to which I subscribe my name and affix my seal—February, 1836.

CHAS. COPLAND [SEAL].

A Codicil to my Will.

I am grieved to think that it may happen that my son Robert may not share in any property I have. I would give him unconditionally the lot of ground I live on, if it were prudent to do so. The lot of ground here spoken of would now readily sell for two thousand dollars, but the amount of debts owing by my said son is probably three times greater than that sum. And if I were to give him this lot of ground, if he should hereafter be compelled to take the insolvent debtor's oath, to relieve himself from confinement he would in law and in conscience be bound to surrender the lot to his creditors, in doing which he would derive no relief from his debts save only from so much as the lot would sell for. If, indeed, I could foresee that his creditors would give him a full discharge on receiving the proceeds of the sale of the lot, to be divided between them ratably, according to the amount of their several claims, I would most cheerfully direct the lot to be sold and the proceeds to be so applied, that my son might be restored to his freedom, for a man in debt beyond what he can pay is not free. In the event of my son Robert prevailing in a suit or suits that he is engaged in, at New Orleans, he will be able to pay all his debts. The suit or suits I allude to is for the recovery of land which he claims in or near New Orleans. I give and devise forever to James Marshall of Fauquier County and to Henry Moncure of the City of Richmond and to the survivor of them, the lot of ground above referred to, fronting on H Street, and *whereon I now live,* in trust for the following purposes: First, that if my wife shall choose *herself to* the said lot of ground for twelve or fourteen months after my death she shall have liberty to do so free of rent. Secondly, in case my son Robert shall prevail in the suit or suits above alluded to and gets

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acquitted by his creditors of the debts he owes them within three years after my death, that then the said trustees or the survivor of them shall convey the said lot of ground to my son. Thirdly, if my said son shall not get so acquitted of his debts within the period aforesaid, and shall within that period be a married man, that then the said trustees or the survivor of them shall sell the said lot of land and shall invest the proceeds in the best way they can for the separate use of the wife my said son may have, and of their children and free from all liability to be taken for the payment of his debts, and in the drawing of any deeds or other papers to affect that object, to consult and employ able counsel. Fourthly, in case my said son shall not within three years from my death be acquitted by his creditors as aforesaid, or shall within the said three years (not having obtained such an acquittance from his creditors) die a bachelor, that then the said trustees or the survivors of them shall sell the said lot of ground, and give the nett proceeds of sale to any one or more of my children (not grandchildren) that the trustees or the survivor of them shall think best, and if to more than one in such proportions as they shall think best, and of what shall be *best* the said trustees or the survivor of them shall be the sole and absolute Judges. In using the words "to any one or more of my children" I meant to any one of more of my children that should be *then* alive. This Codicil was written wholly with my own hand March, 1836.

CHAS. COPLAND.

I believe that James Marshall and Henry Moncure named in this Codicil have each of them a double name. If it be so or not there can be no doubt that I mean James Marshall, a son of the late Chief Justice, and Henry Moncure, a son of the late William Moncure.

CHAS. COPLAND.

Another Codicil to my will of February last.

The piece of ground I own on Locust Street in Richmond, in front on that street twenty seven feet six inches, and back of the

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same with 128 feet to an Alley of eight feet, being a part of lot No. twelve in Mayo's addition, as by a map or plan of that addition of record in the former District Court of Richmond, I give and devise forever to my daughter Mary Brown and after the expiration of two years from my death and at a fit season, She shall sell the same land as she shall be advised by her friends at public or private sale. It would now sell for fifty dollars a foot *at least.* One half of the nett proceeds I give to her and the other half I give to my grand daughter Mary Ann Parkhill. This lot of land will increase in value, and therefore I have inhibited the sale of it until the expiration of the time above mentioned. This Codicil was written with my own hand.

CHAS. COPLAND,
June, 1836.

Charles Copland is buried in the Church Yard of St. John's Church, Richmond. The tomb is the old-fashioned type of a brick rectangular shaped substructure, with a marble slab for a top, the tomb covering the whole grave. The inscription is as follows:

CHARLES COPLAND
Died 24 Nov. 1836
Aged about 80 years

A member of the Richmond Bar, he was highly respected for good sense and for proverbial diligence, punctuality and honesty. In private life he was an exemplar of the domestic and social virtues. The poor, the widow and the orphans, his servants, children, wife and many friends bless his memory and mourn his death.

To the Memory of
a tender Father and a Pious Man
the filial duty of his surviving
children has erected this
monument.

On one side of him lies his first wife and on the other his second wife. Next to his first wife, our common grandmother, is her father, Robert Nicolson, and on the other side of Robert Nicolson lies

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Thomas Nicolson, the son of Robert and brother of Rebecca Copland. There are no other tombs in the lot.

Rebecca Nicolson, the first wife of Charles Copland, was a daughter of Robert Nicolson and Mary Waters. In the License bonds on file in York Co. Clerk's office is this notice: "4th Feb. 1786 Charles Copland to Rebecca Nicolson. Security Robert Nicolson, witness Wm. T. Allen." In the *Virginia Gazette* (taken from the Wm. and Mary QUARTERLY, Vol. XII, No 4, p. 274) is the following notice of the marriage: "On Saturday last was married Charles Copland, Esq. to Miss Becky Nicholson, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Nicholson of Williamsburg." The Nicolson family (at that time spelled Nicholson as often as Nicolson) seems to have lived both in Yorktown and in Williamsburg. The *Virginia Gazette* speaks of Robert Nicholson as of Williamsburg, yet the license is taken out in York County. Bishop Meade speaks of the Nicholsons as being among the prominent families in Yorktown. Mrs. Copland's brother Robert lived in Yorktown and a house called the Nicolson House near the Nelson House is still standing unless it has been very recently demolished. The family married into most of the prominent families of Virginia. Mrs. Copland's brother, Robert, married Elizabeth Digges, daughter of Dudley Digges and Sara Wormeley of Rosegill, her brother Andrew Nicolson married Elizabeth's sister Judith Digges. The marriages of her nephews and nieces are as follows: George Dudley Nicolson married Sarah Tayloe Wormeley, Sallie Berkeley Nicolson married Peyton Randolph Nelson of Yorktown, Elizabeth Nicolson married Col. T. N. Burwell, of Botetourt Co., Rebekah Nicolson married Rev. George Woodbridge, of the Monumental Church, Richmond. Margaret Nicolson married Robert Gwathmey, of Liverpool, and of Richmond. Elizabeth Nicolson married Carter Braxton Page. Mary Ann Nicolson married the "eminent jurist" (Bishop Meade) Chapman Johnson. (The above are *all* the marriages of her nephews and nieces which have been ascertained as yet.)

THE POLLARD FAMILY.

The following appeared not long since in a newspaper, and deserves a more permanent depositary:

The following is so remarkable an instance of longevity in a family, consisting of five sisters and one brother, now living, that I am induced to send it to you for publication in your useful paper:

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The account is taken from the Bible now in the family, recorded in the handwriting of the late venerable Judge Pendleton, who at his death, which happened on the 26 of October, 1803, in his eighty-third year, was attending his duty as president of the Supreme Court of Appeals, in Richmond:

"Sarah Pollard, born the 4th, May, 1725, was married the 20th June, 1743, to Judge Pendleton. She is now in her 90th year."

"Anne Pollard, born the 22d February, 1732. She is now in her eighty-third year"—married a Mr. Taylor and was mother of Colonel John Taylor, of Caroline, the great statesman.

"Elizabeth Pollard (now Meriwether), born October, 1736, is now in her 76th year. These three ladies live under one roof—keep no housekeeper—families entire."

"Thomas Pollard, born September 30th, 1741, is nearly 73. He rode on horseback from Kentucky, a year or two ago, and means to return shortly."

"Milly Pollard, now married to Colonel Edmund Pendleton, was born the 12th of May, 1747, and is now in her 68th year, and lives within two miles of her sisters."

"Jane Pollard, now the wife of Thomas Underwood, was born the 25th of May, 1744, and is in her 71st year, living in Hanover."

"Joseph Pollard, the father of the above, died 26th December, 1791, nearly 91."

"Priscilla Pollard, the mother, died 26th July, 1795, above 91."

A chart of the Pollard family so far as I have any historical account of them, and more particularly my own branch of the family is as follows:

My great-grandfather, Joseph Pollard, was born, so far as I can ascertain, in the county of King and Queen and raised his family there. In 1754, when 67 years of age, as I have been informed by my father, he moved to the county of Goochland. Consequently he must have been born about the year 1687. He married Miss Priscilla Hoomes, of Caroline county, and had nine children, two sons and seven daughters.

Of the daughters I shall speak first.

1. One married a Mr. Watkins and left no issue.

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2. Another married, first, a Mr. Dandridge and afterwards a Mr. Underwood, and left no issue.

3. Another married Mr. Edmund Pendleton ,of Caroline, a distinguished lawyer, who afterwards became judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and was president of the court for many years, and died holding that position. They left no issue.

4. Another married a Mr. Taylor, of Caroline, and had an only son, John Taylor(of Caroline, who was a colonel in the Revolution of 1776, became a distinguished politician, was a member of the United States Senate, and was the author of several political works. He was one of the most successful farmers in his day and made a large fortune. He, I think, had four sons, two of whom died during the lifetime of their father. Wm. P., one of the sons, was once a member of Congress, died during the war between the United States and the Confederate States, without issue, leaving his fortune, which he inherited from his father, to two nephews. George Taylor, the youngest of the four sons, lives (now 1870) in King William county.

5. Another married a Mr. Meriwether, who left a number of children, all of whom moved South, except one, who married a Mr. Wilson, of Richmond, Va., and has a grandson residing there named James Winston, is now, 1870, secretary and treasurer of the R. F. and P. R. R. Co., and a very worthy man.

6. Another married a Mr. Rogers, of Spotsylvania county. She left two children, a son and a daughter. Thomas, the son, was raised a clerk in Hanover office under my uncles, William and Thomas Pollard, and afterwards moved to the State of Kentucky and married at quite an advanced age (being upwards of sixty), and left an only daughter, who married a Mr. ————, a Presbyterian clergyman, and who lives near Bowling Green, Ky. He obtained a large property by her. The daughter married a Mr. Underwood, of Goochland county, and had several children, among whom are two sons, Joseph and Warner, who moved to Kentucky under the auspices of their uncle, William Rogers. They are both distinguished lawyers. Joseph was first made judge of one of the State courts of Kentucky, resigned his seat upon the bench and served one term as United States senator.

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Warner has represented his district in Congress of the United States. They both reside now, 1870, in Bowling Green, Ky., and have large and interesting families.

7. The youngest, whose name, I think, was Priscilla, married Colonel Edmund Pendleton, of Caroline, nephew of Judge Edmund Pendleton. They left quite a numerous family. One of the sons became clerk of Caroline county, one of the daughters married a Mr. Turner, of Caroline county; the others I have lost sight of.

8. Thomas, one of the sons, resided for many years in Spotsylvania county, raised his family there and then moved to Kentucky. I know one of his sons, Joseph, who married a Miss Thornton, of Caroline. He was a lawyer by profession. He moved to Kentucky and carried his family with him. One of his sons, Peter Thornton, returned to Virginia and married a Miss Fauntleroy, of this county (King and Queen county). He has two daughters here. One married a Mr. Roy and the other is still single. The other branches of this family I know nothing of, but suppose they are scattered through the West. Peter Thornton Pollard and his wife are both dead.

9. William, the other son, who settled in Hanover county, was my grandfather. He married a Miss Anderson, of Hanover. He was appointed clerk of Hanover in early life, and held the office until his death. He left ten children, five sons and five daughters. Of the daughters first:

(1). Elizabeth, the oldest, married Mr. Bernard Todd, of Charlotte county, Va., who for several years represented that county in the Virginia Legislature. He afterwards embraced religion and became a Baptist preacher. They had children—five sons and two daughters.

1. Thomas, who married a Mrs. Garnett, resided in the county of King William, and died there. He was a magistrate in his county and noted for his piety.

2. William was a Baptist minister of great usefulness; succeeded his uncle, Mr. Robert Pollard, as Clerk of the District and Superior Courts of King and Queen county. He was four times married, but left no issue living at the time of his death. He

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he had an only grandson living when he died, who married a Miss Boyd, of King and Queen, and died, leaving four or five children.

3. Bartlett married a Miss Eps, of Nottoway; died in Petersburg, Va., and left a number of children. One of his sons, Bernard, lives now, 1870, in Baltimore. One of the daughters married Augustine Robins, of Gloucester county. The others I know but little of, except Kate, who lives with her brother, Bernard, in Baltimore.

4. Joseph lived in Prince Edward; married there and left a family there.

5. Garland moved to the West, and, I think, died in Cincinnati, Ohio.

6. Mary, the oldest daughter, married a man by the name of Buster and moved to the county of Kanawha; he represented the county in the Virginia Legislature; they both died in Kanawha, and I know nothing of their posterity, but suppose they are in that region.

7. Betsy married Temple Walker and left two children, Betty and Bernard. Betty married Joseph T. Henley, and Bernard (Dr. Walker) resides near Stevensville.

(2) Mary married John Austin, of Hanover, and left no issue.

(3) Priscilla married a Mr. Martin, of King and Queen, and left an only daughter, who married Walker Hawes, of King William.

(4) Susanna married Robert Kelso, of Prince Edward, and died, leaving two children; Mary who married a Dr. Merry, and Robert, who, now 1870, lives at Fancy Farm, Bedford county, Va.

(5) Jane never married.

(6) Joseph Pollard, my father (the oldest of the brothers), married Miss Catharine Robinson, of Hanover, and left four sons —Edmund, William, John and Joseph. Edmund, William,* John and Joseph died without issue. I married Miss Juliet Jeffries, of King and Queen. We have seven children, four sons and three daughters.

---

*William graduated at Hampden-Sidney College; was a Presbyterian minister for more than twenty years; afterwards united himself with the Baptist Church, and died a minister in that church.

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(7) William succeeded his father as clerk of Hanover; was twice married; left three children, one son, George William, who resided in Hanover, and two daughters, Mary, who married John Daracott, and Elizabeth, who married Dr. Joseph Sheppard, of Hanover.

(8) Robert became clerk of the District and County Court of King and Queen: married a Miss Harwood and left four children, one son and three daughters. Maria married Dr. Jacob D. Walker. Elizabeth or Betty married, first Thomas C. Homes, and afterwards Colonel A. Fleet, of King and Queen. Priscilla died unmarried. Robert succeeded his father as clerk of the County Court of King and Queen, and married a Miss Harwood, a cousin of his, but had no issue.

(9) Benjamin lived and died at the old family residence in Hanover; was once clerk of the District Court of Appeals of Accomac and Northampton counties; married a Miss Winston and left three children, one son and two daughters, all of whom are now dead. The son married a Miss Winston; was clerk of the Circuit Court of Hanover county at the time of his death. Anna, the oldest daughter, married Dr. William S. Pryor, and Catharine married Samuel Overton, both of whom are now dead.

(10) Thomas, the 5th son, married a Miss Whitlock; was for many years deputy for his brother, William, who was clerk of Hanover and was the first clerk of the Superior Court of Hanover, and continued until the time of his death. He left two sons and four daughters.

Benjamin now resides in Richmond and was for many years clerk of the Circuit Court of Richmond.

Thomas now resides near Richmond, and is a physician of some distinction. He graduated in Paris and has twice visited Europe.

Mary married Henry Temple and left an only daughter, now the wife of Mr. Thomas, of Richmond.

Sarah is now the wife of Mr. William C. Winston, of Hanover.

Fanny Bacon is now the wife of Robert Kelso, of Fancy Farm.

Martha Rebecca married a Mr. Winston, of Hanover, who moved to the West. She is now a widow and lives in Louisville, Kentuckv.

JOHN POLLARD, SR.

King and Queen county, Va., 1870.

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HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

AYLETT FAMILY ARMS:—"I have the Arms of Aylett of 'Fair Field' copied from the book plate posted in a copy of Donne's Poems. This book then belonged to my first cousin, Patrick Henry Aylett, and was in his library at Montville, King William County. He afterwards removed to Richmond, and I suppose the book is in possession of one of his children. Underneath is printed: 'William Aylett of Fair Field, King William County, Gentleman, 1705.' This Aylett was Burgess from King William 1723-1726.

"Have you ever seen the Arms of Moore of Chelsea? They appear in Charles Campbell's 'Genealogy of the Spotswood Family in Scotland and Virginia.'"—*William Winston Fontaine, Galveston, Texas.*

DEVEAUX FAMILY:—"Jacob Deveaux was a French Huguenot, born about 1664, and came from France by way of Manheim and settled in Westchester Co., N. Y., married Caroline Hunt, and removed to Beaufort, S. C., about 1708. Would like the date of his death. He had several children, among them Andrew. It is about his marriage that I particularly wish to know. Some records say he married Hannah Palmer, daughter of Col. John Palmer of S. C., others say it was Hannah Girardeau, daughter of Jean Girardeau. Was he married twice, and what were the dates of his birth and death? His son, Andrew DeVeaux, Jr., owned estates in San Salvador, Bahama Islands, and married Catherine Barnwell."—x.

LITTLE—BROWN:—An old Prayer Book in possession of A. S. Edwards, of Surry County has: "Sarah Little, her book, Sept. 2nd., 1755; James Brown, his book; James Brown was born Dec. 23., 1731; Sarah, his wife, was born Jan. 26th., 1737; Thomas Brown was born June 28., 1773; William Brown was born August 15th., 1775; Elizabeth Brown was born July 29., 1777; Hart Brown was born Oct. 6., 1779."

HAMPTON CHURCH:—"Proposals will be received until the 23rd., of this month, for furnishing the materials, and laying

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about 50 or 60,000 Bricks on the Wall that incloses the church. The bricks can probably be obtained in this place: W. W. Jones, Thomas Hope, Comm'tee, Hampton, Aug., 17. (From the *American Beacon,* Norfolk, August 17th, 1825.)—*Communicated by Edward W. James.*

MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE:—"On my way home I was in Boston last Friday, (the 18th. inst.,) and I went to the old state house where I obtained the length and breadth of the building, from the custodian, who gave the dimensions to me from the records. The length, east and west, is one hundred and ten feet (110): the width north and south, is (38) thirty-eight feet. I enclose two pictures, one of the east and one of the west ends. I could find none of the north or south sides alone. You will doubtless remember that the building has the west end on Washington St., and that State Street divides, as it enters Washington Street, leaving the state house in the center, and that these two branches of State Street are narrow, consequently no photographs of either the south or north side could be taken alone. I trust these will answer your purposes:" *Edward Denham, New Bedford, Mass.* The capitol at Williamsburg, as shown by Hening, *Statutes at Large, III.,* page 420, consisted of two brick buildings, each 75 feet in length, within the walls, and 25 feet in breadth, connected by a cross gallery (raised upon piazzas) 30 feet long and 15 feet wide. The buildings were two stories and a half high, and had hip roofs and dormer windows, surmounted by a cupola over the gallery.

WARDS—"Can anyone tell me from what Co. in Va. David L. Ward went to Kentucky, where he owned large salt works? He left descendants, one of them was Mrs. Sally Grayson of Louisville, Ky.; she had no children, but two nieces lived with her. Whose children were they, and where are they now? I want names of David L. Ward's relatives. His mother was Mary (last name wanted); she died in 1785. His father's name wanted. I am willing to pay for information. The brother of David L. Ward was Wm. Ward, known as an Indian agent in Ky.; he was

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the father of Robert J. Ward, whose daughter was the beauty and belle of Louisville, Ky., Sallie Ward."—*Mrs. C. A. Doremus, 55 West 53rd St., New York City.*

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MEMORIES OF YORKTOWN.[1]

Among the accumulations in the old garret at Wester Ogil, Mercer County, Ky., is a great cedar chest, that has followed the fortunes of the Lyon family since they left Perth, Scotland, nearly two centuries ago, writes a correspondent of the Richmond *Times*. It spent many years with them in Maryland and Virginia, before reaching its present home in Kentucky, in the first decade of the nineteenth century.

Last summer I turned back the lid on its musty old hinges, and reverently examined its contents. Down in one end was an old blue and buff coat, worn by great-great-grandfather in the Revolution Beneath that was a rich brocaded "canary silk" waistcoat, folded up, in which I found a neat little bundle of letters, and in another small package, wrapped in a bit of pink and black checked silk, was ———, but I am getting ahead of my story, or rather that told by two faded old letters.

Camp before Yorktown, Virginia
Octr 7, 1781

To
Joseph Lyon Esqre
Wester Ogil Manor,
near Baltimore.

My Honourable Sir & Father,—

Once more I beg to inform you that all is well with me, and I Hope both yourself & my mother are enjoying a like Good Health. Last night Genl Lincoln opened a long line of parallel Workes to the

1 Extracted from the Boston *Transcript* for March 10, 1900.

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British, and now my lord Cornwallis will never march out of Yorktown except with cased colors, unless Sir Henry comes to his aide with the Fleat, which is most unlikely. With the French we have 12,000 men in Camp besides the French Fleat. General Washington is expected in Camp to-day, he having been to visit the count De Grasse. You will remember I wrote you before of my friend and Tent mate Lieut. Falvey Fraser, and how I carried him off the field, when he was so badly wounded at Germantown four years ago. Well a few days ago he told me some of his past life. I had always thought he was a Virginian. That afternoon I had ridden out below the Camp in the Direction of the York. I had gone about a mile when I saw Falvey coming across a meadow on my right, soe I stoped and waited for him. He is a splendid Horseman, and that afternoon the perfect union of horse and rider as they came straight across the field was beautiful to see. While I was waiting somebodye suddenly begun to sing on my left. I looked around but saw no one It seemed to come from a thicket of Pines about two hundred yards away. The song marvelously sweet & clear brought to mind the last time we went to church together, for it was soft and plaintive as a Hymn and not such a Song as one commonly hears in Camp. Though I was close & the Voice was clear I could not understand the words. I happened to glance at Falvey's face & was struck by his rapt attention—he sat there on his Horse as still as a dead man on a summer afternoon & but for the throbbing veins on his foreheade and the breathing of his Horse with no more sine of Life. The Song had touched a hidden chord of his Life. Then the Song stopped and as the last soft notes died away a boyish man in a lieut's uniform of the British army rode out from the Pines. Seeing us he raised his cap & laughed, and then he spurred his horse through the Pines. I pulled my Pistol to shoot him, but Falvey caught my arm and it went off in the air.

Seeing he must explain he drew a long breath and said: "That was my brother & this is the first time I've seen him for five years. That was an old Latin Hymn he was singing. Mother use to sing us tc sleep with it in our old home in the Scottish Highlands. I have thought several times past that you wondered greatly about my past life, and now I will tell you what little there is to tell, for you are the only Friend I have in America.

Our family is an old one in Scotland and have lived at Castle Fraser in Aberdeenshire since the twelfth cen. I'll pass over my early life to my college days at Edinburg. After I went there I met a Lady who was visiting there and immediately fell in love with her. To me she was the Paragon of the Female sex. We became engaged and all went well till my brother Henry came to the University. He

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met Margaret, and from that day my hopes were doomed. We are entirely unlike. He is Clever and Witty and with a face as handsome as Appolloes, while I am Quiet as you know. Before many more Weaks Margaret grew colder and colder to me and encouraged Henry more. About a month before I was to graduate She broke our vows. I was insane at losing her and went to Henry and accused him of acting dishonourably toward me. He resented it and said the Lady surely had a right to choose. Other words passed & I was so angry I snatched a pair of rapiers from the Wall and pitching him one, I made a savage lunge at him, piercing his shoulder. At this moment our older brother Sir Francis, who is an officer with Lord Rodney on the Formidable, rushed in and separated us & lectured me soundly. Then came the revulsion of Feeling at attacking my Brother I did not want to see their Happiness & not caring what became of me I packed my Books and sailed the next weak to America & landed at Yorktown yonder 5 years ago. I have Relatives here in Virginia, and went to them till I joined the army in the beginning of the War. I have never heard from across the Sea since I came over here & did not know that Harry was in the army. Falvey stopped and seemed to wander away in thought to some distant place & we rode on in Silence. I tell you all this, My Dear Sir, because I have since learned that the Lady who was false to my friend is a distant cousin of ours—Margaret Lyon of Easter Ogil. News came to-day that Lord Rawton, who was on his way to South Carolina has been captured with some Important papers, by the French fleet.

The People in this Section have been much opress'd by Lord Cornwallice and Tarleton & there is great Rejoicing now that we have the Thieving Foxes in the Den. I hope to be Able to say next Time that the British have Surrendered: they can't hold out much Longer. With the Greatest Respect & Affection to yourself & my mother I am your most Dutiful Son—

JAM'S LYON.

Camp before Yorktown,
Octr 17, 1781.

To
Jos. Lyon, Esqre
Wester Ogil Manor,
near Baltimore.

My Honourable Sir & Father,—

I beg to inform you that I am still Alive, and that the End is nigh, for my Lord C. sent Us a Flag at ten o'clock this forenoon. All Day yesterday the Guns kept up such a Thunder that it might be thought

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Jove Himself was waging War; and our Solid Shotes have torn their Works to Peaces. On the night of the 14th: Inst. We stormed and took two of their Redoubts. One of the storming Partys was Commanded by Comte de Deuponts and the other one—my party by Colo. Alexander Hamilton. The darkness was Intense & we carried them with the Bayonete. The Army is much Joyd at the success, but I am sad at heart, and I will tell you why. That afternoon Falvey told me that he had a presentiment that something was going to Happen. I tried to laugh it off, but I saw him go to his Mare Beauty and caress her for some time. They had the greatest affection for each other I ever saw, and she would rub her nose against his arm and whiney when he was talking to her, just like she understood Him. That afternoon I heard him say: "We have been sweethearts, Beauty, we two." Then he sighed and added tenderly: "I wish we could go together." He then put the sadle on and galloped away, and did not come back til Dark. Then after night fell we made ready to creap up on the British. Just before we got to their Sentry I heard the now familiar words of the old Latin Hymn rise full and sweet from behind the Redoubt. Falvey clutched my arm, and I felt him shake like he had a severe chill. In a few moments we wer on their works and fighting hevily. I tried to keep near Falvey & as we climbed the mound of Earth and Barrels I saw him plunge his sword into the Breast of a man that stood above Him and the fellow exploded his Pistol in Falvey's face. Just then they set off some Rockets and I saw that the man was Lieut't Fraser. He reeled and dropped his Pistole. Falvey recognized him too and sprung forward and clasped him in his arms and cryed "Harry! Harry! It is I your Brother." Then both fell to the ground and when I seperated them Lieut't Fraser was dead and Falvey was unconscious from the Pistole shot.

We carried him back to camp, and when we dressed his wound he was conscious and said to me "I did my Duty Jim but 't was hard. Don't doe too much, I don't want to get well." Soon after this he sank into a stupor. About sundown the next Day, the 15th, he roused up and said as he felt my hand "Listen Jim! don't you hear the old Ave Maria? Its Harry on the way thro' the Parke to the castle. I must hurry and overtake Him." He then became quiet again.

About eleven o'clock that evening I was sitting with him; when I heard rapid Hoof beates coming. They stopped before our Tent and I heard Beauty whiney. She knew the way for Falvey often left her standing there. After being neglected all Day she had come to hunt Him. He heard her too and started up in Bed saying, "Whoa Beauty, steady sweetheart; I'm ready." He gropped for the Reigns

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and his foot was partly raised as though for the stirup. "Go Beauty!" he said and sank back in my arms. When I laid him down he was Dead. The mare had heard his last command & Galloped on. The Hoof beates grew fainter till I heard a Sentry challenge & a shot when they stopped. I knew it was as Falvey wished. He and Beauty went together. I miss Him soe for He was the best Friend I had.

I don't know where We will go when Lord C. surrenders. May bee up thro' Maryland and then I'll see you and my mother. With Respects from your

Affec'te & Dutiful Son,

JAMES LYON.

And now unfasten the bit of black and pink silk. The fair, sweet face of a girl of perhaps twenty looks up at you from a bit of ivory set in twisted gold. On the back of the Miniature are these words:

"Marg't Lyon,
Nat. 1755,
Easter Ogil."

Was she the wife of Lieutenant Harry Fraser? Who knows?

JOSEPH LYON MILLER.

NOTE.—In a rare old book called "Tarleton's Campaigns" I find the name of Lieutenant Fraser of the Seventy-First Regiment, among the killed at Yorktown on Oct. 14, 1781.

Heitman's Register of the United States Army says that Lieutenant Falvey Fraser of the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment was killed at Germantown Oct. 4, 1777. If this be the same man spoken of in the letters, Heitman must be mistaken.

James Lyon served throughout the war in the Virginia troops, and received from the State a grant of land for his services.

LANIER FAMILY.

In April, 1676, I John[1] Lanier and John Woodlief were sent by the men of Charles City Co. (afterwards Prince George Co.), to ask Sir William Berkeley for a commission to go against the Indians. They came from the volunteers encamped at Jordan's

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Point. Berkeley called them "fools and loggerheads" and refused their request. In 1683, John Lanier obtained a grant for land in Prince George Co. He made his will June 5, 1717, which is recorded in Prince George, and mentions children: 2 Nicholas, 3 *Sampson,* 4 John, 5 *Robert,* 6 Sarah, married ——— Brewer.

3 SAMPSON[2] LANIER* (John[1]), born in 1682, married Elizabeth Washington, daughter of Richard Washington (born about 1660† and will proved in 1725). Issue according to Surry records and his will dated January 8, 1743, and proved in Brunswick Co., May 5, 1743. 7 Arthur, 8 *Thomas,* 9 *Sampson,* 10 Richard, married, in 1759, Ann Mason, widow, of Sussex Co., 11 Lemuel, 12 James, 13 Elizabeth, m. ——— Burch.

8 THOMAS[3] LANIER, (Sampson,[2] John[1]) lived in Brunswick Co., and his will was dated 23 August, 1745. He married Anne Maclin, daughter of William Maclin and had issue: 14 Thomas, named in grandfather Maclin's will (1752) but not named in father's will, 15 Jacob, 16 William, 17 Drury, 18 *Benjamin.* James Maclin and John Maclin exors.

18 BENJAMIN[4] LANIER (Thomas,[3] Sampson,[2] John[1]), married Miss Claiborne (?) and lived in Sussex County. He had issue mentioned in his will dated July 11, 1789. 19 Herbert, 20 Augustine, 21 Benjamin, 22 Sterling, 23 Littleton. Mentions his lands in Brunswick County, and makes his wife and "cousin Frederick Maclin" executors.

9 SAMPSON[3] LANIER, (Sampson,[2] John[1]), married, and had Lewis Lanier, whose marriage bond with Anne Butler, daughter of Thomas Butler, dated Sept. 21, 1778, is preserved in the clerk's office of Sussex County.

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* According to the deposition recorded in Surry, he was 56 years old in 1738.

† The Surry records say that Richard Washington was of age in 1681. He was son of John Washington, of Surry. His wife was Elizabeth Jordan, whose will was proved in 1735. This Washington family was not related to the Washingtons of Westmoreland County, Va.

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5 ROBERT LANIER, (John), married Priscilla Washington, daughter of Richard Washington and Elizabeth Jordan, his wife. (Mrs. Washington's will proved in 1735, names daughters Priscilla Lanier and Elizabeth Lanier).

EDWARDS FAMILY.

1 WILLIAM[1] EDWARDS was an early resident of Surry County, and is mentioned among the dead in 1624. (Hotten, *Emigrants to America,* p. 192). He was probably father of 2 *William Edwards,* who is mentioned as a merchant in Virginia, in 1644, as *per* deed to Nathaniel Sylvester, merchant. In 1648 William Edwards and Rice Davis obtained a patent for 1080 acres on the Sunken Marsh in James City County (opposite to Dancing Point). Among the headrights was Dorothy, his wife. In 1657 he obtained a grant for 490 acres opposite to Jamestown, and afterwards took out a new grant for the land in Sunken Marsh with the addition of 720 acres. He represented Surry County in the House of Burgesses in 1652 and 1653, and was one of the justices of the peace. According to a deposition in Surry, he was 43 years old in 1658 and in the records of the general court he is said to have died about 1673.

2 WILLIAM[2] EDWARDS and Dorothy, his wife, had issue: 3 *William,* 4 *John,* 5 *Thomas.*

3 WILLIAM[3] EDWARDS (William,[2] William[1]), was clerk of the General Court in 1688, and in 1694 was clerk of the Surry court and of the Council of the Colony. He resided for the most part at Jamestown, where he had a lot near the tower and another near Orchard run.

He married Ann Mansfield, dau. of George Mansfield,* and died in 1698. In November of that year the court of Surry County ordered his property to be appraised. He left issue, one son, 6 *William.* "William Edwards, son and heir of William Edwards, late of James City County, gent. for 2,000 pds. of

* Virginia Magazine XI., 311—Will of George Mansfield (1670).

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good &c. tobacco and casque sell 200 acres to William Williams on Lawnes Creek part of a greater tract patented, in 1679, by his father, William Edwards, decd." (Deed in Surry County, dated March 3, 1702.)

6 WILLIAM[4] EDWARDS, (William,[3] William,[2] William[1]) had lots at Jamestown and plantations in Surry. He represented Surry County in the House of Burgesses in 1706, and his will dated January 9, 1722 was proved in Surry County, February 25, 1722. He appears to have married twice, (1) Elizabeth, a daughter of Col. Benjamin Harrison, the Councillor. With her husband, she made a deed for land at Jamestown in 1707; and according to the inscription on her tombstone, died at the age of 17. William Edwards must then have married a second time, probably a daughter of Micajah Lowe,† nephew of Micajah Perry, of London. Peter Perry, his brother, located in Virginia. (See York County Records, 1684). Issue by first marriage 7 *Benjamin Edwards,* born about 1707. Col. Benjamin Harrison in his will, dated 1711, says: "I give to every one of my grandchildren 100 pds. current money." William Edwards in his will (1722) direct that "Micajah Perry and Company do pay unto my son, Benjamin Edwards, one hundred pounds sterling I sent them, bequeathed to my said son by his grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, Esq[r]., and what interest they will allow of." Issue by second wife, Miss Lowe (?): 8 *William,* 9 Micajah, 10 Mary, married Lunsford Lomax, June 14, 1729, at Greenspring, residence of Col. Phillip Ludwell, 11 Elizabeth, 12 Ann, 13 Sarah.

7 BENJAMIN[4] EDWARDS (William,[3] William,[2] William,[1]), known as Col. Benjamin Edwards, resided in Surry County, and died there about 1750. Under date January 24, 1751, a notice of his estate, signed by Henry Browne, administrator, appeared in the *Virginia Gazette.* (See QUARTERLY XII., p. 73.) He had issue: 14 Hannah, married Henry Browne, of *Pipsico,* Surry County, (Browne's will dated Oct. 30, 1762), and had Benjamin Edwards Browne, born 1760, died May 13, 1819. In Benjamin E. Browne's will he mentions his son, William H.

† Ibid XI., 310—Will of Micajah Lowe, late of Charles City County.

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Browne and daughter Lucy, who married Frederick Power, of York County, father of the late Dr. Robert H. Power, who died about ten years ago); 15 Sarah, 1st wife of Col. William Browne of "Four Mile Tree," (brother of Henry Browne, of Pipsico), by whom she had issue: William Browne, Esq., of "Four Mile Tree," (born Sept. 17, 1759), who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ruffin. Their sole issue was Sally Browne, who married John T. Bowdoin and left an only child Sally Elizabeth Courtney Bowdoin. Col. Browne and Sarah Edwards had probably also 19 Benjamin Browne, named as son in the will of Col. Browne (*Va. Mag.* III., 152). Col. William Browne married three times (1) Sarah Edwards, (2) Anne Cocke, (3) Dorothy Jordan.

8 WILLIAM[4] EDWARDS (William,[3] William,[2] William[1]) lived in Surry County, but had no children, as would appear from the will of his nephew, William Edwards, who speaks of lands in Southampton County given him by his uncle William. A tombstone near Bacon's Castle describes him as born July 20, 1714, died Aug. 20, 1771.

9 MICAJAH[4] EDWARDS (William,[3] William,[2] William,[1]) received through his father's will land on the south side of the Black water swamp in Nottoway Parish, and his own will was proved in Southampton County, Dec. 13, 1770. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Blow, of Sussex County, who died in 1762, and his will names children 16 *William* (under age), 17 Micajah, 18 Richard, 19 Benjamin, 20 Mary, married ..... Butts, 21 Lucy, 22 Elizabeth, 23 Ann, and 24 daughter not yet baptized. He made his wife, Elizabeth, Benjamin Blunt and Thomas Blow executors.

20 WILLIAM[5] EDWARDS (Micajah,[4] William,[3] William,[2] William[1]), married, in 1774, Susannah Edmunds, daughter of John Edmunds, of Sussex Co., whose will was proved in 1770. He lived in Southwark Parish, Surry County, and his will dated September 2, 1791, was proved April 25, 1797. He had issue: 25 Ann, 26 *William*, 27 Thomas, 28 Richard, 29 Henry, 30 unborn child.

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26 WILLIAM[6] EDWARDS, (William,[5] Micajah,[4] William,[3] William,[2] William[1]), of Surry County, married first Mary Nelson, by whom one child died at 5; he married 2dly. Fannie Green Seawell, daughter of John Seawell, of Gloucester County. (For children see QUARTERLY VIII., p. 56.) They were grandparents of Albert Sterling Edwards, present clerk of Surry Co.

4. JOHN[3] EDWARDS (William,[2] William[1]) lived in Surry County. In 1694, he was appointed deputy clerk of Surry County Court, during the necessary absence of William Edwards, at Jamestown, as clerk of the council. Nov. 21, 1695, Anne, wife of William Edwards, of "James City" gave a power of attorney to "Brother Mr. John Edwards." He married ——— and had issue: 31 *William,* 32 John, who probably settled in North Carolina, 33 Benjamin, who died unmarried, 34 *Nathaniel,* 35 Mary, 36 Sarah, 37 Ann.

31 WILLIAM[4] EDWARDS (John,[3] William,[2] William[1]), married Sarah Hilliard, widow of Bartholomew Selden, and his will was proved in Surry County, March 20, 1744, and names five daughters: 38 Mary, 39 Elizabeth, 40 Hannah, 41 Sarah, 42 Rebecca.

34 NATHANIEL[4] EDWARDS (John,[3] William,[2] William[1]) settled in Brunswick County, where he was one of the first members of the county court, and where he became a major of militia. He married Jane Eaton, widow of Anthony Haynes, and his will dated April 29, 1771, was proved in Brunswick July 22, 1771. He had children 43 Nathaniel, who represented Brunswick in the House of Burgesses from 1769 to 1771, and died in the latter year, 44 Sarah, 45 Ann, 46 ISAAC,* 47 Benjamin, 48 Mary, married in 1750, James Day Ridley, 49 Elizabeth, married Col. Francis Willis, 50 William, who in 1756 married Sarah Edmunds, daughter of Thomas Edmunds and sister of John Edmunds above. 51 Rebecca married Allen (?) Jones.

5 THOMAS[3] EDWARDS (William,[2] William[1]) lived on Hog Island and married Elizabeth ———. His will was proved

*Isaac Edwards used a book plate containing the arms of the Edwards family, which has been preserved.

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March 2, 1703, and names 52 Thomas, 53 William, 54 John, (all three called "cousin" in will of John Edwards, 1712), 55 Sarah, 56 Elizabeth.

BRIDGE AND WARNER.

Communicated.

In 1610, Thomas Bridge and Cyprian Warner were owners of adjoining manors near Coggeshall, in the County of Kent, England.

A son of Thomas married a daughter of Cyprian and since that event the name of Cyprian has been continuous in the Bridge family.

The principal seat of the Warners, called *Warner Hall,* or "Warner's," is mentioned in the XIV Century. It was situated in Parkelsham Parish, Rochford hundred, and remained in the possession of the family certainly until *after 1566.*

Washington's great-great-grandfather, *Lawrence Washington,* was rector of Purleigh, in Essex, only eight miles from Rochford, from 1632 to 1643. It is almost certain that the two families must have been known to each other.

A *Cyprian Warner,* probably a son or a grandson of the one above mentioned, was born 1614, and sailed in the ship "Paul," July 6th, 1635, from London to Virginia, three years after the Rev. Lawrence Washington settled near the Warners.

The Rev. Lawrence Washington's son John (great-grandfather of Genl. Washington) went to Virginia in 1658: his son, another Lawrence Washington, married *Mildred Warner,* daughter of Augustine Warner of Pope's (?) Creek, in Virginia. There is no evidence of any relationship between Cyprian Warner and Augustine, but such is quite possible. If Cyprian survived until Mildred's marriage he would have been over sixty, and might, as far as age is concerned, have been her grandfather or great-uncle.

It seems reasonable to suppose that the settlement in Virginia of his father's neighbor, Cyprian Warner, was the determining

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cause of John Washington's removal to that Province. Both emigrants belonged to the same social class, the landed gentry, and it is natural that if one had to emigrate he would prefer to go to a place where he would find somebody who knew his own people.

I believe that there is still a Warner Hall[1] in Virginia and that it belongs to the Taliaferro family . . . What I should like to know is, did that place once belong to Mildred's relations? Were they related to Cyprian Warner?

HAY FAMILY.

Communicated.

Extracted from Miles Cary's Fourth Bible.

Miles Cary was born 28th of May 1727 and married the 23rd of May 1752 to Elizabeth Taylor born the 1st of March 1733. Their first child

Elizabeth Cary was born 18th Dec. 1753.

Hannah Cary was born 10th Nov. 1755.

Miles Cary was born 1st Sept. 1757.

Mary Cary was born 29th Aug. 1760.

Nathaniel Cary was born 19th Oct. 1763.

The above was in the handwriting of Miles Cary. The following in the handwriting of William Hay:

Miles Cary departed this Life the 9th day of Sept. 1766.

Nathaniel Cary was drowned in Nottoway the 15th day of Nov. 1767.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cary departed this life the 16th day of March, 1774.

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1 Warner Hall is in Gloucester Co., Va., on the Severn River. It was first settled by Augustine Warner, born 1611; died 1674 (tombstone there)—EDITOR.

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From Wm. Hay's Bible.

William Hay, youngest son of James Hay and Helena (Rankin) his wife (by whom he had twelve children), was born in the town and Parish of Kilsyth and Shire of Sterling in North Briton on Thursday the 10th day of November O. S. being the 21st N. S. Anno Domini 1748. Having obtained an University Education in the city of Glasgow, he sailed from Greenoch for the Colony of Virginia on the 18th day of July An. Dom. 1768 and landed at Norfolk on Friday the 16th day of September in the same year. After visiting his brothers John and Peter, who then resided in the County of Southampton, he studied the Law under John Tazewell in the city of Williamsburg until the 7th day of May 1770 and on that day obtained a license to practice. He followed the Profession of the law until the Revolutionary War shut up the Courts and never resumed it again.

On Sunday the 18th day of December 1774, being twenty six years and twenty seven days old, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Miles Cary Esq., Attorney at Law decd, who was born on Tuesday the 18th day of December 1753, by whom he had issue, John born on Friday the 5th day of January 1776 about two o'clock A. M. and christened on the 10th day of March following by the Rev. Wm. Harrison; his Sponsors were Richard Taylor and Lady, Thomas Armistead, his Aunt Miss Hannah Cary and John Hay.

Willie born Thursday the 12th day of June 1777 about ten o'clock A. M. and christened by the same Gentleman.

Willie departed this life on Thursday the 5th day of March 1778 about 7 o'clock A. M. aged eight months and twenty one days.

Mrs Elizabeth Hay departed this life about half an hour after four o'clock A. M. on Monday the 9th day of March 1778 aged 24 years, two months, 17 days after a tedious and lingering consumption. See her funeral sermon.

William Hay married again on Sunday the 22nd day of May 1780 Miss Elizabeth Tompkins youngest daughter of Capt. Bennet Tompkins of Bennet's Creek in York County, who was born

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on the 2nd day of January 1753, and was first cousin to his former wife, by whom he had issue, Elizabeth Cary Hay, born on Sunday the 16th day of February 1783 at 48 minutes before one o'clock A. M.

William born on Wednesday the 6th day of October 1784 about half hour after seven o'clock A. M.

James born on Wednesday the 26th day of February 1794 at half an hour after six o'clock A. M.

On Friday about 8 P. M. of the 9th day of December 1796, Mrs. Elizabeth Hay departed this life.

On the 27th of March 1807 Miss Elizabeth Cary Hay departed this life after a most tedious and severe illness which she bore with unexampled fortitude and resignation. Her sufferings no tongue could tell. Aged 24 years, I month 11 days.

William Hay Senior died the 11th day of November 1825 wanting eleven days of being 77 years old.

NOTES.

Miles Cary, of the text, (born 1727—died 1766) lived in Southampton County and married Elizabeth Taylor, May 23, 1752. He was brother of Judge Richard Cary, of Warwick County, and son of Miles Cary, of Warwick County, clerk of the Court, by Hannah Armistead his wife. The last named Miles was son of "Myles Cary, Jr." and Elizabeth Cocke, who in turn was son of Captain Thomas Cary and Ann Milner, his wife, daughter of Francis Milner, sheriff of Nansemond; and Thomas Cary was son of Col. Miles Cary, the emigrant and Ann Taylor, his wife. Ann, youngest sister of Miles Cary of the text, married Captain Bennett Tompkins, and their youngest daughter was 2d wife of William Hay. In the *Virginia Gazette*, December 22, 1774, is the marriage notice "William Hay, Esquire, of Surry County, attorney at law, to Miss Betsy Cary of Southampton County." William Hay lived in Richmond for many years, and then moved to Frederick, now Clarke County, where he died in 1825. James Hay, son of William Hay, by the second marriage with Miss Tompkins, married Elizabeth Burwell, daughter of Nathaniel Burwell of Carter's Hall in Clarke County, formerly of Carter's Grove in James City County. By this marriage, James Hay had issue, Dr. William Hay, who served with distinction in the war between the States, married Emily Lewis of Philadelphia, and was father of Hon. James Hay, the present representative in the House of Representatves for the 7th Congressional District of Virginia.

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William Hay, the emigrant, had two brothers, Peter and John, who went West, and John was probably ancestor of the late secretary of state, John Hay. William Hay, son of William Hay, the emigrant from England, was a distinguished lawyer, and his name is found in Randolph's *Reports* and in Hening & Munford's *Reports*.

Natilia Burwell Hay, the only sister of Dr. William Hay, married Dr. Thomas R. Dew, President of William and Mary College.

Emily Lewis, wife of Dr. William Hay, is of Pennsylvania extraction. Her maternal grandmother was Ann Waln who married Burge Rawle. Her ancestor was Nicholas Waln. Mrs. Hay's paternal grandmother was Elizabeth Smith, who married Mordecai Lewis and her direct ancestor was James Logan. Nicholas Waln and James Logan both came to this country in the ship *Welcome* with William Penn, and held positions of trust.

Dr. Peter Hay, an eminent physician, died in 1766 in York County, Va., and left a widow Grissell, and children David, Robert, Lydia, Helen and Mary. His will speaks of his brother David Hay of New York. He was probably related to William Hay of the text. (See QUARTERLY III., 127.)

The family of Captain William Hay, who lived in York County and died in 1668 is given in QUARTERLY III., 127.

Anthony Hay, father of George Hay, the lawyer, probably belonged to the family of Captain William Hay. See QUARTERLY III., 127; V., 272.

MOUNT PLEASANT IN SURRY COUNTY.

At Mount Pleasant, in Surry County, formerly the residence of the Cocke family, is a large monument of prismatic shape, bearing the following inscription:

NORTH SIDE.

John Hartell Cocke	=Elizabeth Kennon
Born 25 Nov. 1749	Born 13 July, 1755
Died 9 Feb. 1791	Died 10 July, 1791
Sally	=Nicholas Faulcon
Elizabeth	=Arthur Sinclair
Mary Kennon	=John Faulcon
Ann Hartwell	=M. M. Robinson
Rebecca Kennon Robert Kennon Martha Ruffin	Died in infancy

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SOUTH SIDE.

By Elizabeth Hartwell=Richard Cocke=By Elizabeth Ruffin

Hartwell
Benjamin, died unmarried
Elizabeth=Thornton
Rebecca=Richard Taliaferro
Ann=William Browne of Four Mile Tree
Lucy=William Ruffin of Surry
Nathaniel=Thompson of Halifax
Richard=Anne Claiborne
John=Claiborne of Sussex

Hartwell Cocke=Anne Ruffin
John Hartwell, Richard, Benjamin.
Born Nov. 25, 1747
Died Feb, 9, 1791

Hartwell, Martha=D. Coleman, Robert
Mary=Ed. Archer, Anne=Thomas Gray
Elizabeth=Wm. Taliaferro.

EAST SIDE.

This stone
Erected
A. D. 1853 by
John Hartwell Cocke,
of Bremo,
Fluvanna,
Son of John Hartwell Cocke
And Elizabeth Kennon;
And by
Philip St. George Cocke, of Belmeade,
Powhatan, son of John Hartwell Cocke
of Bremo and Ann Blaws Barraud.

WEST SIDE.

Honor
Thy Father
And
Thy Mother.

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CHILTON FAMILY.

Communicated.

The Chiltons of Virginia are descended from an old English family, originally of French descent as the name indicates, though the derivation is somewhat uncertain. A recent writer upon the old families of England says it is derived from the Chalk Cliffs of Dover, near which the Chiltons are supposed to have settled on their first landing upon English shores. Others with some appearance of truth, trace this name to the time of the crusaders when Robert of Normandy embarkel for the Holy Land, leading in his train of vassels and retainers some of our ancestors, for whose gallant deeds the name was bestowed and since retained by their descendants.

In 1060 William of Normandy set sail for the conquest of England, and inscribed on his banner roll was the name of Sir John Chilton. This is the first mention we have of the name, and it is reasonable to suppose that he remained with others of his family, to share the spoils so liberally bestowed by the Conqueror. From this time until the restoration of Charles Stuart, nothing more is heard of the Chiltons.

In 1642 they again came prominently forward. Being loyal subjects to their king, but staunch democrats, as the family have even been they determined to visit both his usurpations and exactions, and accordingly, after every effort for a compromise had failed, they joined the parliamentarians, as did many good and valiant men.

At the restoration of Charles II., in 1660, three brothers of that name emigrated to the states of America. Charles, the head of the family, settled in Westmoreland Co., Va. on the banks of the Potomac, to which place he gave the name of "Curryoman." He had four sons, Thomas the first born inherited the family estate of "Curryoman." He lived an old bachelor till an elderly man, and then married a Miss Pierce, a woman not his equal, and died without issue. His brothers were William, Charles and John. To William was given "Maidstone,"

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to Charles, "Hereford," and to John, "Rock Spring." Charles and John married sisters, Betty and Letty Blackwell. Charles raised a large family, his sons were John, Sam, Stephen, Blackwell, Mark and one daughter Betsy, who died unmarried. John, an officer in the Third Va. Regiment, was killed at the battle of Brandywine, leaving five children, Thomas, Joseph, George, Nancy and Lucy. William married a Miss Orrick. He left three children, Orrick, William and Susan.

Thomas, leaving no children, "Curryoman," the family seat, went to Orrick, the heir-at-law, eldest son of William, who married Miss Corbin.

Of the two remaining brothers who came over at the Restoration, but little is known. One settled in Virginia and the other in Maryland. Of the Virginia brothers, a few descendants perhaps remain in Bedford or Campbell county.

In Maryland the name still lives, one branch having intermarried with the Snowdens, of Baltimore, and Laura Chilton, the principal of the Convent School in Wheeling, West Virginia, is one of that family.

A late writer in commenting upon the old families of Westmoreland, such as the Lees, Ashtons, Washingtons and others, says: "Pursuing our journey along the river banks, we come to "Curryoman." A slab marks this as the home of the Chiltons. Their descendants settled in the upper country (Fauquier), where the name still lives, but here nothing but a cross road and the hidden slab retains the name."

In 1620 when the May Flower landed at Plymouth Rock, Mary Chilton was the first to step ashore. This was some years in advance of the parliamentarian' emigration, but the same resolute spirit prevails and this was doubtless one and the same family.

Dr. James Chilton, the eminent chemist, was one of this Puritan stock, (W. B. Chilton's uncle.)

But few of the Chiltons have attained eminence in their profession. Of these Tom Chilton, of Kentucky, was the most distinguished. He was a man of surpassing eloquence and of varied gifts, and acquirements, but from an extreme fickleness of char-

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acter, he never pursued any one calling long enough to achieve greatness, which he might easily have done.

Sam Chilton, of Fauquier, was a man of fair talents, and as a lawyer, excelled as a criminal pleader. He was much esteemed by those who knew him well, and greatly admired for his pleasant genial manners.

John Chilton, of Vicksburg, was also a distinguished lawyer. Of those who have embraced the medical profession, some have become eminent. The one at this time most justly esteemed is Dr. John Chilton, of Fauquier. The following is from a communication in the *Alexandria Bulletin*: "As a physician, a most eminent one; as a man, the best and most kind hearted I have every known; always ready and willing night or day, rain or shine, for rich or poor he is never known to refuse. He will go at any time or at any distance to the hut of the poor where he is never to get a cent, with as quick a step, as cheerful a countenance and we think with as happy a heart, as to the mansion of the rich where he is sure of a large fee. We wish him a long and prosperous life, for when he is gone hence, many will mourn the loss of the kind, the generous, the noble hearted Dr. Chilton."

The Chilton coat of arms is a chevron, and is said to be one of the most distinguished in the book of Heraldry.

The above account was sent me by Mrs. William E. Chilton, of Charleston, West Virginia, and was compiled by a member of the Chilton family some years ago. It agrees remarkably well with the records, but not much importance is to be attached to the "Three Brothers" tradition, which is common to many Virginia families and was only a pleasant device of our grandfathers to solve the problems of genealogy without the trouble of hunting up the records.

The earliest records of the Chilton Family occur in Northumberland Co. Stephen Chilton lived in Wiccomico parish about the last quarter of the 17th Century and his will was proved in Lancaster Co., Aug. 3, 1718. He names the following children (1) William; (2) CHARLES; (3) Benoni; (4) Andrew; (5) George; (6) Thomas; (7) Margaret.

Of these Charles may have removed to Curryoman in Westmoreland County, and left descendants. The other children left numer-

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ous descendants in Lancaster Co. Mr. William Chilton, present clerk of that county, is one of them. I have abstracts of many wills in Lancaster Co.

As far as I am able just now to verify the statement in the paper sent me about Charles Chilton and his descendants, it is remarkably correct. Charles Chilton, tne second of the name, had the rank of Colonel. The will of Joseph Blackwell, proved in Fauquier Co. in 1787, names his wife, Lucy Steptoe, (daughter of Capt. John Steptoe, who made his will in Northumberland Co. in 1741), and his nine children viz: (1) Joseph, married Ann Eustace; (2) Samuel; (3) John, born March 22, 1755, married 1779 Agatha Ann Eustace; (4) George Steptoe; (5) Judith, Married Thomas Keith; (6) Ann, married Martin Pickett; (7) Letitia, married John Chilton and left issue; (8) Elizabeth, married Charles Chilton; (9) Lucy married William Slaughter. See Hayden, *Virginia Genealogies*, p. 266.

In Lee, *Lee of Virginia* 86, it is stated that Orrick Chilton married Felicia Corbin, daughter of Richard Corbin, of Laneville, King & Queen County, President of the Virginia Council.

There are some old chancery papers in Williamsburg entitled "Chilton vs. Moxley," which came up before Chancellor Wythe. Orrick Chilton files a bill which states that about the year 1781, Charles Chilton, his guardian, rented Currioman and the slaves to William H. Parker. Orrick Chilton attained the age of 21 in 1791. In 1796 he was about to remove from Westmoreland County to Fauquier.

The Blackwell Family, who intermarried with the Chiltons, take their beginning in Northumberland County with Joseph Blackwell.[1] He had issue: Samuel,[2] born Sept. 23, 1680, who had (1) Samuel,[3] born January 19, 1710; (2) William, born April 25, 1713; (3) Joseph, born July 9, 1715; (4) Elizabeth, born January 9, 1717; (5) Hannah, born March 30, 1720. (St. Stephen's Parish Register, Northumberland Co.) Of these Samuel[3] Blackwell was probably father of Joseph Blackwell, father of Elizabeth, wife of Col. Charles Chilton.

Charles Chilton, first of the name, is supposed to have married Miss Ball, and they had issue: Thomas, Charles, William and John. Charles Chilton, one of these, married Elizabeth Blackwell, and had issue: John, Samuel, Stephen, Blackwell, Mark and Elizabeth. Of these Blackwell Chilton married Sarah Beale Eustace, and had Joseph Blackwell, William E., George, Stephen, Mary Elizabeth.

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BURWELL FAMILY RECORDS.

Communicated by Dr. A. C. Gordon.

From Bible, printed at Oxford, by Thomas Burkett and Robert Burkett, Printers to the University MDCCXLIII, in possession of Armistead C. Gordon of Staunton, Va.

Lewis Burwell married to Judeth Kennon the 30th of May 1789.

Francis Page Burwell born Sept. 19th, 1790.

William Kennon Burwell born Sept. 26th, 1791.

Elizabeth Ann Burwell born Octobr. 25th, 1793. Died Oct. 15, 1867.

Alice Williams Burwell born March 12th, 1795.

Lewis Burwell was born August 19th, 1797.

George Washington Burwell born April 1th, 99.

Ann Price Burwell born Octobr. 11th, 1801.

John Perrin Burwell born April 5th.

Nathaniel Burwell born April 4th 1806, died 5th July same y.

Peter B. Whiting Burwell born May 31st, 1809.

Mary Blair Burwell born Sept. th. 23, 1811.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF KINGSTON PARISH.

Births.

James, son of James & Letitia Ransone, born June 28, 1755.

Frances, daughter of William & Elizabeth Gwyn, born June 26, 1755.

Mary, daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Winder, born July 3, 1755.

George Reade, son of Israel & Martha Christian, born Aug. 20, 1755.

John, son of Humphrey & Frances Gwyn, born March 27, 1756.

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Thomas, son of Thomas & Sarah Jervis, born May 7, 1756.

James, son of Henry & Mary Bernard, born July 16, 1756.

John, son of Francis & Elizabeth Jervis, born July 18, 1756.

Ann, daughter of Robert & Catherine Armistead, born Sept. 12, 1756.

Armistead, son of Thomas & Dorothy Smith, born Dec. 1, 1756.

Ann, daughter of James & Letitia Ransone, born Dec. 26, 1756.

Mary, daughter of William & Lucy Jervis, born April 20, 1757.

Bailey, son of Israel & Martha Christian, born Dec. 25, 1757.

Frances, daughter of Humphrey & Frances Gwyn, born Dec. 5, 1757.

John, son of Anthony & Ann Singleton, born July 2, 1758.

William, son of Rev. John & Lucy Dixon, born Oct. 12, 1758.

William, son of Gwyn & Dorothy Reade, born Oct. 25, 1758.

Robert, son of James & Letitia Ransone, born Dec. 29, 1758.

Thomas William, son of Francis & Elizabeth Jervis, born March 1, 1759.

William, son of William & Lucy Jervis, born May 9, 1759.

John, son of Thomas & Dorothy Smith, born May 10, 1759.

Elizabeth, daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Tabb, born June 3, 1759.

Mildred, daughter of Humphrey & Frances Gwyn, born Nov. 23, 1759.

Sarah, daughter of James & Letitia Ransone, born March 15, 1760.

Thomas, son of Rev. John & Lucy Dixon, born Dec. 26, 1760.

Susanna, daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Tabb, born April 28, 1761.

John, son of Israel & Martha Christian, born Oct. 16, 1761.

Lucy, daughter of William & Lucy Dixon, born Nov. 10, 1761.

Mildred, daughter of Robert & Caty Armistead, born Feb. 11, 1762.

Pemmy, daughter of Henry & Pemmy Singleton, born March 7, 1762.

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Letitia, daughter of James & Letitia Ransone, born April 13, 1762.

Bailey Seaton, son of Robert & Elizabeth Tabb, born Aug. 10, 1762.

William, son of Richard & Averilla Singleton, born Oct. 2, 1762.

Gwyn Reade, son of Nathaniel & Lucy Palmer, born Oct. 10, 1763.

Robert, son of Robert & Elizabeth Tabb, born Nov. 29, 1763.

Edward, son of Francis & Elizabeth Jervis, born Oct. 18, 1763.

Betty, daughter of John & Elizabeth Power, born Dec. 5, 1763.

Lucy, daughter of James & Letitia Ransone, born April 20, 1764.

Israel, son of Israel & Martha Christian, born Aug. 30, 1764.

Bannister, son of Wm. & Lucy Jervis, born Aug. 31, 1764.

William, son of Robert & Elizabeth Tabb, born June 6, 1766.

Martha Peyton, daughter of Humphrey & Frances Gwyn, born Feb. 2, 1766.

Mildred, daughter of Harry & Lucy Gwyn, born March 6, 1766.

Peter, son of Mr. John & Mary Robinson, born Sept. 23, 1766.

Francis, son of William & Lucy Jervis, born July 3, 1767.

Mary, daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Tabb, born Feb. 20, 1768.

Humphrey, son of Humphrey & Frances Gwyn, born Feb. 9, 1769.

Judith, daughter of Mathew ——— Whiting, born Feb. 26, 1770.

John, son of Francis & Ann Jervis, born April 17, 1770.

Ralph, son of Richard & Elizabeth Armistead, born May 4, 1770.

William, son of William & Mary Armistead, born May, 5, 1770.

Dorothy Clack, daughter of James & Sarah Reade, born Aug. 12, 1770.

Betty, daughter of Francis & Ann Jervis, born Dec. 24, 1770.

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Armistead, son of Robert Ballard Dudley & Ann his wife, born Jan. 27, 1771.

Mariana, daughter of John Tabb, Esq., & Frances, his wife, born Jan. 27, 1771.

Hannah, daughter of Henry Whiting & Humphrey Frances, his wife, born April 7, 1771.

Francis, son of Currel & Margaret Armistead, born 1772.

Gwyn, son of John & Judith Reade, born March 22, 1772.

Elizabeth Toye, daughter of Humphrey & Frances Gwyn, born April 25, 1772.

John, son of Francis & Ann Jervis, born March 22, 1773.

Gawin, son of William & Lucy Jervis, born June 27, 1773.

John Dixon, son of Lindsay & Elizabeth Jervis, born August 21, 1773.

Elizabeth, daughter of Richard & Betty Armistead, born Aug. 22, 1773.

Franky, daughter of Nelson & Dorothy Waller, born Sept. 11, 1773.

Robert, son of John & Ann Armistead, born Sept. 26, 1773.

Anna, daughter of William Armistead, Esq., & Mary, his wife, born Oct. 2, 1773.

Matthew James, son of Richard & Ann Ransone, born Dec. 25, 1773.

Letitia Hunly, daughter of John & Dorothy Gwyn, born May 12, 1774.

Mary Tabb, daughter of Humphrey & Frances Gwyn, born Aug. 22, 1774.

Patty Reade, daughter of Francis & Ann Jervis, born Aug. 20, 1774.

Judith Carter, daughter of William Armistead & Mary, his wife, born Dec. 30, 1774.

Mary, daughter of William & Elizabeth Buckner, born April 24, 1775.

Anna, daughter of William & Elizabeth Dixon, born June 4, 1775.

Elizabeth, daughter of John & Sally Jervis, born July 27, 1775.

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Sarah, daughter of William Armistead, Esq., & Mary, his wife, born Feb. 22, 1776.

Elizabeth, daughter of John & Mary Jervis, born March, 1776.

William, son of Francis & Ann Jervis, born Aug. 1, 1776.

Susanna, daughter of Richard & Elizabeth Armistead, born Aug. 26, 1776.

Lucy, daughter of John & Dorothy Gwyn, born Nov. 10, 1776.

James, son of James & Sarah Reade, March 27, 1777.

Elizabeth, daughter of James & Lucy Jervis, born Nov. 15, 1776.

Thomas, son of Thomas & Dorothy Smith, b. February, 1778.

MARRIAGES.

John Gordon & Lucretia Singleton, Nov. 8, 1751.

Mathew Whiting & Martha Peyton, Nov. 22, 1751.

Augustine Ransone & Catherine Hill, April 18, 1753.

Henry Singleton & Letitia Hunley, February 16, 1754.

Anthony Singleton & Ann Smith, Nov. 19, 1754.

Humphrey Gwyn & Frances Peyton, February 21, 1755.

Robert Billups & Ann Ransone, June 14, 1755.

John Mayo & Mary Tabb, December 3, 1755.

Peter Wiat & Sarah Billups, January 30, 1756.

Humphrey Toy Tabb & Mary Peyton, Nov. 24, 1756.

Peter Bernard & Frances Dudley, Sept. 7, 1758.

Joseph Mayo & Martha Tabb, September 3, 1761.

William Bohannon & Mary Gordon, May 9, 1761.

Henry Whiting & Humphrey Frances Toye, November 11, 1762.

Nathaniel Palmer & Lucy Reade, December 30, 1762.

Mathew Whiting & Elizabeth Toye, February 26, 1763.

Nathaniel Gwyn & Dorothy Reade, July 2, 1763.

William Thomas & Judith Armistead, August 13, 1764.

Mr. Mordecai Buckner & Mrs. Mary Tabb, January 10, 1765.

James Reade & Sarah Tompkins, September 6, 1765.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Price & Mrs. Mary Armistead, September 15, 1765.

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Francis Armistead & Dorothy Reade, February 2, 1766.

——— Cully & Mary Armistead, February 5, 1766.

Gwyn Reade & Harry Ann Whiting, June 5, 1766.

Humphrey Davis & Martha Christian, January 2, 1768.

William Darricot, of Hanover, & Catherine Finch, of Petsworth, 1768.

John Reade & Judith Plummer, May 16, 1769.

Sterling Thornton & Ann Cary, November 30, 1769.

Francis Jervis & Ann Christian, December 23, 1769.

Mr. John Tabb & Frances, daughter of Sir John Peyton, 1770.

Richard Armistead & Elizabeth Jervis, February 11, 1770.

George Armistead & Lucy Palmer, widow, December 12, 1770.

Currell Armistead & Margaret Michen, December 29, 1770.

Richard Ransone & Ann Whiting, March 21, 1770.

Capt. Thomas Smith & Ann Plater, December 26, 1771.

Isaac Davis & Rebecca Armistead, January 9, 1772.

Lindsay Jarvis & Elizabeth Dixon, November 2, 1772.

Mr. John Gwyn & Miss Dorothy Ransone, February 6, 1773.

Mr. John Dixon & Mistress Elizabeth Peyton, February 6, 1773.

Mr. Starky Armistead & Miss Mary Tabb, June 19, 1773.

Mr. Mordecai Throgmorton & Miss Mary Peyton, December 11, 1773.

Mr. Josiah Dean of the Co. of Norfolk & Miss Rosanna Lilly of this parish, February 26, 1773.

John Reade & Susanna Peak, April 14, 1774.

William Dixon & Elizabeth ———, October 27, 1774.

Capt. Thomas Dixon & Miss Sarah Hawkins, December 8, 1774.

Dudley Cary & Lucy Tabb, November 11, 1775.

George Fitzhugh & Frances Tabb, November 25, 1775.

Thacker Washington & Miss Harriet Peyton, October 12, 1775.

Ralph Cully & Mary Singleton, November 6, 1775.

Robert Gwyn & Ann Ransone, Jan. 25, 1778.

Edward White & Pemmy Singleton, February, 1778.

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DEATHS.

Mary, wife of John Jervis, Jan. 1, 1750.
Perin Smith, Jan. 30, 1752.
Ann Smith, Jan. 5, 1752.
Israel, son of Israel Smith, April 7, 1752.
Mary Plummer, April 26, 1752.
Robert, son of Robert Reade, October 26, 1759.
Mary, daughter of Capt. Gwyn Reade, November 6, 1759.
Capt. Thomas Machen, December 22, 1759.
Letitia Ransone, Jan. 11, 1760.
William Dudley, Jan. 15, 1760.
Lucy, daughter of Humphrey Gwyn, died March 16, 1771.
Thomas Dawson, clerk of the New Church, died July 28, 1770.
John, son of Humphrey Gwyn, was drowned in Milford Haven, 1770.

AYLETT FAMILY TRADITION.

Communicated by William Winston Fontaine.

The following account of the first ancestor in America of the Ayletts was written for me, by my uncle, General Philip Aylett, of Montville, King Wm. Co., Va.—born Oct. 31, 1791—who received it from his father, Colonel Philip Aylett, born March 12, 1767.

WM. WINSTON FONTAINE,
Galveston, Texas.

"The tradition is that John Aylett, our first American progenitor, born about 1630, was a younger son of the High Sheriff of Essex County, England, during the reign of King Charles I., and that he being a devoted adherent of the King, suffered much, both in person and property; and was a prisoner in the Tower for some time. At present, I do not recall the name of John Aylett's father. It was a Bible name I remember.—Isaac, David,

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Benjamin or Joseph—perhaps the last. All that I have heard of him is that he was a great favorite with King Charles I., who appointed him High-Sheriff, and what I have stated above.

The tradition, which has come down to me through my father, states that John Aylett fought at the battle of Worcester, and that late in 1655 on account of the persecution of the Royalists, which followed their unsuccessful rising of that year John Aylett left England for Virginia in company with several other Royalists. He settled in what is now known as Northern Neck. Whom he married, I know not. He had a son Philip who moved to King William, as now known, and settled at Fair Field, which property has never been out of the possession of the Ayletts. John Aylett may have had other children.—I rather think that he had another son and daughters.

Philip Aylett married and had a son Wm. Aylett, who married and had a son Philip Aylett, who married Martha Dandridge, and had four children. Their eldest son was Col. Wm. Aylett of the Revolution, who married Mary Macon. Their eldest son, Col. Philip Aylett was my father, who as you know, married Elizabeth Henry.

Fontainbleau, August 15th, 1848."

BOOKS IN WILLIAMSBURG.

In 1736 the first newspaper was published in Williamsburg by William Parks. The province was before indebted to the gazettes of Boston and Pennsylvania, and a few of the richer class were occasionally supplied with European journals. William Parks established a bookstore at his office. "In the session of 1744 there is a manifest improvement in the stile of the communications between several departments of government. In 1748 the advertisements of the booksellers prove a considerable expansion of intellect. They had before this time enumerated abundance of theology and a few of the minor classics. The advertisements of this date contain some of the most approved

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writers in the arts and sciences and the best editions of the ancient and modern classics."* In 1766 a second *Virginia Gazette,* by William Rind was established at Williamsburg, and in 1775 a third by John Dixon and William Hunter, who was also postmaster. The list below was published in the *Virginia Gazette,* by Dixon and Hunter, for November 25, 1775.

A Catalogue of BOOKS for Sale by DIXON & HUNTER at their Printing Office, at a very low Advance, for ready Money.

FOLIOS.

Church Bibles.
Chamber's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 2 V.
Jacob's new Law Dictionary.
L'Estrange's Josephus.
Postlethwayt's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, 2 V.
Laws of Virginia.

QUARTOS.

Astruc on the Venereal Disease.
Blackstone's Commentaries of the Laws of England, 4 V.
Boyer's French and English, and English and French Dictionary.
Complete Farmer: being a general Dictionary of Husbandry in all its branches.
Priestley on Electricity.
Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland.
England's Bloody Tribunal, or Popish Cruelty displayed.
Foster's discourses on all the Principal Branches of Natural Religion and Social Virtue, 2 V.
Ferguson's Astronomy.
Hedrico's Greek Lexicon.
Kenrick's new Dictionary of the English Language.
Lucani Pharpalia.
Life of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, written by himself.
Macbride's Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Physic.
Pope's Works, 5 V.

* Burk, *History of Virginia,* III., 400.

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Preacher's Directory, or a Series of Subjects proper for Public Discourses.
Warden's System of Revealed Religion.
Young's Experimental Agriculture, 2 V.

OCTAVOS.

Astruc on Midwifery.
Alexander's Experimental Essays.
Adanson's Voyage to Senegal, the Isle of Goree, and the River Gambia.
Addison's Miscellaneous Works, in Prose and Verse, 4 V.
An Account of the Spanish Settlements in America.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary abridged, by *Thomas Morell*, D. D.
Burn's Justice of the Peace, 4 V.
Buchan's Family Physician.
Brookes' Practice of Physic, 2 V.
Buchanan's History of Scotland, 2 V.
Broughton on the Nature and Circumstances of the Life to come.
Ball's Practice of Physic.
Bradley on Husbandry and Gardening.
Book of Martyrs, or the History of Paganism and Popery.
Beattie on the Nature and Immutability of Truth.
———— Isocrates, 2 V.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress from this World to that which is to come, delivered under the Similitude of a Dream.
Bailey's English Dictionary.
British Liberties, or the Free Born Subject's Inheritance.
Callender's Voyages to the southern Hemisphere.
Charlevoix History of Paraquay, 2 V.
Crantz' History of Greenland, containing a Description of the Country and its Inhabitants, 2 V.
Dobson's Annals of the late War, from its Begining to the present time.
Delaney's Life of David, King of Israel, 2 V.
Drelincourt's Defence against the Fears of Death.

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Duhamel's Elements of Agriculture, revised by *P. Miller*, 2 V.
Dialogues of the Dead.
Ditton's Discourse concerning the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.
Dowling's complete System of Italian Book-keeping.
Dyche's English Dictionary.
Dialogues between a Pilgrim, Adam, Noah, &c., containing the History of the Bible and the Jews.
Duclo's History of Lewis XI, King of France, 2 V.
Every Man his own Lawyer.
Essay on the Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections.
Emerson's Astronomy,—Do. Fluxions,—Do. Arithmetic.
Elements of Optics.
Essays selected from the Encyclopedy.
Edinburgh Dispensatory.
Fenning's English Dictionary .
Freval on the Character of true Christian Charity displayed.
Ferguson's Astronomy,—Do. Tables and Tracts, relative to several Arts and Sciences.
Fraser's History of Kouli Khan, present Emperor of Persia.
Gillie's Devotional Exercises on the New Testament.
Gordon's Universal Accountant and Complete Merchant, 2 V.
———— General Compting House, and Man of Business.
Glass' Art of Cookery made plain and easy.
Gast's Rudiments of the Grecian History, from the first Establishment of the States of Greece.
Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar, and present State of the several Kingdoms of the World.
Gibson on the Diseases of Horses, 2 V.
Gregory's Treatise of Practical Geometry.
Harmonia Sacra, or a choice Collection of Psalm and Hymn tunes.
Hall's Contemplations on the Historical Passages of the Old and New Testament, 3 V.
Hutchinson's Xenophon.
Hill's Family Herbal—Do. Arithmetic.
Hammond's Historical Narration of the whole Bible.

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Hutcheson's Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue.

History of the Island of St. Kilda.

Harte's History of Gustavus Adolphus King, of Sweden, surnamed the Great, 2 V.

Howell's History of the Old and New Testament, in which are inserted the Occurrences that happened during the space of about four Hundred Years from the Days of the Prophet Malachi to the birth of our Blessed Saviour, 3 V.

Howell's Familiar Letters, domestic and foreign.

History of the Islands of Cape Breton and St. John.

Harris' Treatise on the acute Diseases of Infants.

Hogarth Moralized.

Hume's Essays on several Subjects, 2 V.

Johnson's and Steven's Shakespeare, with Correction and Illustrations of various Commentators, 10 V.

Johnson's English Dictionary, 2 V.

Jenty's Course of Anatomico—Physiological Lectures on the Human Structure and Animal Economy, 3 V.

Keill's Astronomical Lectures, read in the Astronomical School of the University of Oxford.

Kennett's Antiquities of Rome.

Langhorne's Translation of Plutarch's Lives, 6 V.

Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, 2 V.

———— on the Conduct of the Understanding.

Lawson's lectures on Oratory, delivered in Trinity College, Dublin.

Lord Bacon's Letters, Speeches, Charges, Advices, &c.

Ledran's Observations and Operations in Surgery.

Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London, giving an account of the Manners and Customs of the Highlanders, &c., 2 V.

Macbride's Experimental Essays on Medical and Philosophical Subjects.

Maclurg's Experiments on the Human Bile, and Reflections on the Biliary Secretion.

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Miller's Gardener's Kalendar, directing what works are necessary to be performed every month.

Moss on Gauging.

Morgan's Disquisition concerning Human Nature, Free Agency, Moral Government, and Divine Providence.

Melmoth's Cicero, 3 V.

Maxwell's Practical Husbandman, being a Collection of miscellaneous papers on Husbandry.

Manning on the Diseases of Pregnant and Child-bed Women.

Medical Observations and Inquiries, by a Society of Physicians in London, 3 V.

Moore's Practical Navigator and Seaman's New Daily Assistant.

Martin's English Dictionary.

Mason's Poems.

Macpherson's Translation of the Works of Ossian, the Son of Fingal, 2 V.

Nugent's Life of Cellini, a Florentine Artist, containing a Variety of entertaining Particulars relative to Painting, Sculpture, and Agriculture, 2 V.

Nugent's Observations on Italy and its Inhabitants, 2 V.

Nelson's Festivals and Fasts on the Church of England.

Noble's Elements of Linear Perspective, demonstrated by Geometrical Principles.

Nettleton on Virtue and Happiness.

Prideaux History of the Jews and Neighbouring Nations, from Declensions of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah, to the Time of Christ, 2 V.

Pringle's Observations on the Diseases of the Army.

Price's Review of the Principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals.

Potter's System of Practical Mathematics.

Pascal's Thoughts on Religion and other curious Subjects.

Price's Observations on Reversionary Payments, &c.

Patoun's Treatise of Practical Navigation, to which are added The of Mensuration, Surveying and Gauging.

Prieur's Abridgement of Boyer's French and English and English and French Dictionary.

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Quincy's Complete English Dictionary.
Ray's Travels through the Low Countries, Germany, Italy and France, 2 V.
Ruffhead's Life of Pope, compiled from original Manuscripts.
Robertson's History of Scotland, 2 V.
Rural Economy, or Essays on the Practical Parts of Husbandry.
Rollin's History of the Arts and Sciences of the Ancients, 3 V.
Rapin's History of England, 21 V.
Revisal of Shakespeare's Text, wherein the Alterations introduced into it by the more modern Editors and Critics are particularly considered.
Switzer's Nobleman, Gentleman, and Gardner's Recreation, 3 V.
Smith's Complete Housewife, or Accomplished Gentlewoman's Companion.
Seed's Sermons, 3 V.
Shaw's Chemical Lectures for the Improvement of Arts, Trades, and Natural Philosophy.
Shaw's Practice in Physic, 2 V.
Simpson's Algebra.
———— Geometry.
Swift's History of the four last years of Queen Anne.
Secker's Sermons, 4 V.
Salmon's Geographical and Historical Grammar.
Steuart's Physical and Mathematical Tracts.
———— (Mrs.) Meditations upon several Text of Scripture.
Sherlock's Discourse concerning a future Judgment.
———— ———— concerning the Happiness of Good Men, and the Punishment of the Wicked in the next World.
———— on Death.
———— Sermons, 2 V.
Smellie's Theory and Practice of Midwifery, 3 V.
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 V.
Smollett's Travels through France and Italy, 2 V.
Swan's Translation of Dr. Sydenham's Works.
Stith's History of Virginia.
Smith's Complete Body of Distilling.
Schrevelli Lexicon.

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Sherwin's Mathematical Tables.
Smith's Longinus.
True Briton, 2 V.
Taylor's Rule and Exercise of Holy Living and Dying.
Tissot's Advice to People in General with regard to their Health.
Temple's Works Complete, 4 V.
The Attorney's Practice in Court of K. B. & Common Pleas, 4 V.
———— ———— Complete Pocket Book, 2 V.
Universal English Dictionary.
Universal Arithmetic, by SIR ISAAC NEWTON, revised and corrected by Mr. Cunn and others.
Van Swieten's Commentaries abridged by Dr. Schomberg.
Wright's American Negociator, or the various Currencies of the British Colonies, as well the Islands as the Continent.
Walch's History of the Popes, from the Foundation of the See of Rome to the present Time.
Wyld's Practical Surveyor.
White's Cares and Remarks in Surgery.
Watt's Philosophical Essays on various Subjects.
———— first Principals of astronomy and Geography.
———— World to come, or Discourses on the Joys and Sorrows of departed Souls at Death.
Wilson's Elements of Navigation.
Wingate's Arithmetick.
Young's Six Months' Tour through the North of England, 4 V.
———— Latin and English Dictionary.

DUODECIMOS.

Addison's Miscellaneous Works in prose and verse, 4 V.
Adventurer, 4 V.
American Gazetteer, 3 V.
Adventures of a Jesuit, with several remarkable Characters and Scenes in real life, 2 V.
Agreeable Ugliness, or the Triumph of the Graces.
Apocrypha.
Allein's Alarm to Unconverted Sinners.

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Bunyan's Law and Grace unfolded.
———— Holy War.
———— Heart's Ease in Heart's Trouble.
Boston's Fourfold State of Human Nature.
Buchanan's Introduction to a Grammar School Education.
———— British Grammar.
Bollingbroke's Miscellaneous Works, 4 V.
Brown's Sunday Thoughts.
Bracken's Farrier or Complete Horse Doctor, 2 V.
———— Midwifery.
Balbe Berton's Life and Heroic Actions, 2 V.
Brown's Pastoral Works, 3 V.
Boyle's Receipts in Physic.
Brightland's English Grammar.
Boyse's Pantheon or Fabulous History of the Heathen Gods.
Baxter's Call to Unconverted Sinners.
Book of Knowledge.
Cryfall, or the Adventures of a Guinea, 4 V.
Connoisseur, by (Mr. Town) Critic and Censor General, 4 V.
Clarrissa Harlowe, or the History of a Young Lady, 8 V.
Count Fathom, by the Author of Rodrick Randeom, 2 V.
Clergyman's Companion in visiting the sick .
Centaur not Fabulous.
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Tristram Shandy.
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Yorrock's Sermons, 7 V.

REGISTER OF ST. JAMES NORTHAN PARISH, GOOCHLAND COUNTY.

Continued from page 36.

BIRTHS.

Tarlton Fleming and Mary Randolph, son Tarlton, b. July 18, 1763.

Alexander Moss and Ann Thurman, son Philip, b. May 21, 1763.

Mr. Thomas Bolling and Elizabeth Gay, Rebecca, b. Aug. 19, 1763.

Tho. Stark and Martha Price, Mary, b. April 27, 1763.

Benj. Woodson and Rebecca Cocke, Tabetha, b. July 11, 1763.

Peyton Smith and Judeth Wadley, Sally, b. Dec. 17, 1763.

Mr. Tho. Randolph and Mrs. Ann Cary, of Tuckahoe, Henry Cary, b. Jan. 8, 1764.

Mr. Tho. Randolph and Mrs. Ann Cary, of Tuckahoe, Mary, b. Aug. 9, 1762.

Major Will Pryor and Sarah Wood, Mary, b. Feb. 4, 1764.

Col. John Payne and Joan Smith, Smith, b. Jan. 18, 1764.

Tho. Woodson and Elizabeth Woodson, Susannah, b. Nov. 19, 1763.

Mr. John Bolling and Mary Jefferson, Thomas, b. Feb. 11, 1764.

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Drury Christian and Lucy Williams, Ann, b. Mch. 3, 1764.

John Martin and Anna Barbour Lewis, Peter, b. Mch. 16, 1764.

Carter Henry Harrison and Susannah Randolph, Betty, b. Mch., 1764.

John Curd and Lucy Brent, Nannie, b. March 5, 1764.

Tyree Glenn and Sarah Shelton, Jeannie, b. May 17, 1763.

James Glass and Eve Williams, David, b. Sept. 21, 1764.

Thomas Walker, Surgeon and Mildred Thornton, son Francis, b. June 22, 1764.

Richard Pryor and Mary Mooney, Richard, b. Dec. 11, 1763.

Benjamin Clopton and Agnes Morgan, dau. Olive Judith, b. July 5, 1762; another dau. Mary, b. April 27, 1764.

John Woodson and Mary Mims, Eliz., b. May 22, 1764.

Col. Nathaniel West Dandridge and Dorothea Spotswood, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 12, 1764.

Will Curd and Mary Watkins, Susannah, b. Oct. 11, 1764.

Mr. Thomas Bolling and Betty Gay, Mary, b. Jan., 1764.

James Woodson and Eliz. Whitlock, Gillie b. Jan. 13, 1763.

William Pryor and Martha Wood, Mathew, b. Feb. 16, 1765.

Joseph Royal Ferrar and Phoebe Harris, Sarah, b. Feb. 10, 1765.

Will Robards and Eliz. Lewis, Sally, b. Jan. 25, 1765.

John Pace and Susanna Houchins, Francis, b. Nov. 25, 1764.

Robert Burton and Judeth Laforce, Jean, b. Mch. 29, 1765.

Noel Burton and Lucy Barret, William Barret, b. April 2, 1765.

Tarleton Fleming and Mary Randolph, son William, b. April 14, 1765.

Turner Southall and Martin Vandeval, William, b. April 27, 1765.

John Lewis and Eliz. McBride, Mary, b. Mch. 21, 1765.

David Cosby and Mary Johnson, James, b. March 28, 1765.

Gideon Moss and Susanna Richardson, John. b. March 10, 1764.

Alexander Moss and Ann Thurmond, Fleming, b. April 20, 1765.

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Edmund Curd and Mary Curd, Jeanie, b. July 12, 1765.

Thomas Cocke and Ann Johnston, Agnes, b. March 29, 1765.

Richard Johnston and Ann Nichols, William, b. ——, 1765.

Benjamin Johnston and Susannah Pace, Susannah, b. Oct. 17, 1765.

Thomas Underwood and Ann Taylor, William, b. Oct. 2, 1765.

Edward Willis and Catherine Barker, Eliz., b. Nov. 6, 1765.

Booth Napier and Christian Terril, Will Parsons, b. Oct. 19, 1765.

John Curd and Lucy Brent, Catherine, b. Jan. 30, 1766.

John Bolling, and Mary Jefferson, Jane, b. Sept. 17, 1765.

Benjamin Woodson and Rebecca Cocke, Rebecca, b. Mch. 29, 1766.

James Glass and Eve Williams, John, b. Dec. 22, 1765.

Major William Pryor and Sarah Wood, Ann, b. June 5, 1764.

Capt. William Harrison and Ann Payne, Robert, b. June 29, 1766.

James Cole and Mary Willis, Susannah, b. Aug. 19, 1766.

Thomas & Elizabeth Woodson, Mary, b. June 15, 1766.

Drury Christian and Lucy Williams, Drury, b. Aug. 16, 1766.

Benjamin Clopton and Agnes Morgan, Susannah, b. July 23, 1766.

Tucker Woodson and Mary Netherland, John Pleasants, b. May 21, 1766.

Capt. John Really and Eliz. Randolph, Charles, b. Nov. 24, 1766.

Pleasants Cocke and Eliz. Fowler, William, b. Dec. 21, 1765.

Thomas Underwood and Ann Taylor, John, b. Feb. 22, 1767.

Tarleton Fleming and Mary Randolph, Thomas Mann, b. Feb. 15, 1767.

Edward Rice and Ann Ryan, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 27, 1767.

Valentine Wood and Lucy Henry, Sarah, b. Mch. 1, 1767.

James Woodson and Elizabeth Whitlock, Thomas, b. Feb. 28, 1767.

Turner Richardson and Ann Allen, Nathaniel, b. Nov. 28, 1768.

Edmund Curd, a daughter named Peggie, b. Jan. 22, 1767.

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John Bolling and Mary Jefferson, Ann, b. July 18, 1767.

John Curd and Lucy Brent, Newton, b. Nov. 21, 1767.

René Napier and Rebecca Hurt, Skelton, b. May 29, 1767.

James Curd and Mary Graves, Jesse, b. Dec. 7, 1767.

Stokes McCawl and Agnes Williamson, Mary, b. Dec. 29, 1767.

William Pryor and Sarah Wood, Valentine Wood, b. Jan. 18, 1768.

John Saunders and Eliz. Hancocke, Mary, b. June 13, 1767.

Bernard Markham and Mary Harris, Martha, b. Jan. 13, 1768.

Noel Burton and Lucy Barret, daughter, b. Feb. 20, 1768.

Thomas Underwood and Ann Taylor, son Thomas, b. March 31, 1768.

Edw'd Rice and Ann Ryan, daughter Patty, b. May 24, 1768.

John Tolliver and Eliz. Sydnor, Lucy, b. May 23, 1768.

Dabney Ker and Martha Jefferson, twins named Mary and Lucy, b. Mch. 7, 1768.

Jesse Payne and Frances Morton, George Morton, b. June 28, 1768.

Meredith Price and Eliz. Fox, Nathaniel West, b. Oct. 25, 1768.

William Massie and Frances Adams, Benjamin, b. July 13, 1768.

John Harris and Obedience Turpin, son Francis, b. May 7, 1768.

Gideon Moss and Susanna Richardson, son Gideon, b. March 19, 1768.

Benjamin Clopton and Aggie Morgan, Ben Michaux, b. Aug. 19, 1768.

William Curd and Mary Watkins, Mary, b. Oct. 10, 1768.

Thomas Mann Randolph and Nancy Cary, Tho. Mann, b. Oct. 1, 1768.

James Glass and Eve Williams, Molly, b. June 11, 1768.

Benjamin Woodson and Rebecca Cocke, Sarah, b. July 6, 1768.

John Pace and Susanna Houchins, son Charles, b. Oct. 24, 1768.

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Benjamin Johnson and Martha Hughes, Jean, b. Oct. 14, 1768.

Benjamin Johnson and Susanna Peirce, William, b. Dec. 16, 1768.

Pleasants Cocke and Elizabeth Fowler, Robert, b. Feb. 14, 1769.

René Napier and Rebecca Hurt, Thomas, b. Nov. 1, 1768.

John Payne and Anne Chichester, Anne Ball, b. Feb. 16, 1769.

Jeremiah Doss and Ursley Taylor, Israel, b. Dec. 15, 1768.

Hugh Moss and Jennie Ford, Sallie Wain, b. Apl. 17, 1769.

George Underwood and Betty Curd, Richard, b. Apl. 5, 1769.

John Hanson and Eliz. Pace, son Joseph, b. March 20, 1769.

Thomas Hord and Eliz. Fitzpatrick, Abraham, b. Feb. 26, 1769.

Edmund and Mary Curd, a son Edward, b. May 20, 1769.

Valentine Wood and Lucy Henry, Mary, b. May 8, 1769.

William Pryor and Sarah Wood, son Luke, b. June 25, 1769.

Benjamin Cocke and Mary Johnson, dau. Ann, b. May 24, 1769.

George Richardson and Eliz. Miller, William Miller. b, May 2, 1769.

James Woodson and Eliz. Whitlock, dau. Sally, b. May 25, 1769.

John Glass and Sally Martin, David, b. May 27, 1769.

David Cosbie and Mary Johnson, son Pleasants, b. 1769.

John Bolling and Mary Jefferson, Martha, b. 1769.

John Curd and Lucy Brent, Mary, b. Sept. 10, 1769.

Jesse Payne and Frances Morton, Richard Baylie, b. Sept. 10, 1769.

Stokes McCawl and Agnes Williamson, son Richard, b. Dec. 13, 1769.

Col. Thos. Randolph and Ann Cary, son William, b. Jan. 16, 1770.

John Martin and Barbara Lewis, John, b. Dec. 26, 1769.

Dabney Carr and Martha Jefferson, Peter, b. Jan. 2, 1770.

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Tucker Woodson and Mary ——————, Henry Macon, b. Mch. 22, 1770.

Thos. Massie and Mary Williams, Martha, b. April 1, 1770.

John Railey and Eliz. Randolph, Randolph, b. May 14, 1770.

Meredith Price and Eliz. Fox, John Fox, b. June 1, 1770.

James Holman and Sarah Miller, Peg. Martin, b. July 26, 1770.

John Woodson and Sarah Mims, Sam Tucker, b. Sept., 1769.

Charles Christian and Sarah Duke, son Charles Hunt, b. Nov. 18, 1770.

Ben. Clopton and Aggie Morgan, Anthony, b. June 28, 1770.

Jan. 3, 1771. Archer Payne and Martha Dandridge, John Dandridge, b. Nov. 20, 1770.

Robert Mayo and Mary Richardson, Sally Thomson, b. Jan. 30, 1771.

Lyddal Bacon and Anne Apperson, Anne Apperson, Mch. 19, 1771.

Thomas Randolph and Jane Cary, twins, viz., Isham, Thomas, b. Mch. 27, 1771.

Arch. Bryce and Mary Mitchell, Mary Gildchrist, b. July 31, 1770.

René Napier and Rebecca Hurt, Sarah Garland, b. Jan. 22, 1771.

John Lewis and Eliz. McBride, Eliz. b. April 20, 1771.

Will Massie and Francis Adams, Betty, b. June 22, 1771.

Jesse Payne and Frances Morton, Jesse Burton, b. June 27, 1771.

Ben. Fitzpatrick and Mary Perkins, Constantine Perkins, b. June 23, 1771.

John Curd and Lucy Brent, Price b. Aug. 14, 1771.

Thos. Mann Randolph and Ann Cary, Archibald Cary, b. Aug. 24, 1771.

Thomas Woodson and Mary Woodson, Judith, b. Mch. 7, 1771.

Jeremiah Blacklock and Eliz. Gentry, Hezekiah, b. May 2, 1771.

Dabney Carr and Martha Jefferson, Samuel, b. Oct. 9, 1771.

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David Copland and Susan Skeleton, Susan Skeleton, b. Jan. 7, 1772.

Nath. West Dandridge and Dorothea Spotswood, Mary Clayburn, b. Jan. 14, 1772.

Valentine Wood and Lucy Henry, son Valentine, b. —— —, ——.

Joseph Curd and Mary Warran, Martha, b. Sept. 5, 1771.

Burgess Ball and Mary Chichester, Eliz. Burgess, b. Mch. 16, 1772.

James Glass and Eve Williams, Janey, b. June 14, 1772.

Will Glass and Eliz. McGaw, Nancy, b. Nov. 4, 1771.

John Glass and Sally Martin, John, b. June 8, 1771.

Archy Payne and Martha Dandridge, dau. Anne Spottswood, b. April 19, 1772.

Nathaniel Massie and Eliz. Watkins, Thomas, b. June 2, 1772.

Tarlton Fleming and Mary Randolph, Judith, b. July 4, 1769.

Clayborn Rice and Mary Rice, Susannah, b. Oct. 6, 1771.

John Payne, Sr., and Jean Smith, Eliz. Woodson, b. 1772.

Tho. Mann Randolph and Ann Cary, Judith, b. Nov. 24, 1772.

Ben. Johnson and Martha Hughes, dau. Frances Anderson, b. Sept. 23, 1772.

Meredith Price and Eliz. Fox, Katie, b. Dec. 5, 1772.

John Bolling and Mary Jefferson, Edward, b. Sept. 17, 1772.

John Pace and Susannah Huchins, James, b. Nov. 25, 1772.

James Holman and Sarah Miller, Will Miller, b. Nov. 15, 1772.

Rich. Johnson and Dolly Powis, Reuben Powis, b. Oct. 7,

Edward and Mary Curd, Elizabeth, b. March 5, 1773.

Robert Mayo and Margaret Richardson, James, b. Mch. 11, 1773.

Dabney Carr and Martha Jefferson, Dabney, b. April 27, 1773.

William Miller and Joanna Laprade, John, b. May 1, 1773.

William Jordan and Eliz. Woodson, Woodson, b. Dec. 27, 1772.

John Woodson and Mary Mims, son Booth, b. Aug. 28, 1771.

John Curd and Lucy Brent, Daniel, b. Oct. 14, 1773.

Arch. Payne and Martha Dandridge, Martha, b. Nov. 6, 1773.

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Will Robards and Eliz. Lewis, son Robert, Dec. 7, 1773.

Milner Radford and Sarah Lewis, Mary, b. Dec. 27, 1773.

Valentine Wood and Lucy Henry, Lucy, b. Jan. 7, 1774.

Joseph Mayo and Jennie Richardson, Patty, b. Feb. 21, 1774.

Will Massie and Frances Adams, Frankie, b. Feb. 5, 1774.

Tho. Massie and Mary Williams, Suckie, b. Ap. 30, 1774.

James Curd and Mary Graves, Nancy, b. June 12, 1774.

John Payne and Mary Chichester, Molly, b. April 3, 1774.

Will Lewis and Hannah Underwood, John Underwood, b. Nov. 4, 1774.

Tho. Mann Randolph and Ann Cary, Ann Cary, b. Sept. 16, 1774.

Tucker Woodson and Sarah Knolling, Charles Woodson, b. Dec. 29, 1774.

Charles Cosbie and Elizabeth Sydnor, James Overton, b. Oct. 20, 1774.

Garret Minor and Mary Overton Terrill, Rebecca, b. Feb. 2, 1774.

Jacob Mayo and Susannah Isabel, George, b. Dec., 1774.

James Cocke and Jane Johnson, Elizabeth, Feb. 3, 1775.

Wm. Lewis and Sally Mann, Jesse, b. Dec. 28, 1774.

George Underwood and Eliz. Curd, James, b. Feb. 6, 1774.

Wm. Heath Miller and Joanna Laprade, John Heath, b. Mch. 10, 1775.

Tho. Underwood and Ann Taylor, Francis, b. Mch. 18, 1775.

Robert Payne and Margaret Sydenham Morton, Lucy, Morton, b. 1775.

Will Massie and Frances Adams, Mary, b. June 16, 1775.

Waddy Thomson and Mary Lewis, Mildred, b. Sept. 21, 1775.

Obadiah Smith and Lucy Poor, Betsy, b. Aug. 30, 1775.

John Todd and Mary Williams, John, b. Aug. 7, 1775.

John Saunders and Eliz. Hancocke, Benj., b. Sept. 16, 1775.

John Curd and Lucy Brent, Woodford, b. Dec. 15, 1775.

William Cole and Sarah Clayborn, Mary, b. Nov. 10, 1775.

Archer Payne and Martha Dandridge, Archer, b. Nov. 29, 1775.

Valentine Wood and Lucy Henry, John, b. Jan. 18, 1776.

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William Miller and Joanna Laprade, Betsy, b. July 6, 1776.

Garrett Minor and Mary Overton, Eliz. Lewis, b. Aug. 27, 1776.

Tho. Mann Randolph and Ann Cary, Jane Cary, b. Dec. 17, 1776.

Stokeley Towles and Elizabeth Downman, Porteus, b. Jan. 3, 1776.

Tho. Eldridge and Winifred Miller, Winifred, b. Feb. 20, 1776.

John Glass and Sally Martin, William, b. Oct. 20, 1776.

Will Lewis and Sally Mann, William, b. Jan. 19, 1776.

Edmund and Mary Curd, Charles, b. Feb. 18, 1777.

Meredith Price and Eliz. Fox, Jean Ballard, b. Feb. 27, 1777.

George Underwod and Eliz. Curd, Edmund, b. April 1, 1777.

James Dabney and Judith Anderson, Mary, b. Jan. 27, 1777.

George Richardson and Eliz. Miller, Betsy Jones,, b. Mch. 25, 1777.

Wil Lewis and Hannah Underwod, Ann, b. May 8, 1777.

George Payne and Betty McCarthy Morton, Lucy Hubard, b. May 14, 1777.

Archer Payne and Martha Dandridge, Dorothea Dandridge, b. July 10, 1777.

Robert Payne and Margaret Sydenham Morton, Richard Beckwith, b. Aug. 9, 1777.

Tho. and Eliz. Massie, David, b. May 17, 1777.

Jas. Cocke and Martha Parin, (?) William, b. Aug. 1, 1777.

Nath. Massie and Ann Clark, Rebekah, b. Aug. 28, 1777.

Tho. and Eliz. Massie, Elizabeth Watkins, b. March 29, 1781.

Will Cole and Sarah Woodson, Sarah, b. Jan. 10, 1781.

Ja: Cole and Fanny Willis, Lucy, b. June 3, 1781.

Tunstall Quarles and Susannah Edwards, Tunstall, b. May 11, 1781.

René Woodson and Martha Johnson, Fanny, b. Aug. 23, 1780.

Turner Christian and Anna Payne, Billie Payne, Jan. 17, 1781.

Garrett Minor and Mary Terrill, Sarah b. Aug. 14, 1781.

Pat. Woodson and Nanny Cloof, (?) Molly, b. Sept. 17, 1771.

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Sam Dabney and Jean Meriwether, Francis, b. July 1, 1781.
George Underwod and Eliz. Curd, George, b. Nov. 21, 1781.
Hen: Chiles and Judith Daniel, James, b. Sept. 3, 1781.
Lewis Barret and Jane Price, Mary, b. Nov. 23, 1781.
Jo: Dickeson and Mary Cole, Ja: Cole, b. Dec. 24, 1781.
George and Elizabeth Watkins, Fielding Lewis, b. Feb. 13, 1782.
Sam Newton and Agnes Chiles, Henry, b. July 3, 1781.
Aaron Laurie and Maple Holland, Overton, b. Feb. 23, 1782.
Will Robinson and Agnes Smith, Agnes, b. Oct. 28, 1781.
Jo: Nelson and Lucy Robinson, Agnes, b. Feb. 6, 1782.
Will Pryor and Eliz. Hughes, Martha, b. Mch. 31, 1782.
Archer Pledge and Ann Woodson, Archer, b. Jan. 1, 1782.
Rich: Clough and Jane Woodson, Mary, b. Mch. 9, 1782.
Will Macon and Sally Woodson, Henry, b. Mch. 8, 1782.
Nathaniel Massie and Ann Clark, Ann, b. March 5, 1779, Sarah, b. May, 1781.
Arch. Bryce and Mary Mitchell, Elizabeth, b. Mch. 19, 1781.
George Richardson and Eliz. Miller, Marg. Frizel, b. Oct. 23, 1782.
Will Poindexter and Marg't Daniel, child, b. June 9, 1782.
Hickerson Cosby and Nancy Harris, Mary, b. June 23, 1782.
Will Bigger and Martha Richardson, Polly, b. Oct. 13, 1781.
Rich. Anderson and Ann Meriwether, Ann Meriw^{r}, b. Aug. 3, 1782.
Armistead Brown and Sally Daniel, Betty, b. Sept. 5, 1782.
Rich. Johnson and Ann Nicholson, Rhoda, b. June 18, 1782.
Turner Christian and Anne Payne, Jesse George, ——, 1782?
Tho. Cosbie and Elizabeth Cosbie, William, b. July 16, 1782.
Richard Taliferro and Ann Taliferro, Lucy, b. Aug. 6, 1782.
Samuel Woodson, and Sarah Mills; twins, Will. Fontain and Jo: LeVillain, Jan. 30, 1785.
Jo: Poindexter and Eliz. Johnson, Tho. Poindexter, b. Dec. 31, 1782.
Archer Payne and Patty Dandridge, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 29, 1782.

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Stokeley Towles and Eliz. Downman, Mildred b. Oct. 13, 1782,

Da: Bullock and Jane Terry, Sally Terry, b. Dec. 2, 1782.

Garret Minor and Mary Overton Terrill, Peter, b. Jan. 30, 1783.

Cha: Cosbie and Eliz. Sydnor, Lucy Hawkins, b. Mch. 5, 1783.

William Bibb and Eliz. Biggars, Biggars, b. May 2, 1783.

Winkfield Cosbie and Ann Baker, Ann Winkfield, b. Aug. 10, 1783.

Ja: Cole and Fanny Wills, Roscow, b. Jan. 28, 1783.

Will Christian and Martha Evans, John, b. Aug. 28, 1783.

Jos: Woodson and Sarah Crouch, La Fayette, b. Aug. 12, 1783.

Will Gooch and Lovinah Clements, Sally, b. Feb. 16, 1769.

Tho: Johnson and Eliz. Meriwether, Thomas, b. Nov. 14, 1783.

Clayborne Gooch and Mildred Thomson, Thomson, b. Jan. 28, 1784.

Jo. Curd and Ann Underwood, b. June 5, 1783.

Lewis Barret and Jane Price, Lewis, b. Jan. 17, 1784.

To be continued.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GLOUCESTER CO. (VA.) COMMITTEE OF SAFETY IN 1775.

From the "Virginia Gazette," by Alexander Purdie, October 21, 1775.

At a Committee held for Gloucester County, at the Court-house of the said County, on the 13th day of September, 1775: Present: WARNER LEWIS, ESQ., Chairman and 32 members.

Agreeable to the ordinance of the Convention, the following Gentlemen were nominated officers in the militia, for the County of Gloucester.

Warner Lewis, Esq: County Lieutenant. Sir John Peyton. Baronet Colonel. Thomas Whiting, Gent. Lieutenant Colonel. Thomas Boswell, Gent. Major.

Captains. Gibson Cluverius. John Camp. Richard Matthews. George Booth. Jasper Clayton. John Hubbard. James Hubbard.

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John Whiting. John Billups, sen. Benjamin Shackleford. John Willis. Robert Matthews. William Buckner. John Dixon, jun. Richard Billups, and William Smith.

Lieutenants. Samuel Cary. Richard Hall. John Foster. James Baytop. Thomas Buckner. George Green. William Sears. James Bentley. Edward Matthews. John Billups, jun. Dudley Cary. Hugh Hayes. Churchill Armistead. Philip Tabb. John Foster, jun, and Robert Gayle.

Ensigns. Henry Stevens. William Dawes. William Haywood. Thomas Baptop. John Fox. James Laughlin. William Bentley. Christopher Garland. Peter Bernard. John Hayes. Samuel Eddins. Thomas Tabb. Richard Davis. Josiah Foster. George Plummer, and John Gayle.

Mess. Dixon & Hunter are desired to publish the above in their *Gazette.*

JASPER CLAYTON, Clerk.

A PROBLEM IN GENEALOGY.

From the "Virginia Gazette" Sept. 23, 1775.

To Mess. Dixon & Hunter.

Fredericksburg, Sept. 7, 1775.

Gentlemen,

The following is a production of a young Lady of this town (Miss L. D.) on the marriage of Mr. L. W. to Mrs. A. C., a Gentleman and Lady of distinguished abilities, character and deportment: "I think the most amiable couple within my notice." If you think it deserves a place in your gazette (as it may probably divert your readers to explain it, and give no offence, for I assure you I intend none) you will please to do so, and oblige a constant reader.

Apply to Mrs. M. C. a daughter of L. W.

My husband's my uncle, my father's my brother;
I also am sister unto my own mother.

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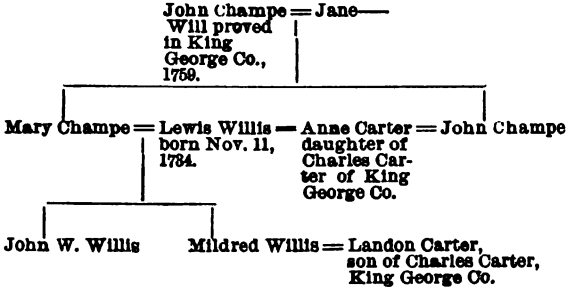
I am sister and aunt to a brother called John,
To whom wit and good nature combin'd doth belong.
This paradox, strange as it may be to you,
Any day that you please I can prove to be true.
N. B. The marriage is lawful.

NOTE—The above lines were written by a young lady of Fredericksburg (L. D.) upon the marriage of Col. Lewis Willis of Fredericksburg, with Ann Carter, widow of John Champe. Mrs. M. C. referred to in the verses was Mildred Carter, daughter of Col. Lewis Willis, by his first wife, Mary Champe and wife of Landon Carter, who was the brother of Ann Carter (widow Champe), the second wife of Col. Lewis Willis. John W. Willis, brother of Mildred (Willis) Carter, is the brothe eferred to in the verses. The relationship is shown in the following chart:



MASSIE FAMILY.*

Continued from Vol. XIII, 203.

19 Thomas[4] Massie (William,[3] Thomas,[2] Peter[1]) was born in New Kent County, August 22, 1747, attended William and Mary College 1759-1760; a captain in the Revolutionary service winter of 1775-1776 to February 20, 1778, when he was promoted Major, in the Northern campaigns, 1776-1779, generally on detached or particular service. He was major of, and for a time acting colonel of, the 2d. Virginia Regiment, 1778-1779; aid-de-camp to General Nelson winter of 1780-1781 to the fall of Yorktown; after the war received 5333⅓ acres of land in the States

* See Brown, *Cabells and their Kin; Richmond Standard*, March 5, 1881.

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of Ohio and Kentucky for his services as major, etc. He moved from St. Peter's Parrish, New Kent County, about 1780, to Frederick County, and thence to old Amherst about 1803, where he settled on a tract of 3111 acres on the upper Tye river—a part of the old Rose Grant—which he had purchased from John Rose in 1795. This land lay in the present county of Nelson, of which county he was one of the first magistrates from 1808. He married about 1780 Sarah Cocke, and died at "Level Green," his seat in Nelson, February 2, 1834. His wife was born at Turkey Island, Henrico Co., March 8, 1760, and died at "Level Green" April 20, 1838. She was sister to William Cocke and Bowler Cocke (which last married Tabitha Fry, daughter of Col. Joshua Fry) and daughter of Bowler Cocke, of Turkey Island, (born March 7, 1727), son of Bowler Cocke (born 1698), son of Richard Cocke by his wife Anne Bowler, (daughter of Thomas Bowler of Rappahannock, and Tabitha, his wife), son of Richard Cocke (born Dec. 10, 1639), son of Richard Cocke Sr. of "Bremo," son of Col. Richard Cocke, of Malvern Hill, Henrico County, Va., who is said to have migrated from Leeds, Yorkshire, England, to Virginia, prior to 1636.

Major Thomas Massie and Sarah Cocke, his wife had issue 47 *Thomas Massie,* born 1783; 48 *William,* 49 *Henry.*

47 THOMAS[5] MASSIE (Thomas,[4] William,[3] Thomas,[2] Peter[1]) chose medicine as his profession, was bound apprentice to Dr. James Drew McCaw, of Richmond (QUARTERLY IV., 109), graduated in Philadelphia, then went to Europe and spent four years in the schools of Edinburg, London and Paris; on his return to America settled in October, 1807, to practice his profession in Chilicothe, Ohio, where his father and his relatives, General Nathaniel and Henry Massie owned large landed interests. He finally returned to Nelson Co., Va.; married 1st Lucy Waller, of Bellfield, York County, and 2d. August 3, 1826, Sarah Carrington Cabell. He was a surgeon in the war of 1812; member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, 1824-1827 and 1829-1830; member of the Virginia Convention of 1829-1830; a trustee of Washington College; died at Blue Rock, May 7, 1864—"a most polished, literary and interesting man." Issue by first marriage

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with Lucy Waller. 50 *Sarah,* married Hon. William O. Goode, member of Virginia Convention of 1829-1830, and of the United States Congress. 51 William H. died unmarried. 52 *Juliet A.,* married H. C. Boyd, of Boydton. 53 Waller married Mary James. Issue by 2d marriage with Sarah C. Cabell: 54 Anne C., b. Aug. 10, 1827; d. February, 1829. 55 *Patrick Cabell Massie.* 56 Paul Massie, born June 5, 1831; died 1894 unmarried.

50 SARAH[6] MASSIE (Thomas,[5] Thomas,[4] William,[3] Thomas,[2] Peter[1]) and William O. Goode, her husband, had issue: (1) William; (2) Lucy Waller, married George Baskerville; (3) Eliza; (4) John Thomas, first lieutenant U. S. A., Colonel C. S. A.; (5) Juliet Virginia, married Dr. Jordan; (6) Edward Branch, member of Virginia Senate; (7) Henrietta Wise, married Thomas H. Boyd; (8) Sarah.

52 JULIET A.[6] MASSIE and Henry C. Boyd, her husband had issue: (1) Thomas Massie, married E. E. Finley; (2) Conrad Durelle, married Lula Warwick; (3) Waller Macon, married Carrie Yancey; (4) Alice, married Robert Stuart Cabell; (5) Henry; (6) William H., married Kate Trigg; (7) Noland L., married A. Anderson; (8) Virginia P.; (9) Lucy Waller; (10) Juliet A.; (11) Lula Goode.

53 WALLER[6] MASSIE (Thomas,5 Thomas,[4] William,[3] Thomas,[2] Peter[1]) graduated as Bachelor of Law when at William and Mary College in 1845. By Mary James, his wife, had issue: (1) William, (2) Thomas, (3) Gertrude. His widow married 2dly Dr. Thomas Eugene Massie, and 3rdly Judge John Cochran.

55 PATRICK[6] CABELL MASSIE, b. January 8, 1829; educated at Washington College, 1845-1846; married June 18, 1857 Susan C. Withers, a sister of Ex-Senator Robert E. Withers, of Virginia, and daughter of Dr. Robert W. Withers and his wife, Susan Dabney Alexander. Mr. P. C. Massie was a very successful farmer and man of affairs. He died at his home "Three Springs," in Nelson County, September 29, 1877. Issue: (1) Robert Withers Massie, b. April 24, 1858; m. November 11, 1885, Mattie W. Manson (daughter of Nathaniel C. Manson and Polly Cary Wilson, his wife) and had Robert W., Nathaniel

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M. and Catherine Douglas Massie. (2) Thomas Massie, b. 1860; died 1863. (3) Patrick Cabell Massie, b. Aug. 27, 1862; m. August 17, 1893 Elizabeth McCullough Kirkman, a great granddaughter of Sarah Moore by her first husband, Samuel McCulloch, uncle of Gen. Benjamin McCulloch, of Texas, C. S. A. He had issue: Joel White Massie; (4) Thomas Massie, b. May 14, 1864; (5) Thornton L. Massie, b. Oct. 1, 1866. m. June 19, 1899, Mary Kent Nicholson (daughter of Wilton F. Nicholson and Mary Kent Bentley his wife. He had issue: Patrick Cabell Massie and Mary Bentley Massie; (6) Douglas Gray Massie, b. 1868, died 1883; (7) Withers Massie, b. April 17, 1870; (8) Susan Catherine, b. Sept. 10, 1872.

48 WILLIAM[5] MASSIE (Thomas,[4] William,[3] Thomas,[2] Peter[1]) married 1st, Sarah T. Steptoe, October 20, 1814; 2nd, Martha Wyatt, May 9, 1829; 3rd, Sarah N. Clark, May 20, 1833; 4th, Maria C. Effinger, Dec. 20, 1834. Issue by his first marriage, 56 Col. Thomas J. Massie; by his second marriage, 57 Ellen; by his fourth marriage, 58 Virginia, married Joseph Ligon; 59 Florence, married 1st, John Tunstall; 2dly, Judge John D. Horseley, of Lynchburg; 60 Bland, State Senator, married Eliza Snead, daughter of John Snead and Josephine Moore, his wife, and has 13 children.

49 HENRY[5] MASSIE (Thomas,[4] William,[3] Thomas,[2] Peter[1]) married twice: first, Susan Preston Lewis, August, 1810, and 2nd, Elizabeth Daggs, May, 1826. Issue by the first marriage: 61 Sarah Cocke, born Oct. 22, 1811, married Rev. Frank Stanley, of Newbern, N. C. 62 Mary Preston, b. Sept. 26, 1813, married September, 1829, John Hampden Pleasants, editor of the *Richmond Whig*, and had James, who married Caroline F. Massie, his cousin (see *infra*) and (2) Ann Eliza, married Douglas H. Gordon, of Baltimore. 63 Henry, b. July 4, 1816, married Susan E., only daughter of Thomas Bolton Smith, of South Carolina, and had issue: (1) Henry Lewis, (2) Caroline F., married James Pleasants, her cousin (*Supra*), (3) Sarah Lewis, (4) Eugene Carter, of Richmond, lawyer, member of the House of Delegates, (1906), (5) Thomas Bolton, (6) William Russell, (7) Susan, (8) Charles (dead). 64 Eugenia Sophia, born

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Feb. 3, 1820 married Col. Samuel Gatewood of Bath Co., and had issue: (1) Susan, married Mr. Taliaferro; (2) Mary, married Samuel Goode; (3) William, (4) Andrew C., (5) William B., (6) Fillmore S., 65 Dr. Thomas Eugene, surgeon U. S. A., officer in Kit Carson expedition, married Mary James the widow of Waller Massie, of Ohio, and had issue: (1) Frank, (2) Eugenia, (3) Nita. 66 Nita died young.

By his second marriage, Henry Massie left issue: Hezekeir, b. Oct. 1, 1831, married Emma Rice about 1870.

INVITATION TO REFUGEES.

From the "Virginia Gazette," by Dixon and Hunter, October 21, 1775.

Whereas the alarming situation of the country at this time is such that Gentlemen of property and distinction have thought it necessary to remove their families for safety: In tender consideration whereof, I do hereby declare that I think it the indispensable duty of every frontier county to be aiding and assisting all those who are exposed to imminent danger; I therefore, as a private individual, being blessed with a considerable quantity of land, do freely offer, for the relief of such distressed families, 10,000 acres of land in the counties of Bedford and Pittsylvania, which will settle fifty families, on paying only the quitrents of such land until times shall be changed.

WILLIAM MEAD.

New London, Bedford County.

KELLY OF WESTMORELAND CO.

Communicated.

I have an old Bible of date May 18, 1829, made out by my father, Thomas Conway Kelly who was born in Va. Decr 25, 1799.

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"James Kelly son of Alexander Kelly and Elizabeth his wife was born 12th day of March 1737. Susan Wilson his wife was born 4th of October 1741. John Kelly son of said James and Susan was born 3d April 1761.

"Jane Payne his first wife was born 31st of August 1760 Dinah Conway his 2nd wife was born 11th May 1773. James Y. Kelly, son of said James and Susan was born the 12th September 1765.

"Children of John Kelly & Jane Kelly & of John Kelly & Dinah Conway Kelly

towit:

Fanny Kelly.	James W. Kelly.
John P. Kelly.	Susan W. Kelly.
George P. Kelly.	Richard P. Kelly.
Peter C. Kelly.	Thomas C. Kelly.
Jane P. Kelly.	Spicer W. Kelly.
Alexander D. Kelly.	Mary Ann Kelly.
William T. Kelly.	Henry W. Kelly.
Elizabeth Kelly.	

Children of James Y. Kelly who married a Nancy Neale.

Susan Kelly, married (Boulware)
Sally Kelly, married (Sheeley)
James Kelly.
Nancy Kelly, married (George P. Kelly)
Elizabeth Kelly, married (V. Rogers)
Penelope Kelly, married (Thomas C. Kelly)
Spicer Kelly
&
John Kelly who died in Louisiana in 1837 and supposed to have been in the war of Texas Indepandance, when Santa Anna was captured year 35. 6 or 7. He enlisted in Louisville Ky."

The following were children of James & Susan Kelly.
John Kelly, born 3d April 1761.
Spicer Kelly, born ——— —— ——
Donathan Kelly, born ——— —— —— (May be A. D. K.)

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Molly Kelly, born ——— —— —— perhaps married Joseph Wilson Sr.

James Y. Kelly, born 12 Sept. 1765.

Alexr D. Kelly, born ——— —— —— May be Donathan.

Said to be a numerous family.

My father said and I so recorded it that: Alexr Kelly emigrated at an early day from Wales and settled at Jamestown, Va., (either he or his parents); his son James who married a Wilson settled in Westmoreland County, Va., and died in that county. I have an impression that I have heard m father speak of Alexr once living in Maryland, but am not certain.

James Y. Kelly, son of James & Susan Kelly, emigrated to Ky. about 1800. I learn that he was living in Ky. from a letter dated 25 July, 1802 from Alexr D. Kelly to him; also in 1825 a letter written by one Spicer Wilson to his "Dear Nephew." So I presume Spicer Wilson married a daughter of Alexr & Elizabeth Kelly. Alexr D. Kelly writes under date 20 July, 1825 to his brother James Y. Kelly, stating that they were the only two left out of a numerous family.

J. Y. KELLY,
Attorney at Law.

Georgetown, Kentucky.

TRANSFER DAY AT THE COLLEGE.

From the "Virginia Gazette," August 19, 1775.

Tuesday last (the 15th instant) being the anniversary of the Transfer Day, a sermon was preached in the college chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Bracken; afterwards the President, Masters and scholars, convened in the hall, when the two medals adjudged the day before, one to John Camm White, for his superior skill in mathematics and natural philosophy, the other to Mr. Thomas Evans, a prize due to the best classic scholar, was delivered to those young Gentlemen, with a congratulatory Latin speech by

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the President. Mr. Evans then ascended the rostrum, and pronounced a Latin oration in praise of the founders and benefactors. Mr. White afterwards pronounced one in English, setting forth the advantages of education and the grateful memory of the Founders. Lastly, Mr. Granville Smith pronounced a Latin oration on the same subject as Mr. Evans.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON OF STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA.*

Born in Stafford County, Va., Feb. 28, 1752. Died near Charleston, S. C., March 6, 1810.

Modesty and courage were two of the conspicuous characteristics of that family of which George Washington was the most illustrious member. Among the kinsmen of Washington, who achieved during the period of the American revolution, some degree of fame through individual merit alone, perhaps the best known is William Washington, who exhibited throughout his career many of the characteristics of his great kinsman.

On the occasion of William Washington's death, the American revolution society of South Carolina adopted resolutions in which he was spoken of as "modest without timidity, generous without extravagance, brave without rashness and disinterested without austerity; which imparted firmness to his conduct and mildness to his manners, solidity to his judgment and boldness to his achievements; which armed him with an equanimity unalterable by the frowns of adversity or the smiles of fortune, and steadiness of soul not to be subdued by the disasters of defeat or elated by the triumphs of victory." This encomium surely might have been passed, without the alteration of a single word, on George Washington himself.

William Washington was twenty years younger than his great kinsman. He was the son of Bailey Washington, and belonged

* From an article published in the Boston *Globe*.

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to a younger branch of the original Washington family. He was intended for the church, and received a much more careful education than George Washington had enjoyed. At the outbreak of the war of the Revolution, William was not much more than a youth. If he had intended to be a clergyman he soon abandoned that idea, and early in the war received a commission as captain of infantry in the 3d regiment of the Virginia line.

He was with the commander-in-chief in the operations about New York, and was severely wounded at the battle of Long Island. He made the retreat through New Jersey with Gen. Washington, and at the battle of Trenton led a daring charge upon one of the enemy's batteries, capturing the guns, but receiving a severe wound. Two years later he was transferred to the dragoons and appointed major. While he was captain one of his lieutenants was James Monroe, a future president of the United States.

Joining the army of Gen. Lincoln in the South, he was appointed to the command of a regiment. He first defeated Tarleton, the British cavalry leader, but afterward was surprised by that dashing officer. In the battle of the Cowpens, the courage of Col. Washington was exhibited in a daring charge at a critical moment, and himself and his commander, Gen. Daniel Morgan, with Lieut. Col. Howard, received medals from Congress. It was in this battle that Tarleton and Washington had a personal encounter, the hand-to-hand combat resulting in a victory for the American.

Until at the battle of Eutaw Springs in South Carolina in 1781, Col. Washington was unhorsed and wounded and made prisoner, he was one of the most conspicuous fighters in the southern campaign that practically closed the war. After the cessation of hostilities, Col. Washington who had married and moved to Charleston, S. C. was elected to the legislature and put forward as a candidate for the governorship, but he declined the nomination because, as he declared, he "could not make a speech."

During the war Gen. Washington had watched the conduct of his brave young kinsman, and when, in 1798, President Adams,

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at the time of the trouble with France, appointed George Washington commander-in-chief of the American army, the general appointed his kinsman a member of his staff and had him made a brigadier general, while suggesting that he receive an independent command in South Carolina and Georgia.

A portrait of Col. Washington was placed at Mt. Vernon by three of his great nieces and hangs in the banquet room of that historic house.

JOURNAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

Continued from page 14.

August 4th. 1775.

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At a meeting of the President & Professors of W^{m}. & Mary College:

Present,

The Rev:^{d} & Hon:^{ble} John Camm, President, Mr. Jones and Mr. Dixon.

The President informed the Society that at the last Visitation on the 17th. June the Visitors were of Opinion that Mr. Innis's military Engagements were not incompatible with his Office of Head-Usher of the Grammar-School. He also acquainted the Board that he would have brought them the Opionion of the Visitors in writing had he not found an Application that it is not yet entered among the Minutes of the Visitors. He added, that Mr. Innis is now absent from the College without Permission, and has been almost constantly so ever since the last Visitation on Business (as is generally believed) which respects his military Engagements.

Resolved hereupon, that no farther proceedings be had in relation to Mr. Innis.

Resol:—That the medal assign'd for the Encouragement of Philosophical Learning be given to Mr. John White.

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—— that the Medal assign'd for the Encouragement of Physical Learning be given to Mr. Thomas Evans.

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August 7th. 1775.

At a meeting of the President & Professors of W^{m}. & Mary College:

Present,

The Rev:^{d} and Hon:^{ble} John Camm, President, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Dixon.

Order'd—That Mr. Thomas Horrocks's Acc:^{t} and a copy of a determination of the Visitors concerning his demands be inclos'd to Mess:^{rs} Hanbury & Lloyd,—that they be desir'd to pay the former if not already paid.—that conformable to the latter, they make all farther reasonable Satisfaction and Compensation to Mr. Horrocks for his Expenses, Trouble and Services & that Mr. Robert Miller may be written to on this Subject to give all Assistance in his Power to Mess:^{rs} Hanbury & Co. in this Affair. (256)

At a Meeting held at Brafferton on Thursday Sep:^{r} 14th, 1775.

Present,

The President, & Mr. Jones.

Whereas Mr. James Innis, head-Usher of the Grammar school has much neglected his Duty for the last three months, by repeatedly absenting himself from the College for days & weeks together, without asking permission to be absent, behaving herein as if he had no superior in the Society to whom he thought himself accountable for his conduct; & Whereas the said Mr. Innis is now absent without having obtain'd any leave to be absent, and it is not known when he designs to return; it is therefore the Opinion of the President and the Senior-Professor that the said Mr. Innis ought to be removed from the Office of head-Usher in the Grammar-school, and he is accordingly removed by the Authority of the President and the Senior Professor; there being at present no other Professor in the College, and but one more on this Side of the Atlantick.

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Whereas it has been determin'd by the Visitors & Governors of the College that no Arms or Ammunition shall be brought into the College, or kept there by the Students in the

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higher schools, or by the Scholars in the Grammar school: Order'd—that if any of the Students in the higher schools do presume to bring any Arms, or Ammunition into the College, or keep them there, that he be admonish'd for the two first Offences of this kind, and that for the 3d he be removed from the Society: And while any scholar in the Grammar school offends in like manner, that there be no holy days except the stated ones granted to that school.

Order'd—that if a Pane of Glass shall appear to be designedly broken within the limits of the College, or any writing or other defacement be found on the Walls of the College that no holy day excepted the stated ones be allow'd to the Grammar school for one Month, unless the delinquent, or delinquents shall be discover'd, and in that case he, or they only who have been guilty, are to be punish'd.

Order'd—that on a Petition from the Children in the Grammar school for holy day, if the President, or any one of the Professors dissent (which he may do for reasons declar'd or secret as he chooses) there be no holy day.

Order'd—that if any Student in the upper schools, or a Boy in the Grammar school who has his Lodging & diet in the College, shall pass the Boundaries of the College into the Town, or elsewhere without leave first had and obtained from the per-

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son under whose immediate inspection he pursues his studies, he be punish'd by the said Person in such manner as he shall find necessary to restrain his Pupils from such transgressions.

Order'd—that the above Orders be read in the Grammar school by the Grammar Master for the time being, and in the other schools by the Professor, or acting Person to their respective Pupils assembled round them.

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November 1:st 1775.

At a meeting of the President & Professors of W^m. & Mary College:

Present,

The Rev:^d & Hon:^ble John Camm President, Mr. Jones, Mr. Dixon, & Mr. Bracken, Master of the Grammar-school.

Mr. Dixon finding a fray had happened on Monday Evening 30:^th October between Mess:^rs Dade & Christian of the one Part, & Mr. Wilson the Gardener of the other, sent for the former, advis'd them to be quiet, and assur'd them, that the matter should be inquir'd into the next Day, & Justice done between the Parties. At this time Christian denied, that He or Dade had taken a certain Plank, of which they were accus'd of having done by Wilson.

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On the same Evening about eight o'clock Dade, with his face bloody, and Christian with him complain'd to the President against Wilson, and the President promised them, that they should have a hearing on both sides the Day following, with which they appear'd to be satisfied for the present.

A little after twelve o'clock on the Day following, namely 31:^st October, before a Meeting of the Masters was, or could be conveniently held, Dade & Christian with a Number of other Boys fell upon Wilson with Sticks & Clubs, and beat him cruelly.

The Masters met in the Evening of the same Day 31:^st of Oct.^r & heard what the young Gentlemen & the Gardener had to say against each other. It appeared that a certain House belonging to the College had been several times stripped of Board &c. and other ravages of the same kind committed, which occasion'd Wilson to watch for an Opportunity of detecting the Offenders; and that he did a little before eight o'clock in the Evening of the 30:^th of October catch Dade & Christian in the Act of carrying of a Plank from the said House;—that they dropped the Plank on seeing Wilson;—and that soon after he met, or came up with the same, (accus'd them of taking, or

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stealing the Plank. They denied it. He told them, "they lied." In the heat of their Altercation, Wilson had asserted that the Plank was taken from the Well. The Boys knowing that it did
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not come from thence, took advantage hereof; & Dade seiz'd Wilson by the Collar, or by the Coat a few Inches below the Collar to drag him to the Well, to convince him of his Error. Wilson under apprehension of what might follow from such a rude Assault, struck Dade with a Stick that he had in his hand once or twice, which occasion'd the blood to run down his face.

All this the Boys acknowledg'd before the Masters, & also that they had taken the Plank; not indeed from the Well, but from the House above mention'd.

When Dade was asked by the President & Masters why after he had applied to them for redress in a proper Way, & it had been promis'd to him, he should chuse to take the Case back again into his own management, and spirit up a Number of Boys to assist him in falling upon and beating of Wilson? His answer was, "That he was afraid the President would forget his Promise." A second answer was, "That he had been told all that the Society could do against Wilson, was to turn him out of his Place, which would not be satisfaction to him," Dade.

When he was put in mind that these two Answers were contradictory, and could not both be true; he was confounded, & mutter'd something about his having done wrong.

The above particulars are what both Sides agreed in. But Wilson alledg'd that before he struck Dade, Dade had press'd
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him against the Pails, and threatened to pink him which the Boys denied.

Taking the above Behavior of Mr. Dade and Mr. Christian into our serious Consideration, especially their refusing to submit to the Judgment of the President & Masters even after they had appli'd to them for Redress, than which nothing can be more inconsistent with the Peace & good Order of the Society—considering also the run of ill treatment which has of late been bestow'd by the Boys upon the Servants of the College both

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Male & Female, and the contemptuous conduct of them towards the President & Professors themselves; We, the President & Professors unanimously think it necessary for preserving Subordination in the College, that Mr. Dade be deprived of his Foundationship, & that He and Mr. Christian be both whip'd in the Grammar school; and in the case of their refusing to submit to so mild a Punishment, that they be both expell'd as unfit Members of a Society, instituted for the Purpose of educating youth.

Whereas it appears to the President & Professors from the small Number of boys now in College, that une Usher is sufficient: it is unanimously agreed that Mr. Yates, as that one Usher, shall receive a Salary of £75 Sterl: P. Ann: from last Quarter-Day.

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At a meeting of the President & Masters of the College, June 25.th 1776.

Order'd—that the Bursar deliver the Bonds in possession of the College to the President, charging the President with them until he returns such as he cannot or thinks it not necessary to negotiate, with the amount of the rest in money.

Whereas upon an Enquiry it appears to this meeting that Mr. Emmanuel Jones sen:r Master has removed one Cask of Nails No. 5. the property of the President & Masters as a publick body out of their Storehouse in the College to his own Plantation in Gloster under the mistaken notion that any one of the Professors is at liberty to borrow out of this Storehouse what Goods or Chattels he pleases without consulting the Proprietors thereof; and whereas this Transaction seems to us to have had its Source more in the want of due consideration than evil Design, and since Mr. Jones intended to restore the Nails, but cannot now do it as they have been seis'd for the use of the Country; it is therefore order'd that no farther notice be taken of this Affair provided that these Proceedings be immediately publish'd in the same Printer's paper wherein Mr. Jones has endeavour'd to avail himself of a Custom which as far as we know or believe never existed, & has as we conceive unjustly as well as weakly attempted to make an Arraignment of the Conduct of

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his Brethren serve as an Apology for his own erroneous Practice.

Agreed that the Society lend out to each person present 10 Pds. Nails of such sort as he chuses, giving to the Steward a Rec^{t} for the same specifying the Quality, provided that the new building be dropp'd for the present, & the College be not left without a sufficient quantity for ordinary uses, in which point we depend upon the Undertaker Mr. Saunders for Information.

July 30:th 1776.

At a meeting of the President & Professors of W^{m}. & Mary College:

Present,

The Rev.^{d} Mr. Camm President, Mr. Jones, & Mr. Dixon.

Agreed,—that Mr. John White be appointed Usher of the College.

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At a meeting of the President & Professors of W^{m}. & Mary College:

Present,

The Revd John Camm President, Mr. Jones and Mr. Dixon.

Order'd—that if any of the Servants in College presume to behave amiss to the Housekeeper or the Students, an application be made to the President, one of the Professors, or Mr. Bracken, master of the Grammar School, who may direct such punishment, as he thinks the crime deserves.

November 29th. 1776.

At a meeting of the President & Professors of W^{m}. & Mary College:

Present,

The Revd John (Camm) President, Mr. Jones, Mr. Dixon, & Mr. Madison.

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Agreed—that the President, Professors & Doct.r Cartar be paid off their respective Balances to this Date either by an assignment of such Bonds as are due to the College, or by Bonds drawn by the College;—that the said President & Professors be allowed 50 P. ct. Exch.a: and that he, or they who take an assignment of a Bond or Bonds, if the Bond or Bonds exceed the Demands on the College, shall pay the Balance in Cash, or give their Bond for it to the College.

(265)

On a motion made by Mr. Madison, the three Professors at this meeting were of opinion that mentioning the Date from the Birth of our Saviour was sufficient in granting Surveyer's Commissions, &

On a Motion made by Mr. President to determine whether we have a Right by Charter to grant Commissions to new Counties at this time; it was carry'd in the Affirmative.

Order'd therefore that Commissions be made out immediately.

Whereas at a meeting of the President & Masters of William & Mary College the following Resolves have pass'd by a Majority of Voices:

Viz.t On a Motion made by Mr. Madison, the three Professors at this meeting were of Opinion that mentioning the Date from the Birth of our Saviour was sufficient in granting Surveyer's Commissions.

On a Motion made by Mr. President to determine whether we have a Right by Charter to grant Commissions to new Counties at this time, it was carry'd in the Affirmative. Order'd therefore that Commissions be made out immediately.

I think it incumbent upon me to enter this my Protest or Remonstrance against those Resolves, for the reasons following. Because I am bound by an Oath to perform my Duty as a Member of the College under the Charter of its foundation granted by King William & Queen Mary of blessed memory. Because of the Right of the President & Professors to hold the Office of Surveyor-General of the Colony if Virginia is derived from this Charter. And because the above Resolves are totally

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inconsistent with and subversive of the same Charter, as in my
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Opinion will easily appear to any unprejudiced Person who shall have resource to the Charter; especially to Ninth & Sixteenth Sections thereof. Given under my Hand this twenty-ninth day of November in the year of our Lord 1776.

JOHN CAMM, Pr.

A Copy.

April 9th 1777.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of Wm. & Mary College:

Present,

The Rev.d Mr. Camm President, Mr. Jones, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Madison & Mr. Bracken.

Mr. Jones having resigned his place as Clerk of the Meeting & Librarian, & Mr. Bracken having been chosen into his Room, the Book of the Meeting, Blank leaves & the Key of the Library &c. were Delivered into the Hands of the latter.

Mr. Madison desiring to resign his office of Bursar under Mr. Millar, his accounts for the time during which he has acted in that capacity were examined and found right. By this examination was found due from him to the College the sum of sixty
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pounds, nine shillings & five pence which was paid in by him to the Board.

The question having been put on Mr. Madison's resignation whether the Society wou'd chuse a principal Bursar in the room of Mr. Millar, or only a Deputy in the room of Mr. Madison, it was carried for the latter.

By a vote of the meeting Mr. William Peirce is appointed deputy Bursar on his giving proper Security.

The President is desired to make an offer of the writing Master's place to Mr. Batewell, if it be not accepted of by him to put Mr. Thos. Smith into that office.

The Bursar is directed to sell such Tobacco Notes as are in his possession for the best Price he can get.

To be continued.

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William and Mary

College Quarterly

Historical · Magazine.

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William and Mary College
Quarterly Historical Magazine.

Vol. XV1. JANUARY, 1907. No. 1.

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William and Mary College
Quarterly Historical Magazine.

Vol. XVI. JANUARY, 1907. No. 3.

OBSERVATIONS IN SEVERAL VOYAGES AND TRAVELS IN AMERICA.*

(From *The London Magazine, July*, 1746.)

Our kind Correspondent, who has favoured us from Time to Time with an ingenious young Gentleman's remarks in his late American Tour, has been so good as to send us the following for this Month; which contains so many remarkable Incidents, and such judicious Observations, as we doubt not will be an agreeable Entertainment to our Readers, who are desired to connect it with the last account in our Mag. for May, p. 248.

> Now we survey the land that owes its name
> To Charles's bride— —
> And soon we change, for all that sailors dread,
> The spritely musick, and the sportful dance;
> Where jocund damsels, and their well-pleas'd mates,
> Pass the delicious moments, void of care,
> And only study how to laugh and love,
> Contented, happy, under Calvert's sway.*

Reliev'd from this distress, we pursu'd our little Voyage of about 14 Miles, thro' the several Creeks that convey you to Golden Quarters; and we were near 24 Hours before we arrived there, occasioned by our frequent Interruptions, or running upon the Marshes, or Oyster-Banks, with which these Streams

*See "Letter from a Son in a Distant Part of the World," March 2, 1743, in *London Magazine*, July 1744, p. 355.

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are prodigiously replete. On every Side you might discern the Settlements of the Planters, with their industrious Clearings, surrounded by the native Woods of the Country; whilst the distant Curlings of the aspiring Smoak, wantoning in the Breeze, direct your Eyes to the happy Places of their Residence, where they, generally bless'd with Innocence and Cheerfulness, a compliant comfort, and a numerous Race at their Boards, enjoy Life much to be envy'd by Courts and Cities. We gather'd a Fruit, in our Route, called a Parsimon, of a very delicious Taste, not unlike a Medlar, tho' somewhat larger: I take it to be a very cooling fruit, and the Settlers make use of prodigious Quantities to sweeten a Beer, which they brew of Caffena and divers Herbs, which is vastly wholesome. The Caffena is a Shrub, that has a small Leaf, somewhat sharpish, and is so admired, when hot Water is poured on it, that I imagine the importing of it to England is prohibited for fear injuring the Tea Trade. At our arrival at our Host's, we were put to Bed, and for several Days attended with a Tenderness and Humanity that soon restored our Healths, and our Limbs to their proper Function; when being furnished with Horses we addressed ourselves to our first Stage, which was about 20 Miles distant from Golden Quarter, called Snow-Hill. Golden Quarter is a kind of straggling Country Village, but the Inhabitants, of that place and Senepuxon, tho' the poorer than some of their Neighbours of Maryland, occasioned by the Poverty of their Soil, are a perfectly hospitable, sociable and honest Set of People, and abound in every Necessary of Life, and most of the Conveniencies. In short, they seem to repine only on three Accounts, as all this Side of the Colony does: The one is the Scarcity of strong liquors; another the extravagant Dues to their Clergy, whom they pay a pretty large Quantity of Tobacco yearly to, by Way of Tithe, for every Head in their Families; and the third, is their paying a larger Quitrent, which I think they do in Sterling Money, than any of their Neighbours under the King's Governors.

These things the poorer Sort feel pretty smartly. To be sure, the Clergy ought to be supported in every Country, independently and decently; and certainly they are an Order of Men that

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are entirely necessary, whilst they behave soberly and uprightly, to the Wellbeing of Society, and seem no where more so than in these Countries; but as I take it, there is little Justice in a poor Land holder's being obliged to give him as great an offering as his opulent Neighbour. But here, as in every other Part of the World. the Complaints are very much regulated by the Pastor's Behaviour; You seldom hear any Grumbling, when he is a kind, beneficient, humane, and regular Man, that feels for, and endeavours to supply, both the mental Distresses and Wants, as well as the bodily ones, of the Charge instrusted to him; who never, from a Vanity of Temper, a sour Enthusiasm, or a vain Ostentation of Learning, puzzles and distracts his Hearers, by leading them astray from the Paths or Meanings of Christianity, into the eternal Labyrinths and intricate Mazes of Speculation and Mystery; nor sets himself up for an infallible Judge of every Dispute, and the authoritive Decider of every Question; nor, to sum up the whole, daubs and dresses Religion (as the poet says) which is divinely pure, and simple from all Arts, like a common Mistress, the Object of his Fancy. The Rum they generally take from their Stores, if the New-England Sort, which has so confounded a Gout, and has so much of the Molasses Twang, that 'tis really nauseous; and this held up to a very large Price. Sometimes, indeed, an European Vessel lands, to the Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood, a Cargo of another Sort; which, however, never diffuses itself to those beneath them: In other better settled Parts of Maryland, indeed, as about Annapolis, and elsewhere, you hear of no Complaints of this Sort, as every Thing is in the greatest Plenty imaginable: So that what I am speaking of relates principally to Worcester County and the Parts adjacent, where the Number of Merchants or Storekeepers is but small. You now and then meet with a Cup of Cyder, in the Season, here, tho' of a thin fretting Kind. The Beer they brew is excellent, which they make in great Quantities, of Parsimons, &c., of Molasses; for few of them are Come to malting their Corn, of any Kind, at which I was much surprized; as even the Indian Grain, as I have found experimentally, will produce an wholesome and generous Liquor. The meaner

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sort you find little else but Water amongst, when their Cyder is spent. Mush (Made of Indian Corn, or Rice, pounded) and Milk, or Molasses, Homine (Indian Meal, pounded or ground with the Husks, and fry'd. Great Homine has Meat or Fowl in it.), Wild Fowle, and Fish are their principal Diet, whilst the Water presented to you, by one of the bare-footed Family in a copious Calabash (The Shell of a Fruit so called. Some of them hold two Quarts.) with an inocent Strain of good Breeding and Heartiness the Cake baking upon the Hearth and the prodigious Cleanliness of every Thing around you must needs put you in mind of the Golden Age, the Times of antient Frugality and Purity. All over the Colony, an universal Hospitality reigns; full Tables and Open Doors, the kind Salute, the generous Detention, speak somewhat like the old roast-Beef Ages of our Fore-Fathers, and would almost persuade one to think their Shades were wafted into these Regions, to enjoy with greater Extent, the Reward of their Virtues (What is said here is most strictly true, for their Manner of Living is quite generous and open: Strangers are sought after with Greediness, as they pass the Country, to be invited. Their Breakfast Tables have generally the cold Remains of the former Day, hash'd or fricasseed; Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Venison-Pasty, Punch, and Beer, or Cyder, upon one Board; Their Dinner, good Beef, Veal, Mutton, Venison, Turkies and Geese, wild and tame, Fowls, boil'd and roasted; and perhaps somewhat more, as Pies, Puddings, &c., for Desert: Suppers the same, with some small Addition, and a good hearty Cup to precede a Bed of Down: And this is the constant Life they lead, and to this Fare every Comer is welcome.). Prodigious Numbers of Planters are immensely rich, and I think one of them, at this Time, numbers upon his Lands near 1,000 Wretches, that tremble with submissive Awe at his Nod, besides white Servants: Their Pastures bless'd with increasing Flocks, whilst their Yards and Closes boast Hundreds of tame Poultry, of every Kind, and their Husbandry is rewarded with Crops equal to all their Ambition or Desires.

The Planters in Maryland have been so used to the Merchants, and so great a Property has been made of them in their Tobacco

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Contracts, that a new Face seems to be overspreading the Country; and, like their more Northern Neighbours, they in great Numbers have turned themselves to the raising of Grain and live Stock, of which they now begin to send great Quantities to the West Indies. And 'tis the Blessing of this Country and Virginia, and fits it extremely for the Trade it carries on, that the Planters can deliver their Commodities at their own Back doors, as the whole Colony is interflow'd by the most navigable Rivers in the World. However, this good Property is attended with this ill Consequence, that being so well seated at home, they have no Ambition to fill a Metropolis, and associate together; They require no Bourses (or Meetings about Trade); a Letter will bargain for them, and the general Run of the Market determines the Price of the Commodity. For this Reason, the Capitals and other Towns in these two Colonies, are very slightly peopled, and very badly situated, and remarkable for little else than the Residence of the Governors, and the Meeting of the three Estates, Governor, Council and Assembly. The principle Meetings of the Country are at their Court-Houses, as they call them; which are their Courts of Justice, and where as much idle Wrangling is on Foot, often, as in any Court in Westminster-Hall. The Lawyers have an excellent Time here, and if a Man is a clever Fellow, that Way, 'tis sure Step to an Estate, 'Tis Necessity that has driven the Practitioners of the Law hither, from Europe, and other Parts of America, and I remember few that had not made it very well worth their While. Thus Innocence and Truth, white-rob'd Innocence and heavenly Truth, can seldom find a Retreat to dwell in. Distracted with their Adversaries barefaced Attempts, 'tis in vain they seek the most distant Skies: Palevisag'd Guilt, and wild Fraud, still pursue their flow'ry Steps, determin'd to spare no Means to work their Unhappiness. Wherever you travel in Maryland (as also in Virginia and Carolina) your Ears are constantly astonished at the Number of Colonels, Majors, and Captains that you hear mentioned: In short, the whole Country seems at first to you a Retreat of Heroes; but, alas! to behold the Musters of their Militia, would induce a Man to nauseate a Sash and hold a

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Sword, for ever in Derision. Diversity of Weapons and Dresses, Unsizeableness of the Men, and Want of the least Grain of Discipline in their Officers or them, make the whole Scene little better than Dryden has expressed it—

> And raw in fields the rude militia swarms;
> Mouths without hands, maintain'd at vast expence,
> In peace a charge, in war a weak defence:
> Stout, once a year, they march a blust'ring band,
> And ever, but in times of need, at hand;
> Of seeming arms, they make a short essay,
> Then hasten to get drunk, the bus'ness of the day.

Indeed, now, I fancy the Carthagening Regiment, by returning some of its Veterans, will give better Face to these Matters.

Holding Land by Tenure of defending it seems to be as antient as Time itself; and certainly nothing can endanger a Country more, than an Army of Mercenaries, who perhaps are quite unconcerned in the publick Property, and have nothing to fight for but their Pay. How necessary then is it, that the Militia in these Colonies should be well disciplined; since they have no regular Troops allow'd them, and cannot well maintain a considerable Body long themselves. Even at this Time they are alarm'd with an Indian Excersion, and Numbers are marched towards the Back of the Province to defend the Out-Settlements. Their Government is much respected by them, and one may, on the whole, say, they are an happy People. The Negroes live as easily as in any other part of America, and at set Times have a pretty deal of Liberty in their Quarter. (A Negro Quarter is a Number of Huts or Hovels, built at some Distance from the Mansion-House; where the Negroes reside with their Wives and Families, and cultivate, at vacant Times, the little Spots allow'd them. They are, indeed, true Pictures of Slavery, which begets Indolence and Nastiness), as they are called. The Argument of the Reasonableness and Legality, according to Nature, of the Slave-Trade, has been so well handled on the Negative Side of the Question, that there remains little for an Author to say on that Head; and that Captives taken in War, are the Property

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of the Captor, as to Life and Person, as was the Custom amongst the Spartens; who, like the Americans, perpetuated a Race of Slaves, by marrying them to one another, I think has been fully disprov'd; But, allowing some Justice in, or at least, a great deal of Necessity for making Slaves of this sable Part of the Species; surely, I think, Christianity, Gratitude, or, at least, good Policy, is concern'd in using them well, and in abridging them, instead of giving them Encouragement of several brutal and scandalous Customs, that are too much practis'd: Such is the giving them a Number of Wives, or, in short, setting them up for Stallions to a whole Neighbourhood; when it has been prov'd, I think, unexceptionably, that Polygamy rather destroys than multiplies the Species; of which we have also living Proofs under the Western Tyrants, and amongst the Natives of America; so that it can in no Manner answer the End; and were these Masters to calculate, they'd find a regular Procreation would make them greater Gainers.

A sad consequence of this Practice is, that their Children's Morals are debauch'd by the Frequency of such sights, as only fit them to become the Masters of Slaves. This is one bad custom among many others; but as to their general Usage of them, 'tis monstrous and shocking. 'Tis really shocking to be present at a Mart of this Sort; where the Buyers handle them as the Butchers do Beasts in Smithfield, to see if they are proof in Cod, Flank and Shoulders. And the Women, who have Plantations, I have seen mighty busy in examining the Limbs, Size, and Abilities of their intended Purchases. I do not speak this of Maryland; for I never saw a lady at market there, but have elsewhere in America. To be sure a new Negro (a Negro purchased from the Guinea-man), if he must be broke, either from Obstinacy, or, which I am more apt to suppose, from Greatness of Soul, will require more hard Discipline than a young Spaniel: you would really be surpriz'd at their Perseverance; let an hundred Men shew them how to hoe, or drive a Wheelbarrow, he'll still take the one by the Bottom, and the other by the Wheel; and they often die before they can be conquer'd. They are, no Doubt very great Thieves, but this may

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flow from their unhappy, indigent Circumstances, and not from a natural Bent; and when they have robb'd, you may lash them Hours before they will confess the Fact; however, were they not to look upon every white Man as their Tormentor; were a slight Fault to be pardon'd now and then; were their Masters, and those adamantine-hearted Overseers, to exercise a little more Persuasion, Complacency, Tenderness and Humanity towards them, it might, perhaps, improve their Tempers to a greater Degree of Tractability. Such Masters, and such Overseers, Maryland may with Justice boast; and Mr. Bull, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Carolina, is an Instance, amongst many, of the same, in that Province: But, on the contrary, I remember an Instance of a late Sea Officer, then resident in a neighbouring Colony, that for a mere peccadillo, order'd his Slave to be ty'd up, and for a whole Hour diverted himself with the mournful Groans; struck at the mournful Sound, with a Friend, I hasted to the Noise, where the Brute was beginning a new Scene of Barbarity and belabour'd the Creature so long with a large Cane his Overseer being tir'd with the Cowskin (A Cowskin is so called, from being a large Thong from the Hide of that Animal, twisted into the Shape of a Swish Horse-Whip, and as hard as a Bull's Pizzle. The common method is to tie them up by the Hands to the Branch of a Tree, so that their Toes can barely touch the Ground; but in the West Indies, they are so habituated to ill Usage, and their Spirits so sunk, that the Overseer need only bid them cast up their Arms over their Heads, which the poor Creatures readily do, and then the Torturer taking a Run to him, lashes him; and this Discipline is repeated sometimes forty Times; Hardly a Negro but bears the Marks of Punishment in large Scars on his Back and Sides.), that he remain'd without sense and Motion. Happily he recover'd, but, alas! remain'd a Spectacle of Horror to his Death; his Master deceas'd soon after, and, perhaps, may meet him, where the Wicked cease from troubling, and the Weary be at rest: Where, as our Immortal Pope sings—

No friends torment, no Christians thirst for gold.

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Another, upon the same Spot, when a Girl had been lash'd till she confess'd a Robbery, in mere Wantonness continu'd the Persecution, repeating every now and then these Christianlike and sensible Expressions in the Ragings of his Fury, "G—d d—mn you, when you go to Hell, I wish G—d would d—mn me, that I might follow you with the Cowskin there."

Slavery, thou worst and greatest of Evils! sometimes thou appearest to my affrighted Imagination, sweating in the Mines of Potosi, and whipping the hard-bound Tears from thy exhausted Eyes; sometimes I view thy sable Livery under the Torture of the Whip, inflicted by the Hands, the remorseless Hands of an American Planter: At other Times, I view thee in the Semblance of a Wretch trod upon by ermin'd or turban'd Tyrants, and with poignant, heartbreaking Sighs, dragging after thee a toilsome Length of Chain, or bearing African Burdens. Anon I am somewhat comforted, to see the attempt to smile under the Grand Monarque; but, on the other Side of the Alpes, thou again resum'est Thy Tears, and what, and how great are thy Iberian Miseries! In Britain, and Britain only, thy Name is not heard; thou hast assum'd a new Form, and the heaviest Labours are lightsome under those mild Skies!

> Oh, Liberty, do thou inspire our breasts!
> And make our lives, in thy possession happy;
> Or our deaths glorious, in thy just defence.—*Addison.*

The Convicts that are transported here, sometimes prove very worthy Creatures, and entirely forsake their former Follies; but the Trade has for some Time run in another Channel; and so many Volunteer Servants come over, especially Irish that the other is a Commodity pretty much blown upon. Several of the best Planters, or their Ancesters, have, in the two Colonies, been originally of the Convict Class, and therefore, are much to be prais'd and esteem'd for forsaking their old Courses: And Heaven, itself, we are told, rejoices more over one Sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine that never went astray. They tell many stories of some of these People in these Colonies, one of which I commit to Writing, as I had it from the very Person himself, who is the chief in the Story:

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Above 60 Years ago, Capt. ——, Master of ———, walking thro' Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, beheld a very pretty Child, about six Years of Age, bewailing himself for the Loss of his Father, whom he had some how or other stray'd from: He sooth'd the Child, persuaded him to dry his Tears, and told him he had Orders from his Father, who was just set out for the Country, to bring him to him. The innocent Victim, without thought of Harm, follow'd his Deliverer as he thought him who carry'd him to the Stage Coach to Bristol, and there immediately put him on board the Vessel which sail'd a Fortnight after for this Part of the World. Still fed up with Hopes of seeing his Father, and that he was going but a small Trip by Water, where he was, and indulg'd by the Captain in all he desir'd the Time slipt away, till the Brute made appear, by the vilest Actions, his accurs'd Design: The Lad suffer'd much, but his Innocence render'd him incapable to judge of the Propriety of such Actions, and he was acquiescent. When he arriv'd at the End of his Voyage, being very ill he sold him to a Planter for 14 Years, for 12 Guineas. The Planter, a Man of great Humanity, taking a fancy to the Child heard his simple Tale and perceiv'd the Villany, but not till the Vessel had sail'd. He enquir'd his Name and just so much as he could tell him, and sent over to advertise him in the publick Papers; for before this Design could be compleated, near two Years elaps'd, from his first being kidnapp'd, when, probably his Father and Mother were both dead, and, perhaps, the Cause of their Death, this Accident. In short, his Master lik'd the Youth more and more, who was sober and diligent, and marry'd him to an only Daughter, leaving him at his Decease his whole Substance. Thirty Years elaps'd, and tho' under great Pain for his Ignorance of his Parents, yet happy in his Family and Affairs, he liv'd with great Content; when a Ship with Convicts coming in, he went to purchase some Servants, and the Idea of his barbarous Captain was so impress'd in his Mind, that he knew him at first Sight, and bought him eagerly; it appearing afterwards, a notorious Crime had brought him into those Circumstances, and entirely ruin'd him. As soon as he brought him home, he carry'd him into a private Room, and

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lock'd himself in with him; but what Words could express the Wretch's Confusion and Astonishment, when he understood whose Hands he had fallen into! for he had no notion before of the Gentlemen's being the same, that, when a Lad, he had us'd so vilely. Struck with Remorse, and Fear of Punishment, he fell on his Knees and begg'd Forgiveness. Twas in vain, he was interrogated about his Master's Parents; he knew as little of them as himself; the Master inrag'd order'd him to be lock'd into an upper Room, resolving to keep him to the hard Service he deserv'd the Remainder of his Life; but the next Morning he was found stabb'd to the Heart, with a Knife that had been uncautiously left in the Room; and so despairingly finish'd a wretched Life. The Gentleman is now near 70, and very hearty and well.

And now let me address me to my Journey, which lay in a very pleasant Road, thro' the Woods, that every now and then presented you with an opening Plantation: We met an Indian Man and Woman upon this Road, who came from a Town of Whigwhams, near Snow Hill, where they inhabit, in great Peace, with their Neighbours. We pass'd several Branches (A Branch is a Stream running across the Road, from some neighbouring Creek or River), and Savannahs, and the Road all the Way is pretty much upon the Level, and Marshy; the Soil of the upper Grounds a loose reddish Sand or Earth. At our Arrival at Snow Hill, I took up Quarters at an Ordinary (or Tavern, Eating-House, or Inn), and found them very good. The Parson of the Parish, who has the only Brick-House in Town, was a good conversible Man, as was also the Presbyterian Minister, a Scotchman, of which Nation great Numbers are settled hereabouts. The Church and all the Houses are built of Wood, but some of them have Brick Stacks of Chimneys: Some have their foundations in the Ground, others are built on Puncheons or Logs, a Foot or two from the Earth, which is more airy, and a Defence against the Vermin. The Women here are very pretty, and the Men for the generality, obliging enough. The Town is very irregular, and has much the Aspect of a Country Fair, the Generality of the Houses differing very little from Boots. We staid here only

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one Day, and next set forward with hired Horses, not being able to buy any in the Town. The Hire was a Shilling Sterling per Day for each Horse, and a Shilling per Day for a Guide. They are good, serviceable little Creatures (And live most prodigiously hard. At Night, you need only tether them out, and they pick Subsistence enough in their Station: I have known them go six Days Journey without a feed of Corn; having nothing but the Stalks of Indian Wheat and such other Litter as they could pick up.), and travel at a great Rate: The next Night we got to the Line that divides Maryland from Virginia, being about 30 Miles, thro' a Road whose delightful Scenes constantly refresh'd the Senses with new and beautious Objects. And here I can't help quoting Mr. Lewis, when speaking of another Road in this Colony, he says:

> But now the enclos'd plantation I forsake,
> And onwards thro' the woods my journey take;
> The level road the longsome way beguiles,
> A blooming wilderness around me smiles;
> Here hardy oak, there fragrant hick'ry grows,
> (Their bursting buds the tender leaves disclose;
> The tender leaves in downy robes appear,
> Trembling they seem to move with cautious fear,
> Yet new to life, and strangers to the air.)

(We suppose the Author suppress'd these Lines, in the same Description, because the Season of the Year was different when he was there. The whole Poem is in our Magazine for April, 1733, p. 204-207. It was first publish'd in a Paper call'd the *Weekly Register,* since, deceas'd.)

> Here stately pines unite their whisp'ring heads,
> And with a solemn gloom embrown the shades.
> See their a green savanna opens wide,
> Thro' which smooth streams in wanton mazes glide;
> Thick branching shrubs o'erhanging the silver streams,
> Which scarcely deign t' admit the solar beams.

And, indeed, I can't help, every now and then, taking him out of my Pocket in this Country; for his descriptive Part is just

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and fine, and such a Warmth of Sentiment, such a delicate Vein of Poetry, such an unaffected Piety runs thro' the Whole, that I esteem it one of the best Pieces extant. This, with my other dearer Treasure (Letter to a Son, sign'd Sophronius, in your Mag. for July, 1744, p. 343, Anonymous.), and my Euclid, generally relieves me from a too great Sameness of Prospect, or Frequency of the same Objects.

Here, having bought several Bottles of Wine for the Purpose, we drank Success to Britain, his Majesty's Health, and that of the Right Honourable Proprietor, whose great and good Qualities have endear'd him much to the People of the Colony.

There certainly can't be a greater Grievance to a Traveller, from one Colony to another, than the different Values their Paper Money bears; for if he is not studious to get rid of the Money of one Place before he arrives at another, he is sure to be a considerable Loser. The New England Money, for Instance, which is excessively bad, and where, to pay a Six-pence or Three-pence, they tear a Shilling Bill to pieces, is much beneath the New York Money in Value, and will hardly be got off there without some Person is going into the first nam'd Province. New-York and Pensilvania often differ about the Dignity of their Bills, and they fall and rise in the different Circulations they take. The Maryland Money is generally pretty good, but of a low Value, and this, again, is not taken on the Western Shore of the Chesapeak, where only Gold and Silver is current: North Carolina is still lower than Maryland, and South Carolina worst of all; for their Money there is so low as seven for one Sterling, so that it makes a prodigious Sound; and not only so, but even Private Traders, there coin Money, if I may use the Expression, and give out small printed, or written circulating notes, from Six-pence to a Pound, and upwards; in which they are, no Doubt, considerable Gainers, not only by the Currency of so much ready Money, without much Expence in making it, but also by Loss, wearing out, or other Accidents. In Georgia, again, this Money never passes, for all their Bills are Sterling Value, and will pass all over America as well as Bank Notes. There are, I find, some consideral Gains and Stockjobbing in

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America, by the issuing out and calling in, their new and old Bills, which I shall not think proper to touch upon.

There are very considerable Numbers of Roman Catholics in Maryland, particularly about the Borders of Pensilvania; but the Bulk of the Colony is of the Episcopal Persuasion, with a grand Mixture of divers other Sects. The Women are very handsome in general, and most notable Housewives; every Thing wears the Marks of Cleanliness and Industry in their Houses; and their Behaviour to their Husbands and Families is very edifying. You can't help observing, however, an Air of Reserve, and somewhat that looks at first, to a Stranger, like Unsociableness, which is barely the Effect of living at a great Distance from frequent Society, and their thorough Attention to the Duties of their Stations. Their Amusements are quite innocent, and within the Circle of a Plantation or two, they exercise all the Virtues that can raise one's Opinion of the too light Sex. I would premise here, that I am not writing any Thing yet of the more refin'd Part of the Colony, but what I say now is confin'd a Tract of about 200 Miles; for in some other Parts you'll find many Coquettes and Prudes, as well as in other Places; nor, perhaps, may the Lap-Dog or Monkey be forgotten. Hail, delightful Sex! would you divest yourselves of but some few Foibles; would you attend somewhat to the Knowledge of yourselves, and turn your Eyes inwards; had not the rolling Chariot, the shining Ring, the Indian Exoticks, the Frenchify'd Affection, the gay Coxcomb, more Charms than Knowledge, Decency, Prudence, Discretion and Merit, how happy would you be! But to roll on a continued Round of senseless Impertinence, will never, never, raise you to the Character or Situation of these American Wives. My God! what a different View has the Representation! the one a Piece where every Figure on the Canvas glows with native Ease, Grace and Proportion; no artful Heightnings, no absurd Conceit, has debas'd the great Designer, Nature: On the contrary, turn your Eyes this Way; what Figures are these? From what distant Clime are they imported? From the Region of Sickly Whim, and the Designer sure, like Rabelais, was resolv'd to paint from Beings that were too odd to exist any where else:

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What a Load of Ornaments, and a Glare of Colours, that quite hurt the Eye in looking on the Piece! nor is there one truly smiling Stroke, one Grace, nor one Beauty in the whole Delineation—

> What's female beauty, but an air devine,
> Thro' which the soul's unfading lustres shine?
> She, like a sun, irradiates all between;
> The body charms, because the mind is seen.—*Incert. Auct.*

I should busy myself more in the descriptive Part of my Journal whilst in this Colony, did I not reserve myself till my Arrival in Virginia; for there is such a Connection between the Trade and Nature of the Soil, and the Commodities they raise and export, that one general Account will serve for both: Nor do the two Countries appear much of a different Form; for in the Uplands of Maryland, they are as mountainous, and abound in Valleys as much as they do in Virginia. For this Reason I waive those Matters till I arrive there, and insist so much on the Manners and Tempers of the Inhabitants and the Genius of this Country.

They have some considerable Seminaries of Learning in the two Colonies; but Williamsburgh College in Virginia is the Resort of all the Children, whose Parents can afford it; and there they live in an academical Manner; and, really, the Masters were Men of great Knowledge and Discretion at this Time; tho' it can't yet vie with those excellent Universities, for I must call them so, of the Massachusetts; for the Youth of these more indulgent Settlements, partake pretty much of the *Petit Maitre* Kind, and are pamper'd much more in Softness and Ease than their Neighbours more Northward. Those that can't afford to send their Children to better Schools send them to the Country School-Masters, who are generally Servants, who, after Serving their Terms out, set up for themselves, and pick up a Livelyhood by that, and writing Letters, and keeping Books for their illiterate Neighbours. Often a clever Servant or Convict, that can write and read tolerably, and is of no handicraft Business, is indented to some Planter, who has a Number of Children, as

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a School-Master, and then to be sure he is a tip-top Man in his Parts, and the Servant is us'd more indulgently than the generality of them.

As I said before, the young Fellows are not much burden'd with Study, nor are their Manners vastly polite: But the old Gentlemen are generally a most agreeable Set of Companions, and possess a pretty deal of improving Knowledge; nay, I know some of the better sort, whose Share of Learning and Reading, would really surprize you, considering their Educations; but this, to be sure, must be after Improvement. One Thing they are very faulty in, with regard to their Children, which is, that when young, they suffer them too much to prowl amongst the young Negroes, which insensibly causes them to imbibe their Manners and broken Speech. The Girls under such good Mothers, generally have twice the Sense and Discretion of the Boys; their Dress is neat and clean, and not much bordering upon the rediculous Humour of their Mother Country, where the Daughters seem dressed up for a Market.

'Tis an odd Sight, that except some of the very elevated Sort, few Persons wear Perukes, so that you would imagine they were all sick, or going to bed: Common People wear Woollen and Yarn Caps; but the better ones wear white Holland or Cotton: Thus they travel fifty Miles from Home. It may be cooler, for ought I know; but, methinks, 'tis very ridiculous.

They are all great Horsemen, and have so much Value for the Saddle, that rather than walk to Church five Miles, they'll go eight to catch their Horses, and ride there; so that you would think their Churches look'd like the Out-Skirts of a Country Horse Fair; but then, as some Excuse, it may be said, that their Churches are often very distant from their Habitations.

An universal Mirth and Glee reigns in Maryland, amongst all Ranks of People, and at set Times nothing but Jollity and Feasting goes forward: Musick and Dancing are the everlasting Delights of the Lads and Lasses, and some very odd Customs they have at these Merry-makings: You would think all Care was then thrown aside, and that every Misfortune was buried in Oblivion. In short, my Spirits have been some times raised so

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much, that I have almost forgotten I was of another Clime, and have wish'd myself for ever amongst them.

Adieu! happy People, For the Favours I have reap'd at your Hands, Gratitude shall ever fill my Breast; I leave you but to return again (The Author was again in Maryland for some Time, and many of the detach'd Observations were made then, though he chose to interweave them with this short Tour); once more to partake of your Halcyon Feasts, and hearty jovial Mirth.

For now, with glad'ned eyes, we view the bounds
Of that fam'd colony, from whence the weed,
The salutiferous plant, that sends the breast
From noxious vapours of th' inclement morn,
Provocative to solid, studious tho't,
Derives its birth and use; the land that erst
Employ'd the labours of our virgin queen,
And still is sacred to Eliza's fame.

(To be continued some other time.)

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE IMPOSED BY THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE IN 1780.*

In the House of Delegates, July 6, 1780—A resolution to oblige the Members of the General Assembly to give unequivocal proofs of their attachment to the cause of America:

Whereas, it is necessary, in the present great crisis, to make the most powerful efforts for resisting the efficacy, the destructive

*I do not find this resolution included in Hening, *Statutes at Large*, but it was published in the *Virginia Gazette*. How the people of that day would have been astonished at the novel doctrine set out by Lincoln in his special message July 4, 1861, and popular, indeed, since the war throughout the North. When he argues that the States were not sovereign because they never existed out of Union, the answer is that he should first show that there is something in the nature of union which is contradictory to separate State nationality. No international law writer, to my knowledge, has ever asserted that sovereign States may not unite and present one national front to the world, without any of them loosing that character of sovereignty as defined by Lincoln—"a political community without a political superior." In such a case the national government is a mere creature of the States, and all its acts are done in their names as the political superiors.

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designs of the common enemy, and such indispensable efforts may be impeded and interrupted, if the fullest confidence in the attachment of those, who constitute the Legislature, does not prevail.

Resolved, Nemine contradicente, That every member of the General Assembly shall give an unequivocal proof of his uniform and steady determination to support and maintain the cause of America, and the independence of his country, by taking the following oath or affirmation—to wit: "I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare and swear or affirm that the State of Virginia is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign, and independent State; and I do forever renounce and refuse all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the King or crown of Great Britain; And I do farther swear (or solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm) that I never have, since the Declaration of Independence, directly or indirectly aided, assisted, abetted or in any wise countenanced the King of Great Britain, his Generals, fleets, or armies, or their adherents, in their claims, upon these United States: And that I have ever since the Declaration of the Independence thereof, demeaned myself as a faithful citizen and subject of this, or some one of the United States: And that I will at all times maintain and support the freedom, sovereignty, and independence thereof"; which oath shall be administered by the Speaker of either house to the members of each, on the day after this resolution shall have passed; and in the presence of the respective houses assembled, each of the said Speakers having previously taken the said oath before the Governour. And such members as may not be in town to take the oath in manner before directed, shall take the same in the court of his county, at the next court to be held, after this resolve shall reach such members, and produce a certificate thereof from the clerk of the court, to the meeting of the General Assembly.

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

Agreed to by the Senate.

William Drew, C. S.

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ELECTION OF MR. JEFFERSON AS GOVERNOR.*

(In the House of Delegates, Tuesday June 1, 1779.)

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to notify Mr. Jefferson, his appointment to be Governour or Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth and that Mr. Harvie, Mr. Macon, and Mr. Baker, be of the said committee.

Mr. Harvie, from the committee appointed in conjunction with a committee of the Senate, to notify to Thomas Jefferson, Esq., his appointment to be Governour of this Commonwealth, reported that the committee had, according to order, waited on that gentleman, and notified his appointment, and that he was pleased to return the following answer:

Gentlemen,—The honour which the General Assembly have been pleased to confer on me, by calling me to the high office of Governor of this Commonwealth, demands my most grateful acknowledgment, which I desire through you gentlemen, to tender to them with the utmost respect. In a virtuous and free State, no rewards can be so pleasing to sensible minds, as those which include the approbation of our fellow-citizens. My great pain is, lest my poor endeavours should fall short of the kind expectations of my country; so far as impartiality, assiduous attention, and sincere affection to the great American cause, shall enable me to fulfil the duties of any appointment, so far I may, with confidence undertake; for all beyond, I must rely on the wise counsels of the General Assembly, and of those whom they have appointed for my aid in those duties. To you, gentlemen, I return my particular thanks, for the polite terms in which you have been pleased to notify the will of the General Assembly.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN ROBINSON, SPEAKER, TO BE SOLD FOR READY MONEY.*

That beautiful Seat on Mattapony River, where the late Speaker Robinson lived; there are 1,381 Acres of high Land and

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* From the *Virginia Gazette.*

* From the *Virginia Gazette* for 1779.

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600 Acres of Marsh, equal to any in the Country, and may be reclaimed at a moderate Expense; besides the Marsh there are about 20 Acres of Swamp, which may easily be converted into a valuable Meadow; on the above Tract there is a Mill, which is rather out of repair at present, but may be made without much Expense as valuable as Mills generally are. The Plantation is under good Fences, and in proper Order for Cropping, with a young Orchard of choice Fruit, the Dwelling-House is of Brick, as convenient and well built as any in the State, two Stories high, with 4 large Rooms and a Passage on each Floor, and good Cellars under the Whole, a very convenient Brick Kitchen, Servants' Hall, and Wash-House, the Stables, Coach House, Granary, &c., are large and in good Repair, and a Garden walled in with Brick. No Situation can exceed this in Beauty, and few in Conveniences. Any person inclinable to purchase will be shewn the Land and Houses by applying to Mr. Street, who lives on the Spot, and the Terms of Sale made known by applying to Burwell Bassett, Esq.; in New Kent, Mr. James Hill, near Williamsburg, or to the Subscriber at Mr. Dernon's, near Alexandria. JOHN PARKE CUSTIS.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF LEWIS BURWELL, ESQ., OF GLOUCESTER, WRITTEN IN APRIL, 1779.*

Why, thus, with boding sadness swells my breast,
Why, thus, unbidden bursts the frequent sigh?
What gloomy vision haunt my troubled rest,
Portending ills and dire misfortune nigh!
Does Heaven thus warn me of Columbia's fall,
And from her cause withdraw its hallow'd shield?
Deaf are her sons to freedom's sacred call?

* From the *Virginia Gazette*. Lewis Burwell above was son of Lewis Burwell, President of the Virginia Council, who died in 1752. He was brother of Jefferson's "Belinda"; member of the State Convention of May, 1776.

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Or bleeds great Washington upon the field.
Such ills as these, propitious heaven avert!
Still shall its guardian power Columbia shield:
Fair freedom's cause her sons shall ne'er desert,
Her Hero still shall triumph on the field.
Yet conscious fate foretels some sad event,
And thus with sympathy informs my mind,
E'en now the fatal shafts of death are spent,
And, to his power, some valued friend's resign'd.
Behold the ghastly Monarch aim the dart;
See from his hand the bearded javelin sped:
What sudden anguish now pervades my heart,
For Burwell's number'd with the virtuous dead!
Serene he met the ruthless tyrant's frown,
And look'd exulting to that blest abode,
Where virtue finds an everlasting crown;
"The bosom of his father and his God."
Tho' lost to splendour and unknown to fame,
To deck his urn no future laurels rise;
Yet friendship by her tribute shall proclaim,
How the true Hero and the Christian dies.

PROCLAMATION OF PATRICK HENRY.

By His Excellency Patrick Henry, Governor or Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have received certain intelligence that General Gates, after repeated advantages gained over General Burgoyne, compelled him on the 14th day of this month to surrender himself and the whole army prisoners of war: NOW, to the end that we may not, through a vain and presumptuous confidence in our own strength, be led away to forget the hand of Heaven, whose assistance we have so often in times of distress implored, and which, as frequently before, so more especially now, we have

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experienced in this signal success of the arms of the United States, whereby the divine sanction of the righteousness of our cause is most illustriously displayed, I have thought proper, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to appoint Thursday the thirteenth day of the next month to be observed, in all churches and congregations of Christians throughout the State, as a day of general and solemn thanksgiving; and it is most earnestly recommended to the several ministers and teachers of the Gospel, and they are hereby enjoined to embrace this opportunity of impressing on the minds of their hearers those sentiments of pious joy which the glorious occasion so aptly calls for.

Given under my hand at the Council Chamber, *in the city of Williamsburg,* this 31st day of October, in the second year of the Commonwealth, Annoque Domini 1777.

God save the United States. P. HENRY.

JOURNAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OR PROFESSORS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

(*Continued from* 143.)

May 10, 1777.

At a meeting of the President & Masters of W^m^ & Mary College.

Present:

The Revd Mr Camm, P^r^; Mr Madison & Mr Bracken.

Resolved, unanimously, that Mr John Stuart be appointed a scholar on the Nottoway Foundation in the room of Mr Wm Starke.

Resolved, unanimously, that no recommendations be made to the Visitors for the Foundations given by the Honble the Assembly, & supported by a Duty on Liquors, as the College at present derives no emolument from that Appointment. (268)

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Oct. 23, 1777.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of W^m & Mary College,

Present:

The Revd Mr Madison P^r & Mr Bracken.

Resolved, that the Recommendation from the Visitors & Governors of the College, to cause to be sold on or before the tenth day of Decr next all the Negroes, stock & Utensils belonging to the Nottoway Quarter be complied with, & that the sale be advertised three successive weeks in the Public newspapers.

Resolved, that Mr John Carter be appointed Bursar in the Room of Robt Millar, on his giving Bond & sufficient Security; and that his Salary commence from the Time that he took charge of the Books.

(269) Dec. 9, 1777.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of W^m & Mary College.

Present:

The Revd Mr Madison P^r & Mr Bracken.

Agreed that Mr Thos Hall be appointed Sub Usher, & that his salary commence from the fifth Instant.

Agreed, That Mr Frederic Hearn be put a scholar upon a Nottoway Foundation

Decr 29, 1777.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of W^m & Mary College.

Present:

The Revd Mr Madison P^r: the Revd Mr Andrews & Mr Bracken.

Resolved, that two Negro Fellows & a Boy be ordered down from the Nottoway Quarter, to supply the place of Hirelings in the College.

Resolved, that Mr John Carter Bursar be appointed to manage the sale of the Nottoway estate, & that he be allowed one p^r C^t Commission on the Amount thereof, & also his travelling Expenses. (270)

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Resolved, That Mr. Withers be appointed Collector of the Nottoway Rents, & that he be desired to leave the lands in such manner as he thinks most advantageous, & for any term not exceeding twenty one years.

Resolved, That no Professor be allowed to keep any Book belonging to the College Library more than six months, & that with his name to enter the time of taking it out.

Resolved, That the Librarian present annually to the Society a State of the Library, immediately after the Christmas Vacation.

J. MADISON.

Feb. 12, 1778.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of W^m & Mary College.

Present:

The Revd Mr Madison P^r & Mr Andrews & Mr Bracken.

Ordered, that the Bursar put into the Loan Office the Sum of 3,000 £ & take out certificates of one hundred pounds each.

J. MADISON.

(271) July 27, 1778.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of W^m & Mary College.

Present:

The Revd Mr Madison P^r, the Revd Mr Andrews & Mr Bracken.

Agreed, That Mr Wilson's salary as Housekeeper be raised to fifty pounds, sterlg., & that this increase commence from 25th of June last, & continue until Christmas.

Agreed, that the term of the Leases granted for the Lands on Nottoway be extended to 30 years. rescinded.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of W^m & Mary College.

Present:

The Revd Mr Madison P^r, the Revd Mr Andrews & Mr Bracken.

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Agreed, That Mr Wilson's salary as Housekeeper be raised to 50 £ Sterlg., & that this Increase commence from the 25 of last June & continue till Christmas.

Agreed, That the Term of the Leases for the Lands on Nottoway be extended to 50 years. J. MADISON.

(272) Aug. 2d 1778.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of Wm & Mary College. Present:

The Revd Mr Madison Pr, the Revd J. Bracken & the Revd Mr Andrews.

Resolved, That all Salaries, from the time that they have been paid off at 33 1-3 Exchange be settled at the highest Exchange which may appear on the College Books ever to have been allowed. J. MADISON.

Oct. 20, 1778.

At a Meeting of the President & Professors of Wm & Mary College. Present.

The Revd Mr Madison Pr, the Revd Mr Bracken, & the Revd Mr Andrews.

Resolved, that the Collectors of the College Rents be instructed always to lease those lands to the highest Bidder, the former Tenants of which have not complyed with the Term of their Lease.

(274) Dec. 24, 1778.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of Wm & Mary College. Present:

The Revd Mr Madison Pr, the Revd Mr Bracken & the Revd Mr Andrews.

Resolved, That the rate of Boarding in the College be raised to one hundred pounds pr Ann. & that public notice be given of it in the Newspapers.

Resolved, That a Negro Man called Nero be purchased of Dr Jas Carter, & that the President be desired to make the purchase for any sum not exceeding 500 £.

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Res. That Lewis Littlepage succeed Mr. John Stuart on the Nottoway Foundation.

Resolved, That those Professors, who forgo the use of the College Table, be allowed, in consideration thereof, & receive weekly from the Housekeeper one or more joints of meat, the whole not exceeding 14 pounds, if fresh, if salt 10 pounds.

J. MADISON.

(275) Jany 28, 1779.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of W^{m} & Mary College.

Present:

The Revd Mr Madison P^{r}, the Revd Mr Bracken & the Revd Mr Andrews.

Agreed, that Mr Swinton be appointed Head-Usher, & that the Rooms formerly occupied by the mistress be assigned to him.

Agreed, That Mrs. Hewlett be employed as assistant to the Steward, & that she be allowed a salary of one hundred pounds p^{r} Annum & also the Board & Schooling of her son.

Agreed, That Mrs. Pegram be dismissed the College service, & that a present of ten pounds be given to her.

J. MADISON.

Feb. 19, 1779.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of W^{m} & Mary College.

Present:

The Revd Mr Madison P^{r} and the Revd Messrs Bracken & Andrews.

Resolved, That the following Notice be immediately given to such Tenants as are in arrears for their rents.

(276)

Whereas many of the College Tenants have forfeited their leases, by the large arrears in which they stand indebted, they have hereby notice, that unless they immediately discharge the same, they may depend upon the most speedy ejectment. Tobacco or Cash at the rate of 255 p^{r} Cw^{t} will be received for all arrears due at the beginning of the year 1777; but this indulgence is

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extended only to such as shall embrace it before the 15th of April, when suits will be commenced against all delinquents, & the rigour of the law enforced by compelling them to pay off in Tobacco. Those who stand indebted for the year 1777 & 1778, are also desired to pay their rents within the time above mentioned, either in Tobacco or Money, at the current price of Tobacco, when they became due: and in future to prevent complaints or dissatisfaction on either side, punctual payment is expected according to the terms of their leases, in kind or at the current prices. J. MADISON.

(277) May 20, 1779.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of Wm & Mary College.

Present:

The Revd Mr Madison Pr, the Revd J. Bracken & Mr Andrews.

Upon complaint lodged before the society of the malpractices of Richd Stith, in continuing in office his deputy, Wm Mead, who it is alleged, has in several instances, acted unjustly in his office,

Resolved, that the President write to Messrs Winston, Steptoe & Calloway of the same county, requesting them to inquire into the grounds of said complaint, & transmit the result of their enquiries to the society.

Resolved, that the following advertisement be inserted in the Public Newspapers:

The President & Masters of Wm & Mary College from the enormous losses sustained by the present established rate of boarding in the same, & the great reduction of its funds, find it necessary to adopt the following regulations, viz.: That each Student & scholar (after the expiration of the half year for which he has paid advance) bear the whole of his expences, & that such expences be ascertained from the Steward's books, which will be kept in an (278) accurate & proper manner for that purpose, & as it is necessary that the usual mode of paying in advance shou'd still continue, the sum of £150 must be paid at entrance by each into the Bursar's hands. The accounts will be settled every half year, when any deficiency shall

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be made up or any surplus either returned or carried to the credit of the ensuing half year. Good provisions will be received at the current prices, & placed to the credit of such boarders as may find it convenient to furnish them. J. MADISON.

(280) Decr 29th 1779.

At a meeting of the President & Professors of W^{m} & Mary College under a statute passed by the visitors the fourth day of December, 1779.

Present:

James Madison, President & Professor of Natural Philosophy & Mathematics.

George Wythe, Professor of Law & Police.

James M'Clurg, Professor of Anatomy & Medicine.

Robert Andrews, Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Laws of nature & of nations, & of the fine arts.

Charles Bellini, Professor of Modern Languages.

Resolved, that Mr Andrews acts as Clerk of the Society for this day.

Resolved, that the Lectures in the different schools shall commence for the ensuing year on the 17th of January.

For the Encouragement of Science,

Resolved, that a Student on paying annually one thousand pounds of Tobacco shall be entitled to attend any two of the following Professors, viz.: of Law & Police, of Natural Philosophy & Mathematics, & of Moral Philosophy, the Laws of Nature & Nations, & of the fine arts, & that for fifteen hundred pounds he shall be entitled to attend the three said Professors, the fees to be paid at that Period of the year when the Courses of Lectures commence.

Resolved, that Mr James Wilson be allowed 3,000 lbs. of Tobacco p^{r} annum, two men & a Boy, & any Benefit he can derive from the Garden after supplying the President & Professors with vegetables, as Steward & Gardener of ye College.

Resolved, that Winkfield, Bob, Lemon, Adam, & Pompey, be retained for cleaning the College, & other necessary Purposes.

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Resolved, that the President & Mr Andrews hire the Negroes not retained, for Tobacco or other Country Produce.

Resolved, that Mr Andrews be appointed to execute the office of Bursar of the College.

(281) Decr 30, 1779.

At a Meeting of the President & Professors of Wm & Mary College. Present:

James Madison, President, George Wythe, James M'Clurg, Robert Andrews, Charles Bellini.

Resolved, that the Ceremony of Matriculation shall be a pecuniary contribution to the Library, from every Student when he enters the College, & annually afterwards, on which his Name, together with his Contribution, shall be entered in a Book kept for that Purpose by the Bursar, & he shall be entitled to the Use of the Library.

Ordered, that the Library be arranged according to the different Branches of Literature.

Resolved, that former Students shall enjoy a preferable Claim to Rooms until the 30th of next month.

Resolved, that Application for College Rooms be made to the Presidt, who shall determine the Right according to Priority of Application.

Resolved, that the personal Property, not necessary for the Use of the College, shall be exposed to publick sale on the 7th of January, 1780. J. MADISON, P.

(282) At a Meeting of ye President and Professors of William and Mary College, Febr 2d, 1780.

Present:

James Madison, Pr.; George Wythe, James M'Clurg, Robert Andrews.

Resolved—that James Wilson be appointed Collector of ye Rents in ye County of King William in ye place of Christopher Taliaferro.

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Resolved—that in future all surveyors be publicly examined before ye Society, previous to their having a Certificate of their abilities.

Resolved, that Mr Wm Cole be desired to collect ye Money due from ye Rents of ye Nottoway Estate.

Resolved, that Samuel Griffin, Esqr be permitted to have any quantity of land near to his House not exceeding 20 acres for ye Purpose of Pasturage only. J. MADISON.

(283) March 17th, 1780.

At a Meeting of ye President and Professors of ye College,

Present:

J. Madison, Presid^t^; G. Wythe—P. L. & P.; J. M'Clurg—P. A. & M.; R. Andrews, P. M. P. &c.; Ch. Bellini, P. M. L.

Resolved that ye Collectors be ordered to collect all Rents for ye last Year in Tob^o^ only—and that all Arrears due for any Time preceding ye Commencement of ye last Year be collected either in Tob^o^, or in Money according to ye Value of Tob^o^ at ye Time of Payment. J. MADISON, P.

(284) May ye 23^d^, 1780.

At a Meeting of ye President & Professors,

Present:

J. Madison, George Wythe, Robert Andrews, Charles Bellini.

Resolved—that ye Collector of King W^m^ do receive the rents of 1779 at 30£ pr cw^t^, provided they be paid on demand.

Mr Wythe did not vote in ye above Resolve.

That—he shall bring suits for all arrears, unless paid at ye current Price of Tob^o^—and that those who are not able to pay their arrears be ejected. J. MADISON.

At a Meeting May 25.

Present as above—also Doct^r^ M'Clurg.

Mr Joseph Fox was elected Collector of King W^m^. Rents in ye stead of James Wilson who had resigned.

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The following advertisement was directed to be made public:

The College having suffered very considerably by accepting current Money instead of ye Rents reserved in ye Leases of their Lands wch were payable in Tobacco or sterling Money at ye option of ye President & Professors; Notice is hereby given to ye Tenants & others concerned that ye Rents of ye Current year, & of all future years will be exacted in Tob^o^ according to ye reservations. Actions are directed to be commenced immediately for Breaches of ye Covenants in any of ye Leases, and to recover Posession of all ye Tenements, ye Holders of which have forfeited by non-payment of ye Rents by waste by ye neglect to make improvements by Sales without License, or otherwise, and to be prosecuted with ye greatest Expedition. (285)

J. MADISON.

At a Meeting of ye President & Professors of ye College May ye 20th, 1780.

Present:

J. Madison, Geo. Wythe, James M'Clurg, Robt Andrews, Charles Bellini.

Resolved—that Mr Bellini be appointed Librarian.

2. That all Books belonging to ye Library & lent out be forthwith returned, that none of ye Books be hereafter delivered out of ye Library to any but Professors & matriculated Students and to them for one month only at a Time, when they shall be returned, otherwise ye Borrower shall not only be accountable for ye value of ye Book withheld, but be deprived of ye Priviledge until ye Society upon proper amends, at a subsequent Meeting agree to restore it.

3. That if any borrowed Book be defaced, torn, or otherwise injured, he who had ye use of it shall replace it by another of ye same Author, equal to what it was when put into his hands.

4. The first Monday in every Month at 9 o'C in ye Morning is appointed as a Time to receive all Books lent out.

(286) J. MADISON.

At a Meeting of ye President & Professors of W^m^ & Mary College, June 27th, 1780.

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Present:

J. Madison, G. Wythe, J. M'Clurg, R. Andrews, Ch. Bellini.

Resolved, That ye vacations in future be as follows:

The first—from ye first of April to ye first of May.

The second—from ye first of August to ye 10th October.

J. MADISON.

At a Meeting of ye President and Professors of W^m^ & Mary College.

Nov. 27th, 1780.

Present:

J. Madison, P^r.^; G. Wythe, J. M'Clurg, R. Andrews, C. Bellini.

Resolved—That Col. Thomas Marshall be appointed surveyor of ye County of Fayette. James Thompson of ye County of Lincoln—and Geo. May of ye County of Jefferson.

Resolved—That James Wilson be allowed five Hhds of Tobacco p^r^ annum as his Wages—and that he shall also undertake ye Management of a Farm upon the Lands adjoining ye College. (287) Resolved also—That three Hhds of Tob^o^ be farther allowed him in Lieu of his Board. J. MADISON, Pr.

At a meeting of ye Presid^t^ & Professors of W^m^ & Mary Coll., December 14th, 1780.

Present:

J. Madison, Pr.; J. M'Clurg, Geo. Wythe, Robert Andrews, Ch. Bellini.

Resolved, that such of ye Negroes as shall not be hereafter reserved, be disposed of in Exchange for Lands not exceeding the Distance of one Hundred Miles from Williamsburg.

J. MADISON, PR.

At a Meeting of ye President & Professors Jan^r^ 1, 1780.

Present:

J. Madison, P.; Geo. Wythe, Robert Andrews—Charles Bellini.

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Resolved—That Mr Wilson be desired to hire out the Negroes belonging to ye Cöllege, except those necessary for ye College, & Farm, ye Persons hiring them to pay their Taxes & clothe them. J. MADISON, P.

(288) At a Meeting of the President & Professors of Wm & Mary College.

Present:

James Madison, P.; Geo. Wythe, Robert Andrews, Charles Bellini.

Resolved that ye Collectors hereafter to be appointed be allowed six per Centum upon all *Monies* by them Collected for ye Use if ye College, and ten per Centum for Collections in Tobo.

That when ye Rent shall not be paid in Tobo, nor sufficient Distress be found, the Collector is impowered to receive Money of the Tenant who makes Default at the Rate of ye current Price of Tobo, at the warehouses, by the notes of wch ye Rent is payable.

Resolved, that Mr Benja C. Spiller be appointed Collector of King William Rents in ye Room of Mr Fox, deceased.

(To be Continued.)

WESTMORELAND COUNTY RECORDS.

The records in Northumberland, Westmoreland and Lancaster Counties are nearly complete, and are very valuable in showing the genesis of Virginia. The earliest settlement in the Northern Neck was at Chicacoan, which became a rallying point for all Protestants disaffected to the government of Lord Baltimore. Machodoc, Nominy and Appomattox were soon settled by other emigrants from Maryland. Then intermingled with these were emigrants direct from England and New England. For quite a number of years the settlements on the Potomac were cut off from Jamestown by miles of forest, broken at Mobjack Bay by a lonely post occupied by Peter Ransone and his friends. In Quarterly IV., 28-43, 75-89, have already appeared some extracts from the records of Westmoreland County with comments upon the early people of the Northern Neck. The settlers were of the commercial class, and in this respect were truly representative of the English cities from which they came. In those days, sea-faring men were above the ordinary in general

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information, and many of them founded families of influence in America. Thus John Washington was mate of a ship and Andrew Monroe was a sea-captain, and, both settling in Westmoreland County, established families which furnished each a President to the United States.

William Hardwich and Isaac Allerton were tailors; Joseph Hardwich was a serge-maker from Westbury in Somersetshire; Thomas Storke, a merchant of London; Thomas Sturman, a cooper; John Hallowes and Francis Gray, carpenters. In England at this time, the trades were in high repute. The younger sons of the English gentry resorted to the cities and became tailors, grocers, coopers, weavers, etc. There could be no caste in England since the proudest noble found himself compelled to treat with respect the class into which his younger sons for a livelihood were forced to enter. These merchants, while not calling themselves "gentlemen," still clung to their coats-of-arms, which descended from their gentlemanly ancestors. The possession of land restored the old title of "gentleman," and land was easy to get in Virginia.

In addition to the persons named, founders of families of distinction in Virginia, mention may be made of Nicholas Spencer, of Cople, in Bedfordshire; Richard Cole, who called his home on the Potomac "Salisbury Pary;" Dr. Thomas Gerard; Walter Broadhurst, of Shropshire; Valentine Peyton, of Middlesex County, England; John Lord, late of Hartford, Conn.; Daniel Hutt, of London, Captain of the *Mayflower;* Thomas Speke, of Somersetshire; Samuel Hayward, of London; Gerard Fowke, of Staffordshire; Nathaniel Pope, of Bristol; Henry Brett, of Plymouth; Henry Corbin, brother of Gawin Corbin, "citizen and leather-seller" of London; Richard Lee, of Stratford Langton, Essex, and many others. These men were merchants, representatives of old English families, and having each under his control a squad of white servants, who were largely employed in raising and shipping tobacco; and each had stores to furnish his dependents and neighbors with English goods. There were but few negroes in the early days, and property of this kind was probably not regarded with a favorable eye. Thus Richard Cole referred to John Washington as "an ass negro driver," which, perhaps, indicated that Washington, by way of exception depended on negro rather than white labor.

Lord Baltimore's Claim to Virginia Territory.[1]

An ord^{r} of James City Court concer Capt Brent's Land:

Att a Quarter Court held at James Citty ye 14th of March, 1653. Pres^{t}: Richard Bennett Esq., Gouven^{r} Col^{o} Wm Claiborne, Col^{o} Tho: Pettus, Col^{o} George Ludlow, Col^{o} Higginson, Col^{o} ffreman, Col^{o} Wm Taylor, Esqs. This Day Capt Gyles Brent exhibited his peticon to ye Court & represented that being seated on ye south side of Petomack river und^{r} ye authority & by pattent und^{r} ye Gouerment of this Colony Nevertheless ye Lord Balti-

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more hath given instructions to his surveyor & Secretary though gratis yet to issue out of Maryland Grants for ye Land belonging to ye peticon^r^ und^r^ this Colony wch this Court conceiveth to be contrary to ye plain words of ye said Lord Baltimore's Grant & to ye knowne intrest of Virginia according to a former Act of Assembly to that part doe thinke fitt to Ord^r^ & appoint that ye Com^rs^ of ye County of Westmerland where ye said Capt Brent's land lyeth (doe) take care to preserve ye bounds & Interests (of) this C(olony of) Virginia and that both ye Inhabitants there (and in) ye counties of Westmoreland & Lancaster respectively if cause bee do afford their assistance therein. Test Ro: Huberd Cl: Com. 20 April, 1654 This Ord^r^ was recorded.

An Early Letter From Barbadoes.[2]

Tho: Baldreage his Lre to Mr Tho: Baldridge:

To my ever loveing Cosen Mr Tho: Baldreage liveing in Potomack river over against Maryland or for Mr James Baldreage.

Loveing Cosen Thomas Baldridge my kinde love prted unto yo^u^ & to yor brothers & sisters & to yor children & to all ye rest of our good freinds with yo^u^. This is to Certify yo^u^ that I have rec^d^ yor letter & am very glad to heare of good health & happiness & according to yor advise I have made all ye haste to send to yo^u^ but for myself I am prevented for ye present ye cause is long of bad paymasters. Cousen I have sent in this shipp goods in but ye Bill of ladeing shall make mencon of wch Bills I doe purpos to consigne unto yo^u^ ye Gentlewoman whom I send by I would desire yo^u^ to be as carefull of her as yo^u^ would of me this gentlewoman was a neighbour of mine in Virginia & is now come to Barbadus to looke for her husband's estate, but she not likeing ye Countrey is come to Virginia therefore I would desire yo^u^ to show her all the respect that lyeth in yor power Loveing Cousen I would desire that yo^u^ will shew this Lre to yor brother that he may be as carefull as yo^u^ & yor as him in this business as yo^u^ shall finde me if ever yo^u^ have any occasion to use me. I have writt unto John Rabley to send unto yo^u^ with all speed as soone as ye ship arriveth at Verginia. I doe purpose by God's blessing to bee with yo^u^ in Verginia by Christmas next, if God

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send me my health I doe desire yo^{u} to doe me ye favour to transport these goods where yo^{u} thinke it will bee for ye best advantage of me I will be at what charge it shall st(and) yo^{u} in for I doe believe yo^{u} cannot put them of where yo^{u}. I have sent yo^{u} one man to helpe yo^{u} with them to transport them & to have a care of ye man till I come wch wilbe at Christmas next wch man if you heare that I am dead his passage is paid for & to be his own man. Cousen this is to let yo^{u} understand that I mett with a merchant wch I was very well acquainted with in Virginia wch wee are both bound one to another in partnership for five years if he pforme he is bound to send on twelve able men by Christmas next wch I have given him direccons to be transported to John Rableys house therefore I would desire yo^{u} to take soe much care as to looke after them & demand them of John Rabley for Mr Wescombe & my use. I doe purpose by God's helpe to settle by yo^{u} therefore if there be any plantacon of 4 or 5 hundred Acres I desire yo^{u} to take it up for me but not to lye it out fully till I come but to holde it from any other man till yo^{u} see mee Cousen I would desire to send me by ye first opportunity to send a true Lre of what condicon ye country stands either in peace or warr or for any hardness of provision for here are many good people that are minded to come for Virginia Soe haveing no newes to send yo^{u} I rest you^{r} ever lovening cousen till death Thomas Baldreadge Sept. 9, 1649. ffor Elexand^{r} & his child they are well but he sent me word this day that his wife is sicke you shall receave a Lre by ye bearer of this.

21 Oct^{o} 1654 This Lre was Recorded.

A Letter From London.[8]

Mr Hayward's Lre to Mr Dodman and Daniel Lisson

Mr Dodman Daniel Lisson

I understand by Richard ffoot that he made yo^{u} my Attorney I am very glad he made choise of soe honest a man. Tobacco is here a very bad comodity therefore I would desire yo^{u} to send me none but what is very Bright & Large if yo^{u} receave any other I would desire yo^{u} to dispose of it some way that I may be sure

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of it next yeare I shall write yo^{u} more Large by Capt Tilman in ye meane time take Leave & remaine your very Loveing friend Nicholas Hayward. S^{r}, as concerning my plantacon I pray gett me a good Customer for it if you can to be paid either in Tob^{co} or Beaver & what ye sell it for let ye Tob^{co} be Large & bright or else it will not pay ye ffraite not else but rest yours Ni: Hayward.

17 ffeb. 1656, This Lre of Attur was recorded.

Letter of Richard Lord, of Hartford.[4]

Mr Rich: Lord his lre of Att: to M^{r} Jo: Lord.

Richard Lord of Hartford on ye River of Connecticut in New England Merch^{t} have constituted ordered & in my place sett my welbeloved Brother John Lord of the same Town my lawfull attorney to demand of persons inhabiting withinn Virginia or the Province of Mary-Land witnessed by Tho: Ringgold, the marke of Tho. Bradnock, Simon Law. 21 Decem, 1657, This Lre of Att: was recorded.

King of Potomack's Agreement.[5]

The Agreem^{t} between Capt Brent & ye King of Potomacke ffor a finall end & determinacon of all disputes and demands for Land made by ye King of Potomacke of Capt Giles Brent, Esq.

The said Capt Brent doth promise to give unto ye said King forthwith a cow & calfe for all ye Land that ye said Capt Brent hath pattended notwithstanding ye said Capt Brent hath formerly satisfied ye said King for all ye said Land wherewith ye said King was satisfyed & contented Giles Brent, the mark of ye King of Potomack

20 August 1658 This Agreem^{t} was acknowledged in Court by ye said Capt Brent & ye King of Potomack & Recorded.

The Doegg Indians.[6]

M^{r} ffowkes Report of ye great man of ye Doeggs answeare. Mr Gerrard ffowke sent for ye Great man of ye Doeggs according to an ord^{r} of ye last court And three of ye Indians came down & he demanding satisfaction for ye cattle they had killed of Capt Brents, The said Indians denyed that they ever killed any of his, but if any such cattle were killed it was done by forren Indians.

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But they then tendered about a hundred armes length of Ronoke for ye Gouern^r^ And said they had formerly given both Ronoke & Beauer to Capt Brent although they never did him Injury soe ye said M^r^ ffowke sent for Capt Brent desireing that he would be pleased to come down & heare what they said or send his man & he sent a note to ye said M^r^ ffowke und^r^ his hand that he thought it best to referr ye ending of ye treaty wth ye Doeggs

Gerrard ffowke

20 Aug: 1658 This Answear was Recorded.

Justices of Westmoreland.

At a Quart^r^ Co^rt^ held at James Citty Aprill ye 3^d^ 1661 Sr Wm Berkely Kn^t^ gouerno^r^

Tho: Ludwell, Esq. secretarie Capt. Henry Perry Coll. Read Capt. Warner Coll Carter Esq^rs^

It is ordered that ye commission of Westmerland County be as followeth: Coll Gerard ffowlke Lt Coll. Valentine Peyton Mr John Dodman Mr William Peirce Mr Augustine Hull Mr Daniel Lisson Mr John Lord, and Mr John Whiston. And ye first fowre be nominated to be of ye Quorum vera copia. Test Thomas Brereton, Cl^r^ cou.

At a Quarter Court held as aforesaid Mr John Lord apointed Sherr for Westmerland County for ye ensuing yeare And to be sworne at ye next cou^rt^ there held.

Test Tho: Brereton, Cl^r^ con.

John Appleton, High Sheriff.

Capt Jno Appleton's ord^r^ for High Sheriffe

I doe at ye desire ye comm^rs^ of Westmerl^d^ appoynt Cap^a^ Jno Appleton to be high sheriffe of ye county of Westmerl^d^ for this ensuing yeare given under my hand this 12th of March, 1673. Willm Berkeley. The 30th of Aprill 1673 this ord^r^ was recorded in ye County Court records of Westmerl^d^.

Sir William Berkeley to Leave the Colony.[7]

Whereas his sacred Matie by his Commission dated ye 30th of July, 1660, hath given leave to ye hon^ble^ Sr William Berkeley gouerno^r^ of Virginia upon his urgent occasions to goe out of the country And hath allsoe Impowered ye said Gouerno^r^ & ye Maior

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parte of ye councell to elect one of ye councell to supply his place wch ye said Sr William Berkeley & ye Councell subscribed have vppon ye emergent occasions calling ye said Sr William Berkeley from hence made choice of Coll. ffrancis Morrison, Esqr to bee Gouerno^r^ & Capt Gener^ll^ of Virg^a^. According to ye tenor of said commission whose authority is to beginn upon ye Gouerno^rs^ setting sail. William Berkeley

Thomas Ludwell Sec^r^, Henry Perry Hen: Browne Thomas Pettus Edwd: Hill Thoma: Swann

Test: Tho: Brereton.

A Servant's Discharge.

James White discharge for Service.

These are to Certify y^t^ Ja: White serv^t^ to Mr William Storke hath served out his time according to indenture & is accordingly discharged as unto my hand from this 15th Octr 1673.

John Washington.

A Suicide.

August ye 25th 1661.

Wee whose names are here under written being summoned & sworne upon a jury concerning ye death of a man servant of Mr William frekes who was Drowned in the Creek neare to his master's plantacon doe find that hee hath wilfully cast himself away having viewed diligently According to our oathes & consciences & hath caused him to be buried at ye next cross path as ye Law Requires wth a stake driven through ye middle of him in his grave hee haveing wilfully Cast himself away.

John Washington Cor.

Andrew Monroe Thomas Johnson William White William Smith Elias Webb John Walker Thomas Terwhitt John Coggs Thomas Dutton Silvester Loueing Richard ffloyd James Harris

Contract for Building a House.

Condicon between Capt Neale^s^ & ffran: West.

It is condiconed & agreed betweene James Neale, Esqr of the one party francis West of ye other party as followeth, ye said francis West doth hereby promise & oblige himself to build for y^e^

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said James Neale on his plantacon on Wollaston manor one house of forty foote long & twenty five foote wide framed worke to bee nine foote betweene ye groundsill & Wall plate & all ye groundsills to bee of Locust wood ye Lower part to bee divided into five Roomes wth two chimnies below & one small chimnye above And build to it a porch ten foote long & eight foote wide ye Loft to bee layed wth sawed wood And to build two Dormer windowes above & other window at ye end of ye left And to point all Windowes & Dores below Stayres & all Compleatly finished except ye covering & weather boarding for & in consideration whereof I ye say^d^ James Neale doe oblige myself to furnish ye said francis West Meate Drinke & Lodging dureing ye time of ye building ye said House & to allow him two servants namely my boy John ye Dutchman & ye other John which I have hired by Cap^tn^ ffendall to doe all such works Concerning ye said building as ye said francis shall appointe or Command them & not to bee hindered by mee ye said James Neale in Doeing any other worke & further I doe oblige myself my heires & Executo^rs^ to pay ye said francis West three thousand five hundred pounds weight of tob^co^ & Cask ye one halfe to be pay^d^ at or before ye feast of ye Nativitie of our Lord next ensueing And ye other halfe at ye finishing of ye worke.

In Witness whereof ye parties aforesaid have hereunto put theire hands this 22^d^ Day of July, 1661. And ye said ffrancis West not to goe off ye plantacon of James Neale to worke or build till the worke bee fully furnshed.

James Neale
ffrancis West

Testes William Bretton John Leeke

feb ye 4th 1661 This condition was Recorded.

John Lord's New England Mare.[9]

The deposicon of David Wickliffe Aged about twentie five yeares or thereabouts, sworne & examined sayth: That in ye yeare 1668 about the month of July your Deponent with others Rode after a mare of Capt John Lord wch he called his New England Mare wch mare had one horse colt with her about two years old

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& to the best of your Deponent's knowledge she was not with foale neither in coursing of a long time Did wee see any other, the Marke of David Wickliffe August 7th 1671 Sworne before me John Washington. 29th 9br 1671 This Deposition was Recorded.

Letter of Rev. John Waugh.

Mr Jno Waughs Lettr to Mathew Steel

Cossen Steel

I have business depending at ye Cort but I am afraid I cannot be there by reason yt both My horses be gown out into ye woods wth a company of wild horses & Cannot againe be gott therefrom. I entreat if you be at Cort humbly to crave reference of wt business I have depending there. Semper idem

Petition of Rev. John Waugh.[10]

Mr Jno Waugh pett to ye Right Honble ye Gouernour

To ye Right Honble &c. the pet of Jno Waugh most humbly sheweth that whereas yor petr for conjoyning Mathew Steele & Restitue Whetstone in matrymony contrary to ye wholesome lawes of this country & yrby justly merited yr Honrs displeasure & ye punishmt inflicted by law, was suspended of yt part of my duty towards my congregation, but hopeing yt yr Honors Justice & mercy are equally existent Therefore yor pet being a poore man, sorry for my former offences & prmising *pr verbum sacerdotis* to endeavour to eshune all offences of yt nature *pro futuro* do thereby humbly begg yr Honrs clemency in passing by my former trespasses in restoring your poore pet to ye execucon of his former function, if it may consist wth yr Honours pleasure to release yr poore pet from ye rigour of yt punishmt in paying yt gt some Tob: wch will be to ye undoing of yr pet, wife & family. This humbly beggeth yr Honrs pet & shall ever as duty bound pray for ye welfaire of your Honr & interest Recordatr. Teste Hen: Hartwill Cl. Con. Wee subscribed doe ingadge yt for ye future ye pet Jno Waugh shall in all things act & doe nothing contrary to ye laws of ye country as a minister in ye place he now is & doe humbly desire ye public fine may be remitted & ye pet restored to

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his former late capacity as a minister. Geo: Mason, Robert Townsend. Recordat^{r} Hen: Hartwell, Cler Con.

The Right Honble the Gouern^{cr}
Tho: Ludwell, secretary Hen: Corbin Tho: Ballard
P^{r}sent

Upon ye pet of Mr Jno Waugh & his p^{r}mise of better behaviour in his function as a minister for ye future & upon ye security of Mr Geo. Mason & Mr Robt Townsend ye publique fine is remitted & be restored to ye exercise of his Ministry in ye p^{r}ish, where he formerly served, ye s^{d} Waugh paying all costs 6th 8^{ber} 1674.

Recordat^{r} Hen: Hartwell 10th 4^{ber} recordat^{r}

Shipping Instructions.

Mr Wm Tuckers Instructions to Mr Jno Edwards—

London ye 2^{d} March 1673.

Coz^{n} Jno Edwards heerwth I dell: you an Invoice & packing noate of ye goods I have shipt in ye Hope Wm Singleton M^{r} for my Acc^{tt} wch God sending you safe to America I desire you will dispose for my best advantage as ye times shall governe wth ye p^{r}ceeds of I desire you will lade this ship Home wth Tob^{o} ye best you can gett observing to gett ye brightest where y^{t} is not to be had to get y^{t} y^{t} is sound and sweet you know wth w^{t} charge & difficulty this ship goeth forth & how neare to ye time of seasoning you will come therefore it will concern you to be as nimble in ye dispatch of her back. I expect you will deal wth no man but where you have good assurance of haueing y^{r} Tob: for I will not have any debt made in the country for my Acc^{tt} & w^{t} were made ye last year I desire you will endeavor to gett in. If you can gett 20 hh Sweete sented Tob: y^{t} is good send y^{m} p^{r} this shipp In her I allow you to ship 5 hd. Tob: for y^{r} self and 2 for my Brother John & one for my daughter, all ye rest must be for my Acc^{tt} & also w^{t} spare room y^{t} is I desire you will see to have it filled up wth bulke Tob^{o} for my Acc^{tt} & be sure to gett bills Loading for w^{t} you ship aboard Whatever ye ship may want in ye country let it be supplied by you & not p^{r} ye M^{r} as ye last yeare. In case you should have Tob^{o} more y^{n} will fill

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this ship & ye Tunnage designed in ye concerne I desire yo^u^ will endeavor to send it either in Tob: or porke or bothr for Barbadoes consigned to Mr Tho. Wescomb & if yo^u^ faile of such conveniency I would have yo^u^ keepe such goods as are not p^r^shable & leave y^m^ in ye hands of some trusty friend to be kept till next cropp for I had rather have the Goods ly by in ye Country y^n^ disposed into debts. I desire this ship may be dispatched as soone as possibly, & if y^r^ be occasion for y^r^ stay in ye dispatch of Cap^a^ Pensax yo^u^ may come home wth him for w^t^ goods are ship^t^ in him yo^u^ shall have pticular directions all my concernes I refer to y^r^ self desiring yo^u^ will manadge all according to y^r^ best discression. Soe God send yo^u^ a good voyadge.

I am yor Lo: kinsman Wm Tucker

26 7^ber^ 1674 These Instructions recorded.

Passage Money of Daniel Hutt.[11]

Mr Hutt's bill of exchange upon S^r^ ffrancis Chaplin,
Graves end ye 19th of December 1668.

Att 30 dayes sight pray pay unto Mr Thomas Colclough or order the summe of twenty pounds sterling for ye like vallue due for passage to Vrginia in ye Susanna Capt Wm Goodlad commander wch place as advice to ye accom^pt^ of yor worsh^e^ Servant.

Daniel Hutt.

To ye Right worsh^ll^ ffran^s^ Chaplin, Esq. Sheriffe of London.

The receipe

Received ye 26: ffebruary 1668 of ye right worsh^ll^ sheriffe Chaplin twenty pounds being ye full of ye w^thin bill for my Mr Mr Thomas Colclough. £ 20

ralph Keting

Pottery Factory.

Dennis Whit & Morgan's Articles of Agreem^t^

Know all men by these pnts y^t^ I Dennis Whit of Westmerland County & Morgan Jones have made a condicon or an agreement for to be copartners for ye term of five yeares in making & selling of Earthen warre & ye said Denis White is to finde three men

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dureing ye said terme to helpe ye s^d^ Dennis White is to have one halfe of ye pduce what shal be made of the earthen ware & ye s^d^ Denis White shall be at halfe ye charge for every thinge as towards howsing & keepeinge: except ye 3 hands wch is to be uppon his owne Acc^tt^ furthermore the Cattle & hogges to goe equally between ye s^d^ Denis White & Morgan Jones, ye s^d^ Morgan Jones paying ye one halfe for them unto Denis White, if Morgan Jones should depart this Life before he doth pay for them the stock to be returned to ye s^d^ Denis White againe or his heires & the said White is to have ye benefitt of one halfe of ye Lease wth Morgan Jones of Capt Tho Yarrell as Long ye s^d^ Morgan hath it & if either Denis White or Morgan Jones or either of them shall breake or leave one another w^th^out full consent of both psons or deceive or wronge one another to ye vallue of one hundred pounds of tobacc^o^ he y^t^ shall doe soe shall forfeit sixty thousand pounds of good sound tobacc^o^ & caske as witnesse both our hands & seales this 28th day of August 1677

Denis White. seale
Morgan M. J. Jones. seale.

Teste James Hardy
Christopher Colwill
Recorded the 21st of November 1677

An Order About a Servant.

Att a Court held for the County of Westmerland 25 March 1685.
Lt Col Isaac Allerton
P^r^sent Capt John Lord Mr Wm Horton Maj^r^ Tho: Youlle Mr Edward ffranklin Capt Law: Washington Mr Francis Wright Mr Wm Bridges Mr John Morton.
justices

Whereas Mary Waters came into Co^rt^ and haveing Ind^rs^ shee relinquished the same, and desires the Co^rt^ that shee might be bound to serve the Hono^ble^ Nicholas Spencer, Esqr the Terme of seaven yeares, The Co^rt^ examining the said Mary Waters and finding that she did voluntarily freely and willingly relinquish her said Ind^rs^ and that such her said request and desire would bee for her good and advantage, the Co^rt^ Ord^r^ That the said

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Mary Waters serve the s^d^ Hono^ble^ Nicholas Spencer, Esq. and Assignees the full time & terme of seaven years hee or they paying unto the s^d^ Mary Waters att the expiracon of the s^d^ Terme her corn and Cloathes according to Act.

Pernicious Vermin Wolves.

Att a Court held for the county of Westmerland 31st day of October, 1688.

Pres^t^ Coll° Wm Peirce Mr Robert Carter Capt John Lord Mr Edward Franklin Maj^r^ Thomas Youell M^r^ ffrancis Wright Capt Lawrence Washington Mr Henry Rosse

His May^ties^ justices for this countie being deeply sensible of the great Increase of those pernicious vermin Woolves which prey not only on sheep & hoggs but alsoe on cattell & colts & being incessantlie importuned by the Inhabitants to take some speedie Care for their deminution, the designe & difficulty of their totall extirpation being thought Invincible doe Order that whatsoever person or persons or the assignees of such psns who shall destroy or cause to be destroyed any woofe or wolves within the bounds of this countie shall receave for his or their reward out of the next ensueing Levie three hundred pds of tobacco & caske. And it is further Ordered that the s^d^ persons or psns their assignees who shall bring the head or heads or Eares of the s^d^ heads to the Court & then make oath that the said Woofe or Woolves were killed within the bounds of the countie & the sheriffe or his officers are hereby requested by ffire or otherwise to destroy these heads or Eares so brought as aforesaid. And the clark is ordered to give Certificate to the partie who shall claime their reward wch shall be a sufficient warrant for him to demand & receave the reward att the laying the next Leavie for the Countie.

Depositions on record in Westmoreland show the following ages: George Mason, aged about 29 in 1658; Richard Cole, aged 43 in 1664; Humphrey Pope, 33 or thereabouts in 1707; John Sherman, 55 in 1707; Madam Mary Butler, 49 in 1707; John Wyatt, 35 in 1673; John Ashton, 48 in 1671; David Wickliff, about 25 in 1671 (?); Alexander Doniphan, about 24 in 1674; Patrick Spence, about 40 years in 1674; James Hardwick, about

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27 in 1674; Captain John Appleton, aged about 36 in 1676; William Storke, father of Nehemiah Storke, about 55 in 1676; George Nicholas, about 30 years in 1678; Sarah Monroe, aged 71 in 1736; William Monroe, aged 70 in 1736; Mary Chilton, 55 in 1736; William Hardwick, 37 in 1655; Thomas Youlle, aged 40 in 1655; William Baldridge, 24 in 1655; John Ashton, aged 48 in 1671; Walter Brodhurst, 36 in 1655; Robert Vaulx, 25 in 1676; John Butler, 35 in 1673; Edward Awborne, clerk, about 36 in 1676.

Marriage Bonds in Westmoreland Court-House.

Leroy Daingerfield and Elizabeth Parker, October 17, 1788, with letter of Richard Parker, her father, giving consent.

Burwell Bassett and Eliza McCarthy, spinster, 10th January, 1788, with letter of Daniel McCarthy, from Pope's Creek.

Thomas Lee and Mildred C. Washington, 13th October, 1788. Securities: Thomas Lee, sen. and William A Lee, with letter from Hannah Washington, dated Blenheim, October 11, 1788, giving consent.

Thomas Washington and Sarah Harper, May 16, 1788; security, H. Washington; witness, William Butler.

Spencer Ball and Bettie Landon Carter; security, Henry Lee, with letter of Robert Carter from Nominy Hall, dated March 26, 1788, stating his daughter to have been born October 25, 1765.

James Bland and Ursula Gordon, widow, 12th February, 1788, Lawrence Pope and Frances Carter; witness, William Edwards, 30th December, 1790.

NOTES.

1. This is the order referred to in *Quarterly* XIII., 278-280, as showing that Lord Baltimore deemed the fountain of Aquia Creek the westernmost fountain of the Potomac River.

2. This letter appears to be written from Barbadoes, Col. Thomas Baldridge first lived in Maryland, where he appears as early as 1637. His widow, Grace, married Major John Tew, a justice of Westmoreland County, Virginia. Thomas Baldridge had issue a son, James, whose will, proved April 20, 1664, names wife, Elizabeth, and son, William, under age. James Baldridge was brother of Colonel Thomas Baldridge,

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and his will, dated November 26, 1654, names wife, Dorothy. Her will, dated November 2, 1662, names grandchild, Charles Baldridge, and William Baldridge, son of nephew James; grandchildren Elizabeth, Ann and Mary Bainham, children of Captain Alexander Bainham, and makes son-in-law, Thomas Butler, executor. She gave a cup or bowl and chalice to the parish church at Appomattox (Mattox) with her name to be engraved. In a deed, dated July 16, 1657, to James Baldridge, son of Major Thomas Baldridge, James Baldridge is mentioned as administrator of Major Thomas Baldridge, "my late brother deced," and has also a quietus upon Thomas Baldridge "a late kinsman of mine" (the writer of the above letter.)

3. Nicholas Hayward was a merchant in London. His son, Samuel, came to Virginia, and his son, Nicholas, was a prominent Notary Public in London. For John Dodman see *Quarterly* IV., 41.

4. John Lord and Elizabeth, his wife, made a deed (dated November 28, 1687) to their daughter, Elizabeth, who is to marry "James Neale, of Woolleston, in Charles County, Maryland, Esquire," for 800 acres at Machotick, in Westmoreland County, and 500 acres in Stafford, near unto Giles Brent's mill, given said Lord by Joseph Edmunds." Other records show that he left a son, William, who went to Maryland. In 1692 Elizabeth Lord is mentioned as "widow of Captain John Lord."

5. Potomack Indian town was between Potomac Creek and Aquia Creek. In this region Giles Brent, who had acted as Governor of Maryland, made his residence.

6. The Doeggs lived on an island in the Potomac, which was owned, about 1690, by William Sherwood, of Jamestown.

7. This order was transcribed without date, but, according to Henning, *Statutes at Large*, it was passed April 30, 1661.

8. James Neale was one of the Councillors of Maryland, and was an English merchant in Spain before coming to America. His son, James Neale, Esq., appears to have married Elizabeth Lord, of Westmoreland County, daughter of Captain John Lord, of that County.

9. The age of David Wickliffe given here, (twenty-five), appears to be an error of the clerk. David Wickliffe was the first child of Protestant parents born in Maryland, and, as the records of that province show that David Wickliffe (who must have been his father) died in 1642, the son was probably thirty-five (35) years of age instead of twenty-five (25) in 1671. His mother, it seems, married secondly Henry Brooks. In Westmoreland County. Henry Brooks, in 1655, made a gift to David and Robert Wickliffe. In 1662 he made his will, naming his widow, Jane, and daughters, Jane Higdon and Lydia Abington. Jane Higdon married secondly Original Brown, father of William Brown, born in 1685, living in 1755; *Quarterly* X., 176. Robert Wickliffe, above named, married Margaret, daughter of Colonel William Peirce and Sarah Underwood, his wife, and by his will, proved in 1697, he left an only son, David. He names, also, his brother, David. This latter married

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Mary, who appears to have been the wife successively of five husbands: (1) William (?) Bridges; (2) Nathaniel Pope; (3) Lewis Nicholas; (4) David Wickliffe; (5) John Rosier (?). He had issue David, Robert and Deborah. Of these, David married Elizabeth Cullen, and had issue Isaac, eldest son, who married and had issue David, born in 1725 and living in 1755.

10. Rev. John Waugh lived in that portion of Westmoreland made into Stafford County, in 1666. The law imposed upon a minister a fine of 10,000 pounds of tobacco for marrying persons without a license duly obtained. Restitute Whetstone was a daughter of John Whetstone, by Restitute, the daughter of Major John Hallowes and Restitute Tew, his wife, sister of John Tew, one of the justices of Westmoreland County, who married Grace, widow of Major Thomas Baldridge. Restitute Whetstone married (1) Matthew Steele; (2), about 1679, John Manly, and had William Manly, born in June, 1686. In 1712 he is mentioned as having married Penelope, daughter of John Higgins, and sister to John Elliot's wife. In 1674 John Waugh and Elizabeth, his wife, of Stafford County, made a deed to Nathaniel Garland, Joyner. During the turmoil in England accompanying the accession of William of Orange, the Protestants were frightened lest the Roman Catholic religion might be established in England. In Virginia absurd rumors were circulated of terrible plots of the Roman Catholics of Maryland and the Indians. The County of Stafford was inflamed by the harangues of John Waugh, and three councillors were dispatched to allay the commotions. He died in 1706, leaving a widow, Christian Waugh, who married secondly John Hawkins, and had sons (1) Joseph Waugh, (2) John Waugh, (3) Alexander Waugh, (4) David Waugh. The loss of records breaks the descent, but it is certain that William Waugh, of Stafford, was a son of one of these. He married Margaret Tyler, daughter of John Tyler, of King George County, and had issue Tyler Waugh, born February 29, 1739; Priscilla Waugh, born October 22, 1741; Thomas Waugh, William Waugh. Then there was Joseph Waugh, brother of William Waugh, above named, who married, first, Miss Gowry (?) and had Joseph and Gowry Waugh; he married, secondly, Million Travers. The will of Giles Travers "living in Stafford County" (of record in Prince William County) bears date June 1, 1717, and was proved September 11, 1717; names daughters Elizabeth, Ann and Million, brother Raleigh Travers and son-in-law John Cave. Issue of Joseph Waugh by Million Travers: Elizabeth, born March 31, 1740; Travers, born January 24, 1743. Joseph Waugh died September 1, 1747, and his will was proved in May, 1748, and names sons Joseph, Gowry and Travers Waugh. Gowry Waugh married a daughter of George Lee Turberville, and his will, proved in Stafford, names sons George Lee Waugh and Robert Turberville Waugh. He made his friends, John and George Turberville, Thomas Fitzhugh and Gawin Corbin, Esq., executors. Captain James Waugh died May 9, 1750, married Betty French, a widow, and had Sarah, baptized June

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20, 1744; James, born February 4, 1746, died in infancy, and John. He mentions in his will his brother, John, son-in-law, Mason French, and daughter-in-law, Rachel French. Lastly, Alexander Waugh, senior, died in Orange County, and his will was proved in January, 1793; it names sons Richard, Alexander, John, Abner; and daughters: Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Thomas; Mary, who married first Rev. Musgrave Dawson, and had Hon. John Dawson; married secondly, Jones and had Joseph Jones.

11. John Edwards was ancestor of Ninian Edwards, Governor of Illinois. See Hayden, *Virginia Genealogies*, 98.

12. Daniel Hutt is spoken of in one place as a merchant of London, and in another place as Captain of the *Mayflower*. The above is a receipt for his passage over in the *Susanna*. He settled at Nominy Bay in Westmoreland County, and some years later he mortgaged his estate in Virginia to secure 640 pounds, due Sir Francis Chaplin, Sheriff of London. This estate consisted of 1505 acres on Nominy Gay, 27 servants and 100 head of cattle upon the premises. He married Temperance Gerard, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gerard, in 1669, and his will was proved five years later, and names two children, Ann Hutt and Gerard Hutt. After his death his widow married John Crabbe, merchant. Gerard Hutt died in 1739, and his will names Daniel, Gerard and Thomas and wife, Anne, and daughters, Frances, Elizabeth, Susanna and Anne, and grandson John Hutt. The Hutt family is represented in Westmoreland County by Colonel J. Warren Hutt, who has been for many years clerk of the county. From his family Bible I extracted the following entries: Elliott Sturman was born November 27, 1759, died December 11, 1791; Thomas Hutt was born January 30, 1766, died September 2, 1805; Mary Young was born February 29, 1764; William Hutt was born December 11, 1801; Joseph Warren, son of William and Elizabeth Jane Harvey Hutt, was born May 18, 1829; Mary Hutt, who was originally Mary Young, died the 22nd of April, 1805; William Hutt, father of Joseph Warren Hutt, died the 14th day of April, 1850, in the 49th year of his age. Marriages: Elliott Sturman married Mary Young June 10, 1782; Thomas Hutt married Mary Sturman (widow of Elliott Sturman) September 11, 1792; William Hutt, son of Thomas and Mary, above named, married to Elizabeth Jane Harvey on January 27, 1828; J. Warren Hutt, son of William and E. J. Hutt, was married to Elizabeth Elbert Costin, on March 8, 1854.

CHILTON FAMILY.

A recent examination of the records of Westmoreland county seems to prove that the account of the early generations of the Chilton family in the last number of the QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

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is not correct. Colonel Thomas Speke patented 900 acres at Curryoman Bay in Westmoreland county, September 16, 1651, and in his will dated December 1, 1659, left the land to his son Thomas, and in case of his death without heirs, then half was to go to his brother John Speke and the other half to his god-son Thomas Gerard, the youngest son of Colonel Thomas Gerard, and in case of his death, to the next youngest son, John Gerard, and in case of his death without heirs to the next youngest sister, and so on. The land descended to John Gerard, who sold it to 1 JOHN CHILTON, who made his will November 15, 1706. He names his children 2 Sarah, 3 Mary, wife of John Sharpe (?) of Lancaster, 4 Thomas, 5 William and his son John, 6 *John* and his son John.

6. JOHN[2] CHILTON (John[1]) made his will July 7, 1726, and names his sons 7 John, 8 Thomas.

8 THOMAS[3] CHILTON (John[2] John[1]) lived in Cople Parish, and made his will September 4, 1765. He names issue 9 Mary Ransdell and her son Chilton Ransdell, 10 Hannah Sturman and her daughter Jemima, 11 Thomas, 12 William, 13 John, 14 Charles, 15 Stephen. He had land in Fauquier county. It would appear, then, that Charles Chilton called in the account "head of the family" should be this *Thomas*[3] Chilton. His sons bore the same names as those of the so-called Charles with one additional Stephen. The account states that "Charles" emigrated to Virginia at the restoration of Charles II., which was in 1660, and yet his grandson, Orrick Chilton, was born in 1771!

Among the notable representatives of the Chilton family was Brigadier-General Robert Hall Chilton, of Virginia, who was born about 1816, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1833. He served in the Mexican and Confederate wars with distinguished gallantry. He was brother of John Chilton, who was a distinguished lawyer.

MONROE FAMILY.

In QUARTERLY IV., 272, is an account of the Monroes which traces the family back to Andrew Monroe, mariner, who com-

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manded a Pinnace under Cuthbert Fenwick, general agent under Lord Baltimore. He took part with Richard Ingle in 1644, and was evidently a Protestant Like many other men in that day, he could not write. He removed across the Potomac and settled at Appomattox (now Mattox). Having examined the records of Westmoreland more closely, I venture to present the following *tentative* pedigree:

ANDREW[1] MONROE married Elizabeth—and died before 1668, leaving issue, according to a deed made by the widow to them, 2 Elizabeth, who married Bunch Roe, 3 Susan, 4 *Andrew*, 5 George, 6 *William*. The widow in 1679 had for husband George Horner.

ANDREW[2] MONROE (Andrew[1]) (born about 1664) married Elinor Spence. Patrick Spence, her father, died in 1685, and his widow, Dorcas, married John Jordan, whose will was proved January 27, 1696. In 1705 Andrew Monroe made a deed for three acres to John Hore, part of a tract patented by his father, Andrew Monroe, in 1652. Andrew Monroe married secondly about 1707, Sarah, widow of John Elliot. His will was dated December 30, 1713, and proved May 26, 1714. Issue named in John Jordan's will, 7 Elizabeth, married Arrington, and had John Arrington; named in his own will, 9 *Andrew* under eighteen, 10 *Spence* under eighteen, to have a negro, "given him by his grandmother Jordan, his silver-hilted sword, his drum, a gold ring, and a sorrel horse he calls his." In his inventory are mentioned six case-knives and forks and three large pictures.

9 ANDREW[3] MONROE (Andrew[2] Andrew[1]) came of age in 1718, (court order); married Jane Watts, daughter of Richard Watts and sister of Margaret Strother and Mary Blackburn, two other daughters (see will of Mary (Watts) Chilton, dated April 3, 1737). He was a merchant, and married secondly in 1762 Margaret Washington (deed). His will was dated May 11, 1769, and proved March 27, 1770. Issue, 11 John Monroe, who married Jane—and had five children: Elliott Monroe, to whom land in Loudoun county, *John Monroe*, Jane Monroe, and Elizabeth Monroe. Executors: Dr. James Bankhead, John Ashton and Spence Monroe.

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Of these, probably John Monroe of Fairfax, who married Sarah Harrison, one of the daughters of William Harrison, of Stafford, and whose will was dated July 28, 1785, was one. He had a son William and other children. Elliott Monroe's will, dated 1798 is of record in Westmoreland county, and refers to infant children. He makes Beckwith Butler and John Washington executors.

10 SPENCE[3] MONROE (Andrew[2] Andrew[1]) made his will January 15, 1726, and it was proved March 30, 1726. He gives his brother Andrew his sword and all his wearing clothes, "lining and woolen," and mentions two small children, and one unborn.

6 WILLIAM[2] Monroe married —— —— and his will was proved April 26, 1737. He names children: 12 Thomas, and grandson Thomas, 13 George and his son William, 14 Jean Payne and grandsons Daniel and William Payne, 15 "daughter Sarah Stone," 16 "daughter Mary Stone," 17 *Andrew* and "his children, Spence, Andrew and Jane," all under eighteen.

17 ANDREW[3] MONROE, William,[2] Andrew[1] was sheriff in 1733. He married Christian, (called "Sister" by Joseph Tyler,) who obtained an order for administration on his estate November 25, 1735, with Andrew Monroe Gent. and Joseph Tyler as securities.

Issue of 20 Andrew[3] Monroe named in the will of Joseph Tyler (dated December 23, 1737), and in that of William Monroe above: 18 Elinor, who married Dr. James Bankhead, 19 Sarah, 20 *Spence,* 21 *Andrew,* 22 Jane.

20 SPENCE MONROE (Andrew,[3] William,[2] Andrew[1]) was by trade a joiner and in rank a captain of militia. He married Elizabeth Jones, sister of Hon. Joseph Jones, who died in Fredericksburg in 1806. The latter was a son of James Jones, "undertaker in architecture," whose will was admitted to record in King George county June 1, 1744, by the oath of the executrix, Hester Jones. Esther Jones, the sister of Joseph Jones, married in 1755, William Tyler of King George county, and had William Tyler, who died without issue, James Tyler,* and Blanche Tyler. Esther (Jones) Tyler in her will, proved in May, 1770, calls

*Dr. James Tyler, James Monroe and others were appointed by Joseph Jones his executors.

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Joseph Jones "brother." (In the account in QUARTERLY IV., 274, Esther Tyler is confounded with her mother Hester, or Esther Jones, widow of James Jones.) Spence Monroe made his will February 14, 1774, and names issue, 22 JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, born April 28, 1758, died July 4, 1831; 23 Spence, 24 Andrew, served in the navy and died December 2, 1826; 25 Joseph Jones, 26 Elizabeth, wife of William Buckner.

Spence Monroe mentions also "Brother" Andrew Monroe, "Brother-in-Law" Joseph Jones, and James Bankhead, senior. Witnessed by John Tyler.

The following entries are found in the Register of Overwharton Parish, Stafford county: Thomas Monroe married Catherine Hore, April 16, 1745; George Hore, their son, born September 3, 1747. Thomas Monroe was baptized November 2, 1748; Isabel Monroe, daughter of Thomas and Catherine, born November 12, 1751; John Monroe married Sarah Harrison September 23, 1756.

NOTES.

1. This family of Monroes in the Northern Neck of Virginia, seems to be totally different from a family of the name in Southside Virginia. Rev. Andrew Monroe, of Isle of Wight County, married Sarah, daughter of Colonel Arthur Smith (will proved in 1697), and had issue living in 1711, John Monroe, Henrietta Monroe, Sarah Monroe, Mary Monroe. (*Quarterly* VII., 237, 256, 265.)

2. Rev. John Monroe and his wife, Christian Monroe, were living in Virginia in 1700-1725, and their daughter, Mary, born January 16, 1708, married John Blair, nephew of James Blar, President of William and Mary College. (See issue *Quarterly* VII., 134.)

EDWARDS FAMILY.

See QUARTERLY XV., 79.

Will of George Manfeild, of Virginia, in the parts beyond the seas, merchant, now at London. Will 21 May, 1670, proved July 27, 1670. To my three sisters, Anne Sumner, the wife of Francis Sumner; Mary Swann, the wife of Collonell Thomas Swann; and Margaret Oldis, wife of ——— Oldis 10£ a-piece. To my cousin Elizabeth Tanner, widow, 10£. To my uncle, Mr. John Beale, citizen and grocer of London, 20£. To my

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nephew, Francis Sumner, son of aforesaid Francis Sumner and Anne, all my lands, &c., &c., and all the rest of my goods at age. Executor: My said uncle, John Beale. Witnesses: Charles Barham, David Gryer, Phillip Peirson. (See *Virginia Magazine* XI., 311). In the last *Quarterly* 3 William [1]Edwards is said to have married "Ann Mansfield, daughter of George Mansfield." It ought to be *Anne Manfeild, sister of George Manfeild.* Mrs. Mary Swann, the last wife of Col. Thomas Swann, of Swann's Point, made a power of attorney in 1681 to "her brother" William Edwards. So it is probable that William Edwards was the second husband of Anne (Manfeild) Sumner, wife of Francis Sumner, mentioned in the will. It is probable that Mrs. Margaret Oldis, the other sister of George Manfeild, was the wife of William Oldis, merchant of Isle of Wight County, brother of Valentine Oldis, citizen and apothecary of London.

Will of Micajah Lowe: Micajah Lowe, late of Charles City County, in the Collony and Dominion of Virginia, but now of Carshaulton, county Surrey, Merchant. Will 20 January, 1702-3; proved 17 March, 1703-4. To my uncle, Micajah Perry, a gold ring, and to my mother-in-law, Mrs. (sic) Elizabeth Hamlin, a gold ring. To my sisters, Susanna Lowe, Johanna Jarrett, and Mary Lowe, to each of them a ring. To my friends, Captain Christopher Morgan and Captain James Morgan, each a ring. Residuary legatee: Wife, Sarah Lowe. Executors; My said uncle, Mr. Micajah Perry and my said wife. Witnesses: Sarah Barnes, Joseph Cooper, Robert Dalley, Thomas Dewbery. Proved by Micajah Perry with power reserved. (See *Virginia Magazine* XI., 310.)

My belief is that 6 William [1]Edwards married either Susanna or Mary Lowe, or possibly Sarah, the widow. Johanna Jarrett was the wife of John Jarrett of Jamestown, nephew of William Sherwood, and I think after his death she married John Tyler and was the mother of his children, John, Joanna, Elizabeth Lowe, Mary and Edith. *See Letters and Times of the Tylers*, III, 213.

The following article, contributed by A. C. Gordon, of Staunton, is supplementary of what has appeared:

The Edwards' pedigree on page 82 of Vol. XV. (October, 1906) of the QUARTERLY may be supplemented by the following account, taken from a privately printed "family history" by the late Colonel Cadwallader Jones, of Columbia, S. C. (1900):

"*Isaac Edwards,*" (son of 34, Nathaniel Edwards) "was a member with Abner Nash for New Berne (North Carolina), of the Provincial Congress in August, 1774, the first Congress that met in defiance of royal authority. He was elected to the Con-

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gress that met April, 1775, but died before the meeting. (*Colonial Records of North Carolina*, Vol. IX. pp. 1196.) He was secretary to Governor Tryon, and Deputy Auditor of the Province during the administration of Governor Martin, but his sympathies were evidently with the Colonies. He *m.* Mary Cornell, daughter of Samuel Cornell, member of Tryon's Council and a Royalist. Cornell moved to New York, where he left many descendants, among them the LeRoys, Clarksons and Bayards of that State. Isaac Edwards and wife Mary had two daughters—*Susan*, who *m.* William Wallace, and *Rebecca*, who *m.* David A. Ogden, of New York. Their daughter *Sarah m.* Charles R. Codman, of Massachusetts. Suky Cornell, daughter of Samuel Cornell, *m.* a LeRoy; their daughter was second wife of Daniel Webster." (pp. 11 and 12.)

Rebecca Edwards (51), daughter of Nathaniel Edwards (34), married General Allen Jones, of "Mt. Gallant," Northampton county, North Carolina, at the head of Roanoke Falls. He and his brother, Willie (pronounced "Wiley") Jones, of "The Grove," Halifax county, N. C., were trusted leaders in the struggle for independence. They were both elected members of the Continental Congress; and both were members of the committee in the State Convention which reported the Bill of Rights and first Constitution for North Carolina.

Rebecca Edwards *m.* General Allen Jones on the 3d of September, 1768. She was his second wife. They had one child—*Rebecca Edwards Jones*, who married (2d August, 1794) Lunsford Long, son of Colonel Nicholas Long, of Halifax, North Carolina, and his wife, Mary McKinnie Long. They had two daughters—*Rebecca*, who *m.* Colonel Cadwallader Jones, and *Mary*, who *m.* Dr. William J. Polk. They are both mentioned in the will of their grandmother, Mrs. Mary McKinnie Long, *dat.* November, 1814, *prob.* 1822, Will Book 3, p. 666, Halifax county, North Carolina.

Colonel Cadwallader Jones was a distinguished citizen of North Carolina. He moved to South Carolina, and died there in 1861. He has many descendants in that and other Southern States. His son, Colonel Cadwallader Jones, was the author of the "Family History" above referred to.

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Dr. William J. Polk, of North Carolina, was a son of Colonel William Polk, of that State, and his wife, Griselda Gilchrist; and was a half-brother of the Episcopal Bishop and Confederate General Leonidas Polk. He has many descendants in Kentucky, Arkansas, North Carolina and Louisiana.

CHRISTIAN FAMILY.*

The following interesting statement is furnished by Mr. L. C. Christian, attorney-at-law, Houston, Texas. It is very clear that Elijah Christian first mentioned was 47 *Elijah*[4] *Christian*, son of 41 Charles[3] Christian, whose will was proved in Goochland, February 16, 1794. 41 Charles[3] Christian was evidently a son of Charles[2] Christian, of Westover Parish, Charles City county, who was probably son of Thomas Christian, of New Kent, the emigrant. See QUARTERLY, Vol. v. 261-263. Amherst county was created out of Albemarle county in 1761, and Albemarle from Goochland in 1744.

My great-grandfather, Elijah Christian, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, about the year 1758, and died in Madison county, Georgia, about the year 1791. He married Miss Elizabeth Britt, in Amherst county, Virginia, on the —— day of ——, 17—. He had seven brothers and two sisters, whose names, as far as known, are as follows: Charles, William (who was captured by the British and starved to death on a British vessel), Turner, George (the names of the three remaining brothers being unknown), ——— ——— (a sister), who married ——— ——— Grisson, and ——— ——— (a sister), who married ——— ——— Mitchell.

My great-grandfather and his seven brothers were all in the Revolutionary War, and enlisted from Virginia. They were all Whigs in their political faith, and resided along the James river, in Virginia.

My grandfather, Elijah Willis Christian, was born in Madison county, Georgia, on the 15th day of January, 1798, and died on the 22d day of March, 1874, in Gonzales county, Texas. He married Miss Drucilla Willeford, daughter of Nathan Wille-

*For Christian Family see QUARTERLY V., 261; VII., 110; VIII., 70, 122, 265; IX., 47, 243.

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ford and wife, Martha Willeford (neé Wood), on the —— day of September, 1820. He had four brothers and five sisters, named as follows: Obed, who married Annie Barnes; William, who married Susan Lovejoy; Charles, who married Elizabeth Vell; John, who never married; Polly, who married Cornelius McCardy, a Methodist minister; Elizabeth, who married Dave Conley; Jennie, who married John Gaddis; Patsy, who married Nick Sewell, and Hannah, who married John Hunter, also a Methodist minister.

My father, Obed Mask Christian, was born in Madison county, Georgia, on the 28th day of June, 1822, and married Miss Elizabeth Victoria Green, daughter of William and Hannah Green, in Gonzales county, Texas, on the 16th day of March, 1860, and now resides on his farm and ranch about six miles northeast from the town of Gonzales, Texas. He had three sisters and four brothers, named as follows: Eliza Antoinette Christian, who was born in Madison county, Georgia, on the 19th day of July, 1824. She married James Hannah, son of William Hannah and wife, Rebecca Hannah, of Calhoun county, Mississippi, on the —— day of November, 1851, and died in Calhoun county, Mississippi, in the fall of 1893. Mary Calphurnia Christian, who was born on the 31st day of May, 1827, in DeKalb county, Georgia. She married Thomas Johnson, son of William Johnson and wife, ——— Johnson, of Cherokee county, Georgia, on the —— day of ———, 1844 (being some time during fall of year), and died in Cherokee county, Georgia, on the —— day of May, 1890. John Britt Christian, who was born in Madison county, Georgia, on the 11th day of September, 1829. He married Miss Sarah Ann Gabril, daughter of Jacob Gabril and wife, Dollie Gabril, of Calhoun county, Mississippi, on the 1st day of January, 1854, and died in Gonzales county, Texas, on the 4th day of July, 1898. Martha Elizabeth Christian, who was born on the 12th day of March, 1832, in Troup county, Georgia. She has never married, and now resides on her farm in Gonzales county, Texas, about six and one-half miles northeast from the town of Gonzales. Elijah Willis Christian, who was born in Troup county, Georgia, on the

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22d day of December, 1834. He was never married, and was killed in a skirmish with the Federals near Holly Springs, Miss., on the 6th day of November, 1862. At the time of his death he was a third lieutenant in the Confederate army. William Osbond Christian, who was born on the 10th day of March, 1837, in DeKalb county, Georgia, married Mrs. Amanda McCrowey, of Calhoun county, Mississippi, on the — day of ———, 1867, and died in Talahatchie county, Mississippi, on the — day of ———, 1901. Nathan Jeptha Christian, who was born in Cherokee county, Georgia, on the 27th day of April, 1839, married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Squires, daughter of Ira Squires and wife, Margaret Squires, on the 2d day of September, 1866, and now resides on his farm and ranch about seven miles northeast from the town of Gonzales.

My father, Obed Mask Christian, and my mother, Elizabeth Victoria Christian, have eleven children, three boys and eight girls, named as follows: Martha Jane Christian, who was born on the 16th day of March, 1862, in Gonzales county, Texas. She married P. K. Wright, son of Thomas M. and Mary Ann Wright, of Gonzales county, Texas, on the 17th day of October, 1883, and now resides in the town of Lockhart, Caldwell county, Texas. Amanda Louellen, who was born on the 27th day of December, 1865, in Gonzales county, Texas. She married Henry Clay Mangum, son of Benjamin Franklin and Nancy Boulden Mangum, of Gonzales county, Texas, on the 10th day of November, 1886, and now resides on their farm about nine miles northeast from the town of Gonzales. Lucullus Forrest, who was born on the 3d day of December, 1867, in Gonzales county, Texas, is unmarried, and resides with his father and mother on the old homestead about six miles northeast from the town of Gonzales, in Gonzales county, Texas. Mary East was born on the 2d day of December, 1869, in Gonzales county, Texas. She married R. W. Cobb, of St. Clair county, Alabama, on the 24th day of December, 1890. Her husband is now dead, and she resides in Yoakum, DeWitt county, Texas. Laura West was born on the 2d day of December, 1869, in Gonzales county, Texas. She married John T. J. Martin, son of John C. and

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Martha Martin, of Putnam county, Georgia, on the 20th day of April, 1898, and now resides in El Paso, Texas. Sarah Dulcenia was born on the 10th day of April, 1872, in Gonzales county, Texas. She married T. A. Reese, son of Henry and Anna Reese, of Gonzales county, Texas, on the 12th day of February, 1896, and now resides in Yoakum, Dewitt county, Texas. Hannah Elizabeth was born on the 27th day of February, 1874, in Gonzales county, Texas. She married A. J. Phelps, son of S. R. and Christiana C. Phelps, on the 29th day of October, 1896, and now resides in the town of Alamogordo, New Mexico. Elsie Lee was born on the 21st day of December, 1876, in Gonzales county, Texas. She married James M. Gardiner, son of Samuel K. and Eliza Gardiner, of Colorado county, Texas, on the 29th day of October, 1896, and now resides in the town of Alamogordo, New Mexico. Lycurgus Cleburne was born on the 5th day of September, 1880, in Gonzales county, Texas. He is unmarried, and now resides in the city of Houston, Harris county, Texas. Lybertas Green was born on 27th day of November, 1882, in Gonzales county, Texas. He married Miss Clara Vaughn, daughter of Pelham and Tennessee Vaughn, of Gonzales county, Texas, on the 15th day of May, 1904, and now resides on his farm about five miles northeast from the town of Waelder, Gonzales county, Texas. Bonnie Drucilla was born on the 30th day of November, 1885, in Gonzales county, Texas. She is unmarried, and now resides with her father and mother on the old homestead, about six miles northeast from the town of Gonzales, in Gonzales county, Texas.

DE GRAFFENREIDT FAMILY.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century Baron Christopher de Graffenreidt, of Switzerland, conceived the design of settling in North Carolina a colony of Palatines and Swiss who had taken refuge in England from persecution. The first shipment was of Palatines, and was made in January, 1700. One of the vessels, loaded with valuable goods, was captured by

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a French cruiser, but the rest arrived in safety. The Baron did not accompany this expedition, but waited till June, and went in company with the second, which brought over some Swiss. He planted his colony on the Neuse river, and called the settlement New Berne, after the place of his birth. In September, 1711, the Tuscarora Indians attacked the inhabitants in North Carolina, and killed sixty of De Graffenreidt's settlers. He and the Surgeon-General of North Carolina, Thomas Lawson, were taken prisoners by the Indians, and were bound to a stake, with bare heads and in front of a great fire. Before them was a conjurer performing his incantations—a wolfskin by which an Indian savage of hideous aspect stood motionless, with a knife in one hand and an axe in the other; he was the executioner. Further on, upon the other side of the fire was a great mob who danced with fearful contortions. The sun was about to set, when the Baron, knowing that among them was an Indian who understood English pretty well, made a short discourse, saying that if they took his life the Queen of England would avenge it. Moreover, he asked them if, according to their laws, they could put to death a king; that he was king of the Palatines. The sequel was that he was spared, and they executed Lawson—the same who had published *A Diary and Description of North Carolina.* The Baron was kept a prisoner for six weeks, and at length he made a treaty of peace with them, in which he pledged himself and colony to preserve an attitude of neutrality. This rendered him unpopular to the other North Carolina settlers, and they would afford him neither provisions nor assistance. He sent a vessel to obtain supplies from Pennsylvania, but on the way back (loaded with flour, leaf-tobacco and some powder) the vessel caught fire and blew up. De Graffenreidt sold out his interest to Thomas Pollock for £800, and with many of his Palatines came to Virginia in May, 1712. On the advice of Spotswood he soon after returned to Europe to settle his affairs, while Spotswood made a settlement of his followers at Germanna. De Graffenreidt died not long after.

The following genealogical account may be of interest:

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1. BARON CHRISTOPHER[1] DE GRAFFENREIDT was born November 21, 1661, and his wife, Regina Tscharner, December 7, 1665. They were married April 25, 1684. They had issue: 2. *Christopher*[2] *De Graffenreidt, Jun.*, who married in Charleston, S. C., February 22, 1714, Barbara Tempest Needham, born in Hertfordshire, England. They moved to Williamsburg, Va., where they had issue: 3. *Tscharner*, born November 28, 1723 and baptized by Commissary Blair. His godfathers were Hon. Nathaniel Harrison, Hon. Cole Digges, Hon. Philip Ludwell and Lady Harrison. They kept an ordinary in Williamsburg. In 1734 he was living in Prince George county and patented lands in Brunswick county. Mrs. Barbara De Graffenreidt survived her husband, and in 1739 the *Virginia Gazette* has notices of "assemblies" and other entertainments had by her at her home in Williamsburg.

3. TSCHARNER[3] DE GRAFFENREIDT (Christopher,[2] Christopher[1]) lived in Lunenburg county, where his will is recorded, dated February, 1774, and proved April 10, 1794. He is said to have married twice—(1) Mary Baker, (2) Lucretia Turner, and, according to his will, had issue (probably by first wife): 4. *Metcalfe*, "very disobedient, and cut off for insulting his gray hairs." 5. Tscharner, 6. Allen, 7. Christopher, 8. William, 9. Francis, 10. Mary, who married Miller Woodson, clerk of Cumberland county, in 1788 (see QUARTERLY X. 191); 11. Patty, married —— Strong; 12. Regina, who married Jonathan Pattesson, 13. Sarah, married —— Hopson; and he also had the following three children, probably by his second wife, Lucretia Turner, "sister to Hallcott Turner": 14. Lucretia Jones De Graffenreidt, 15. Catharine Jenner De Graffenreidt, 16. Nancy Needham De Graffenreidt. To son Christopher he gave his "two steel seals plated with silver, and his golden medal"; to son William "his silver watch and golden seal, and also his new saddle, saddle cloth and bridle." To sons Allen and Christopher £1,000 in the hands of the Board of Orphans in Switzerland. He made his son William, and friends Jonathan Pattesson, Hallcott Turner, and Sharp Lamkin his executors.

4. METCALFE[4] DE GRAFFENREIDT (Tscharner,[3] Christopher,[2]

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Christopher[1]) married Mary Maury, daughter of Abraham and Susanna (Poindexter) Maury, and moved to Tennessee, and had descendants distinguished in the wars of 1812 and 1861. He died in Williamson county, Tennessee. For descendants see Stubbs, *Early Settlers of Alabama,* 310.

Sally, daughter of Miller Woodson and Mary De Graffenreidt, married Judge Creed Taylor, who kept a famous law school at his home, "Needham," in Cumberland county.

From Baron De Graffenreidt, through Miller Woodson and Mary De Graffenreidt, his wife, is descended the famous authoress of Richmond, Miss Ellen Glasgow.

A MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

WM. AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON TO ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD.*

ROCK HILL, *July* 18, 1806.

Dear Sir,

I received a letter from my son, Bushrod, to-day, in which he requests I would mention in a letter to you, the same as I had done to him in my letter of July 8th, written in consequence of perusing one from you to him of the 5th July.

In that letter I mentioned I shall put him in possession the first of next year of the plantation I purchased of Mr. Henry Washington, and the fields adjoining which I purchased of Mr. Marye, with stock and plantation utensils of every kind, and twenty some odd negroes. I shall put in his small grain this fall and place a sufficiency of corn and provender on the place for the support of it. This I intend for his present support. Whatever else I can do for him must depend on circumstances.

*William Augustine Washington was son of Augustine Washington, half brother of General Washington, and Anne Aylett. He married his cousin Jane, eldest child of John Augustine Washington (Gen. Washington's full brother) and Hannah Bushrod. Another paper states that Bushrod Washington was married in Augusta in 1806, and lived at "Rock Hill," and took his farm, "Laurel Grove," into possession January, 1807. He was nephew of Judge Bushrod Washington. Eleanor Washington, sister of William Augustine Washington, married General Alexander Spotswood.

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What I may be able to *give,* it is impossible for me to say until my debts are paid, but this I will say, that he shall have equal justice with the rest of my children, and should I live to see my debts paid, I will immediately convey to him a full child's part of whatever I possess, exclusive of the dower which his mother will be entitled to, and which he shall have a right to his proportion at her death. Should he die before me, his wife shall be entitled to dower in what is here intended for him and his children shall inherit it. Also, should either of his brothers or his sister die before they marry or come of age and have children, he shall be entitled to his proportion of their shares.

I can say no more at present on this subject than that I have much at heart the happiness of my son and his future interest and welfare.

I am much pleased to hear my sister is so much better. God grant her a perfect restoration to health and a long continuance of it.

Present Mrs. W. and myself affectionately to her and the rest of your family.

I am, Dr Sir, sincerely your most ob^t^ ser^t^,

WM. AUG^T^ WASHINGTON.

P. S.—I have a perpetual gout all most, and fear I shall never be better. I am much weakened & reduced & have been seven months confined to my room. W. A. W.

Addressed to Gen. Alexander Spotswood, Newport, near Fredericksburg, Virginia. Post-marked George, Col.

DIARY OF COLONEL LANDON CARTER.

(Continued from Vol. XIV., 253.)

Sunday, 7 January, 1776. Observations upon the marriage of his daughter Lucy to Mr. Colston:

He gives her 800 £ sterling as her portion, and would make a settlement upon her if Mr. Colston's entailed estate was restricted by the donor. "Certainly, then, these must be deemed the terms of my consenting to the match. Accordingly the wed-

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ding takes effect, and as soon as I saw Mr. Colston was desirous of carrying his wife home, I told him, as I had understood he wanted a few slaves to stock his plantation better, I intended, the crop after this, to give him 6 slaves, w'ch should be valued, and their value to be received as a part of the £800 sterling. This he expressed a seeming desire should be done. Accordingly, I offered my wench Frankey, who used to wait on my daughter, to be taken as one. Lucy said there did not seem to be any occasion; the wench was a fine work woman, and would be wanted to work for me as her mother was now in a measure past it. Therefore, she only desired Frankey for a few days till she could instruct Mr. Colston's girl intended for the house. This was accordingly done, and after 7 or 8 days the wench returned. At this visit my daughter told me she must take her word back again, and desired she might have Frankey on the terms I at first offered her. I agreed to this, as I found all parties willing, and then I asked my daughter if she knew how Mr. Hornsby had given the house and land. She answered Mr. Colston's widow, in case of such an accident, was somehow provided for, but could not tell how. Yesterday I communicated this conversation to Colston, adding that I wanted to be satisfied how by Mr. Hornsby's gift of the house, &c., his widow, possibly without children, was to be provided for; and he answered she was only to be maintained out of that estate during her life. I then replied that the negroes at least I should let him have as a part of her fortune ought to be settled upon his wife; and he then actually told me, to be sure it was most reasonable they should be so done, and begged I would get such an instrument. I told him any lawyer could easily draw such an one and repeated to him the purport of it. Our conversation ended with seeming satisfaction. But in the evening I discovered a dulness in him, and only asked if he was unwell, and was answered he was very well. I said no more, believing his dulness was an effect of something natural in him. But this morning, when alone, he told me he believed he was a little too hasty yesterday in consenting to the negroes being settled on his wife; for in such a case he said he should have no power over them

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to part with them as he should think proper; and her whole fortune might as well have been settled upon her, which he could not have done if I had at first demanded it; because he was in debt for a tract of adjoining land w'ch he had bought. I became serious and spoke to this effect: S^{r}, I have treated you rather more like a gentleman than you at first did me before you had engaged my daughter's affections, but imputing this to love and bashfulness, I thought nothing about it, but did not my conversation ab't her fortune before marriage tend to know whether the donor of your estate had not restrained the law as to a widow's dower out of entailed lands; and did not that imply a settlement on my child, if you had told me then it did? How, then, now you do tell me it does, can you wish I had demanded this settlement at first, because you would not have agreed to it? Was there an equal or a greater temptation to a fortune in such a matter as your estate, then there was in other gentleman's fortunes who have married my daughters? The gift to you only saying your widow shall be maintained out of the estate given away if you died without heirs, must either leave my child in the power of others as of the law, and what would this differ from a parent's throwing his child into a river that some kind hand might save her from drowning? He then told me that his wife thought there would be no manner of occasion for such a settlement. I answered she seemed to reason as he did in the present moment in the full shine of a honeymoon, but things of this sort should extend, and could be only meant after his death, when, perhaps, the moons of others might never shine on his widow. However, said I, don't disturb yourself. Your wife, out of weakness, might, seeing your uneasiness, tell you so; but no prudent parent ought to do so. But if you want to be at liberty to leave her a beggar, should you chose it, for God's sake do it. He offered then to leave the fortune in my hands. I replied, No, s^{r}, no one shall ever have an opportunity of declaring any thing with a face so interested as that must appear. I will let you have the 6 negroes the next crop, as I promised, and Frankey shall go now agreeable to y^{r} desire. He then asked me at what value? I began then to see, & replied to be sure a very

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healthy wench and a fine workwoman must be of much more value than an outworker. And so our conversation ended. It may be something, at this time, a little inconsiderate in this gentleman, but I cannot help crowding myself with some doubts only to be trusted to myself, but I will be honest and prudent to booh. I can't but still condemn Lucy's too easy confidence in others; at the same time she seems to suspect her father, but before the God whom I now write, I mean nothing but a real parental care. They went home this day. I think I every day see stronger reasons for my great caution in this world.

9. Tuesday. A most blustering morning indeed. Last night Col[l] John Lee, of Essex, and M[r] Phil Smith, of Westmoreland, came here. This morning, cold and blowing as it was, as Colo. Tayloe was just returned from Chantilly, we went to hear the news from Rich[d] Henry Lee, saw a paper from Philadelphia & one from Maryland chiefly filled with the Virginia accots of Dunmore's sometime past, & also the Proceedings of the Congress too formal & particular to be easily remembered. Mr. Smith remembered to have seen a Dunlop paper which had given an acco't. of the spittal field weavers exercising under arms to assist America, but forgot the date.

Dr. Jones had also written from town to the Colo., but only dated it on a Saturday, and speaks of a false alarm, but does not mention what it was, and tells of two topsail vessels, valuable prizes, sent up by Capt. Barron, taken by his armed pilot-boat with only two swivels and some armed men.

Much was advanced about the honesty of Posey who brought the news of Norfolk being burnt by L[t] Dunmore & the men-of-war, tho' Jones does not say a syllable about it.

12. Friday. Wrote to Robin & D[r] Jones by Col. R. H. Lee.

18. Thursday. On Sunday last I sent my wench Frankey to my daughter Colston, but as I was alarmed about Hornsby's gift to her husband in w'ch it was represented to me she was, if his widow, only to be maintained out of it, I could only tell her I did not give up my rights in her. On this, when the boat came back, which was not till Wednesday morning, with a pretence of getting 9 bushels of very indifferent oysters, I rec'd

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a letter from my daughter very simple evidence only for the sake of some filial ill usage. At the same time Hornsby's will was sent, in w'ch it is mentioned the widow of the person dying in possession of the estate shall enjoy the house and be suitably maintained out of the estate, and the children educated out of it; as this word "suitably" well means with serv'ts also I shall give or sell my rights in the slaves I let Colston have.

My grandson, in his ramblings about, met H. Muse, and heard from him that Banks, the agent, had bro't to Essex Court: the convention was to break up this week; that Dunmore, in the exchange of prisoners proposed, only offer'd a cake boy that was with Hutchings for Lieut. Battut (?), wch so affronted him and the rest of the grenadiers that, as they were so kindly treated by the Virginians, as soon as they were well of their wounds they would enter in the service of America. This Banks also bro't news of three large top-sail vessels being in the bay, imagined by some to be the northern vessels of war wch were expected to attack Dunmore & the men-of-war here, but nobody knew, and they might as well be other vessels of war come to prevent that, for this intended step was known to the northward before it got here.

Colo. R. H. Lee, in his way to town from Frazer's, sent newspapers with nothing more in them than what Banks had told, that Gosport, the whole town, Tucker's Mills and all And. Sprowle's houses were burnt by our people as his Excellency had burned down Norfolk. All the men-of-war kept a vast firing to prevent it, but without any effect.

2. Friday, February, 1776. Remarks on his sheep and their "yeanning" so late:

"I do know that for many years I used to eat house lamb by the 12 of the month."

Different since he had Messenger, the old Wiltshire farmer, to whom Colonel Carter does not give a good character.

"My son attempted to make saltpetre out of his tobacco-house and cellar earths, but for want of knowledge of separating the common salt and saltpetre he left off.

2. Saturday, February, 1776. Issues a warrant to stop Garland, the surveyor, & Charles Barber, his instigator, from again

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surveying Mr. Carter's Totuskey land by the illegal warrant, issuing from the proprietor's office. "They take advantage of the present months, when all civil courts are shut up, to disturb people in their long quiet possessions, because by these surveys they get pattents, then a possession, and as there are no courts open to remove them the quiet possessors dispossessed."

Mr. Carter, in consequence of this, ordered his overseer first to stop them, which he did, but by their proceedings he was obliged to direct vigorous means to tend to preserve his property.

"This coming to my knowledge, as a magistrate sworn to preserve the peace, I took up m^r surveyor & the instigator, having first twice advised them of the illegality of such warrants, and upon their refusing to give bond, committed them to the custody of the sheriff till next court. I wrote to Mr. Parker, as a lawyer and friend to Mr. Carter, & Mr. Power to come & be ready to defend the service of the warrant, if it comes to a hearing next Monday, on court-day.

In the contest for the captaincy, 1st lieutenant, 2^d do, & ensigncy for this new company regulars raised in Lancaster district, the candidates being equal in the committee, Mitchel and Fauntleroy went to the Committee of Safety. Ball was declared captain, Fauntleroy 1st lieut., Towles 2^d lieut. & Bob Beale ensign. When Fauntleroy arrived he brot an express that Genl Montgomery was killed with 100 men at Quebec & 200 taken prisoners, and says it came from the Congress. I don't dispute the thing but that Congress may have been deceived, for they had wrote before that Quebec was taken by Arnold, and may be as much deceived now for what is as yet said. And if it is true, was not Warren slain at the battle of Bunker Hill & full as many men; and yet not a province has lost spirit.

3. Saturday, February, 1776. It is really so cold this day near 12 that with a cloak wrapped round me I could not walk about ¼ mile in my piazza. Indeed, there seems to be no warmth within the sun, and, as to my clock, except when the chaffing dish is kept under it, it hardly goes. Another last year's latter lamb dead & another dying with the cold. I wish the association had not prevented the eating them. Find it impossible to keep the latter lambs falling about July or August through the suc-

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ceeding winter. I have had great experience this year, for 8 of this sort of lambs fell to my lot, and, though housed every night, fed with meal and littered with clean rice straw, three already dead and the rest in a way of death. However, there is this to be observed: Such palates are so depraved that to give leave to kill even the latter only will be a means of indulgence to kill fine lambs. Upon the whole, then, it may be better to let the poor lambs run the chance of death, however certain, than run a certain chance of having fine lambs devoted to the knife.

4. Sunday, February, 1776. A steady cold day, with a clear sky, even till 10 o'clock.

6. Tuesday, February, 1776. I have heard Colo. Andrew Lewis refused to receive a command from his country, because they have so contriv'd it that he should be under the command of those whom he had in the war actually commanded. It is a great pity that those thus advanced should not submit to so approved and experienced an officer; but yet I do hope that as it is his country that calls him he may endeavor to wave such a slur It will then show him superior to himself.

(*To be continued.*)

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

READE.—"Rev. Robert Reade (QUARTERLY XIV., 121, 281) obtained a license in 1767 to preach in Coventry Parish in Somerset and Worcester counties, Maryland, vacated by the death of Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker (MS. Md. Archives, Book 82). inducted as minister of Allhallows Parish, Worcester county (*Ibid.* p. 204). He was less than a month at Allhallows, when he was transferred to St. Paul's, Kent county, a better cure. In 1775 he was still at St. Paul's Parish (Perry, *Papers Relating to the Church in Maryland* (p. 346). It is possible that his will is recorded in Kent county, Md. Write to James E. Morris, register of wills, Chestertown, Md."—*Dr. Christopher Johnston,* Baltimore, Md.

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VIVIN OR VIVIAN.—Wanted the parents of Thacker Vivian, born probably in Middlesex county, Virginia; married 1760-'68 Mary Brock, born probably in Spotsylvania county, Virginia. He was grandson of William Orvil and Joseph Brock, of Spotsylvania, in 1768. Also the children of John Vivian and Jane Smith, married in Middlesex 12th August, 1735. Wanted, the parents of Captain John Vivian, of Orange county, Virginia, who went to Clarke county, Kentucky, in 1780; also, the name of his wife.—*Mary H. Benning,* 1420 Broad street, Columbus, O.
1. HENRY THACKER married Eltonhead Conway, daughter of Colonel Edwin Conway. They had issue: 2. Henry, 3. Edwin, 4. Martha, 5. Lettice, 6. Alice and 7. Chicheley Corbin Thacker,
2. HENRY THACKER, born August 19, 1663; died before 1714; married Elizabeth ———, who died May 22, 1714. They had issue: Elizabeth, born December 3, 1694, married June 19, 1712, John Vivian (Middlesex Parish Vestry Book, p. 82), Captain Henry, Martha, Chicheley Curtis, Lettice and Anne. Mrs. Elizabeth Thacker's will was proved in Middlesex county, July 6, 1714, and mentions her five daughters—Elizabeth Vivian, Frances Thacker, Martha, Lettice and Anne; mentions brother William Daingerfield and son-in-law John Vivian. John Vivian and Elizabeth Thacker had issue—John, born August 10, 1710; Elizabeth, born August 17, 1717; Elizabeth, born May 4, 1719. Of these, John Vivian married Jane Smith August 12, 1735. It is probable that the latter two were parents of Thacker Vivian, living in Spotsylvania county in 1766. Elizabeth Vivian, sister of John Vivian (second of the name) probably married ——— Brooking, and their son, Vivian Brooking, made his will in Amelia county in 1808.

BRICKS.—The bond in brick houses in Virginia before 1710 was known as the "English bond." It consisted of alternate courses of brick laid lengthwise, and headers with a bluish glaze. After 1710 the "Flemish bond" became popular, which consisted of bricks placed lengthwise alternating in the same course with glazed headers. In modern building the bricks are placed lengthwise and bound every seventh course with plain headers.

BROUGHTON.—In the visitation of Staffordshire, 1663-'64, a

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pedigree of Broughton and of Whittington has mention of "Francis Broughton now in Virginia," 1664. (Communicated by Kate Mason Rowland.)

MEMOIRS OF YORKTOWN.—See QUARTERLY, October number, 1906, pp. 73-77. Dr. Joseph Lyon Miller, Thomas, W. Va., writes: "I little dreamed the old letters in their 'revised' state would be taken seriously by any one, or ever be honored with a place in an historical magazine, else they had never been printed in any but their original form.

"After seeing the QUARTERLY I had intended writing you a correct version, before the next issue of the QUARTERLY, but having plenty of time had not done so before your letter arrived. The story part of the letters is fiction, but the remainder of the letters as printed is copied verbatim, excepting the address, Western Ogil Manor,' from the original letters.

"The first letter, as printed, is genuine from the beginning (with the noted exception) to, and including the sentence, 'General Washington is expected in camp to-day, he having been to visit the Count De Grasse.' The next sentence in the original being, 'News came to-day that Lord Rawton, who was on his way to South Carolina, has been captured,' etc., etc., from which the letter continues to the end as printed. The second letter, likewise, is genuine from the beginning to and including the word 'success' in the sentence, 'The army is much joyed at the success,' completed in the original by 'of our arms.' Following this comes the sentence, 'I don't know where we will go when Lord C. surrenders,' etc., etc., to the end of the letter as printed. In other words, cut out the love story of the letters and you have the letters as they are. The letters are not now in my possession, and I haven't seen them for ten years. The above corrections are made from a copy, but I think I could, with some trouble and expense, get a photograph of them, if you still have a 'doubting Thomas.' At the time they appeared in the *Times*, I had a conversation with Mr. William G. Stanard, of Richmond, in which I told him the letters, as printed were not genuine."

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OBITUARY OF EDWARD WILSON JAMES.

Virginia Scholarship experienced a severe loss in the death of Edward Wilson James, which occurred in Norfolk, Virginia, October 11, 1906. He was the son of John James, formerly merchant of Norfolk, and Mary Moseley Hunter, his wife. He was descended from early emigrants to Virginia; among whom may be mentioned John James, who patented land in Lower Norfolk in 1680-1682, Henry Woodhouse, son of Henry Woodhouse, governor of the Bermuda Islands, (who was a son of Sir Henry Woodhouse and Anne Bacon, half-sister to Sir Francis Bacon), James Wilson, Francis Mason and James Dauge (now rendered Dozier), the last a French Huguenot. He was educated at Roanoke College in 1866-1868, and traveled in England and France. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of William and Mary College, of the Virginia Historical Society (being one of the Executive Committee), of the American Historical Association, and of the American Geograpical Society. He was a director in the Norfolk City Gas Light Company, and one of the directors of the Norfolk City Library.

He was remarkable for several praiseworthy traits of character. The first was his patriotism. There were few men as well informed upon the story of the past of Virginia. The publication of the "Lower Norfolk County Antiquary" was a demonstration of his affection, as was also his noble charity to the University of Virginia. He did not ask a price for his Magazine, nor was he an alumnus of the University, but his ambition was to contribute in the best way to the honor of his native State.

By his splendid gift to the University (which will probably amount to $250,000) he set an example to other men of wealth.

His second marked trait was his regard for truth. He had the character of the exact historian; and perhaps no other work of its kind has fewer errors than "The Lower Norfolk County Antiquary," of which he was editor and proprietor. Historians will not soon forget his really valuable and devoted labors.

His third noble trait was his faith in his friends. As a true man he hated insincerity, but was tenderly responsive to any kindness; and the numerous bequests made by him to friends were intended as simple mementos of sympathetic fellow feelings. The writer was one of those who was favored with his confidence through many years, and now gladly testifies to his character as a good, high, honorable and useful man.—The Editor.

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OBSERVATIONS IN SEVERAL VOYAGES AND TRAVELS IN AMERICA IN THE YEAR 1736.[1]

(From *The London Magazine*, July, 1746.)

(Continued from page 158.)

In leaving the Lowlands of Maryland, and passing into Virginia, you find the Scene greatly alter'd; and Hills and Dales, with more frequent Plantations, seem, entirely, to take off the Rudeness of the Country's aspect. The Roads, also, thro' the two Counties of Acomoco and Northampton, save here and there, are equal to most in England; tho' not near so commodious, as in the Counties on the other Side of the Bay. You pass over several considerable Rivers, and Branches, and find many lofty and commodious Bridges; whilst the same Hospitality, Simplicity and Honesty reigns amongst the Inhabitants, as in the Part of Maryland I have just traced; Indeed, you find greater, and more considerable Marks of Opulency; and we begin to regale with excellent Wines, and good Brandies and Rum, and, here and there, with English Porter, which is imported generally in Bottles. Trade, also, seems to flow in a brisker Channel, and the Stores of the Merchants to be better provided; nor are the Gentlemen a little vain, of their being of the King's Government, and look down with an Air of Contempt, upon the neighbouring Patentee Colonies.

[1]The gentleman, who has appeared in our collection, under the characters of Americus, Cynicus, Cimber, Historicus, is the author of the Itinerant Observations in America.

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The Inhabitants on the Western Shore, are supply'd with prodigious Quantities of Beef, Pork, and Grain from this Eastern Shore, as they call them, by Way of Distinction; to whom they give, also, ironically, the Epithet of Buckskins, alluding to their Leather Breeches, and the Jackets of some of the Common People; which is, all over Virginia, as great a Reproach, as in England, to call a Man Oaf, or Clown, or Lubberkin. This Eastern Shore is a Neck of Land, resembling a Peninsula, having its Junction, in about 40° N. with the Main Land, somewhat above Annapolis, near Baltimore and Elsingburgh, upon the Frontiers of Pensilvania, where the Delaware Bay, and River, forms, to the East, and the Heads of Chesapeak Bay, to the Westward, a kind of Isthmus; and thence trending away South-Easterly, terminates at Cape Charles, nearly in Lat. 37°, and is one of the Arms, that confines the Noblest Bay in the Universe, tho' with all Winds it is not so convenient to ride in, as having a dangerous Plenty of Sands, Sholes, and Reefs, that have prov'd very often full of Distress. In this Bay, the whole Navies of Great Britain, Holland and France might ride at Anchor; it being, from Magidi Bay to the Entrance of York River, more than 20 Miles over; and into which, a Number of the noblest navigable Rivers disembogue themselves, which you may, as far as Eyes can reach, see overspread with waving Forests of European Vessels, and a lesser Tribe, who trade from Shore to Shore, and exchange their own Products for those of their Neighbours. The common Harbour of the Men of War, in this Station is Sarah's Creek, on the Glocester Side of York River; which a late Commander, the thrice renown'd Sir Yel, Peace be to his Ashes—render'd as shamefully famous, as ever Turtle Bay was render'd by P—— or E——s; or Hobcaw, by some others. But to return, we made two Stages, from Acomoco Court House; lying at Pongoteag the first Night, and at the Ferry House at Magidi Bay (where a Chaloupe attends to transport Passengers and their Horses to York, Norfolk, Glocester, James Town, or other Parts, at a Pistole a Horse and Man) the second Day, being two Days and a half from the Line, the Distance being more than 100 Miles from Snow Hill in Maryland. There are no considerable Towns on this Shore, only a

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few scatter'd Hamlets, particularly, at the Court Houses of the two Counties, which renders them far less polite, than the Inhabitants on the other Side of the Bay, where large Towns abound, and, which are the Rendezvous of the several Tobacco Fleets that sail from Europe; but to their Honesty, and Kindness to one another, and to Strangers, be justly call'd the Elysian Fields of Virginia. I shall have, again, Occasion to mention this Part of the Colony, I find, when I begin to enter into the Nature of the Tobacco Trade.

No sooner the Morning dawn'd than we rous'd from our Beds, and address'd ourselves to our Voyage, in one of those delicious Mornings, in which Nature seems to take Pride, in displaying her whole Profusion of Charms; and when a Wretch must be quite inanimate, not to rejoice with the whole Creation, at the infinite Kindness and Benevolence of Providence. All hail! Eternal Sovereign of the Universe! Low, on the sandy Beach, surrounded with these venerable Shades, and whilst the Waves are laying at my Feet, let me adore the great, the awful Dispositions of thy creating Wisdom! Alas! how my importance droops, and how inconsiderable I appear; when, but now, I imagin'd myself one of the Lords of this Globe, and rashly suggested to myself, that all these mighty Stores of Blessings, were intended to solace and delight Mankind alone! But if so, why are the most remote Regions so bespangled with thy Goodness; Regions but lately known, and yet, scarce one ten thousandth Part peopled? My Mind opens—; surely, thy wise Intention was to excite the Benevolence of thy more happy Creatures, and to make thy saving Health known to all Nations, by spreading the Knowledge of true Religion and Virtue, even amongst the sable Inhabitants of these lovely Deserts.

After being victualled for our Voyage, which generally employs three or four Hours, and we had gotten our Baggage and Part of our Attendants on board, we ourselves step'd into a small Punt [A very small and dangerous Sort of Canoa, liable to be overturn'd by the least Motion of the Sitters in it. The Negroes manage them very dextrously, with a Paddle.], and put off to the Shallop; which by Reason of the Shallowness of the Water, lay at Anchor near a Mile from Shore, and beyond a

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very ugly Reef, on which the Waves broke with great Fury; attended by Scores of Porpoises, who were wantoning about us. We had very nearly gained the Vessel, when two of these stupid Hogs came souse against one Side of the Punt, and overturn'd us just upon the Back of the Shoal.

The Pain we are sensible of in our last Moments, must be very trivial, when no foregoing Apprehension of our Dissolution has intruded itself on our Minds, fraught with all the gloomy Terrors, so naturally representant to us, on this awful Occasion. Here, no real Danger, at first, could be imagin'd; for being good Swimmers, a Circumstance of great Account in traveling in this Country, the escaping on Shore again, could be no great Trouble; but in the very first Stroke, bruising my Arm against the Buoy of the Anchor, I was so disabled, as to be driven with the Tide, precipitately, and with so much Violence, into the Current, running swiftly out to Sea, that I soon lost all Sense of my forlorn Condition. Reflection, as near as I can guess, did not long remain, and two Seconds put me into the State of an Inanimate. Only continued Roarings, and various unform'd Sounds, introduced upon my Ears for some Time, and then, as it were, I ceas'd to be. King of Terrors! thou perpetual and everlasting Dread of the human Race, in how many different Ways thou surprizest unhappy Mortals! No Fences can keep thee out, and thou work'st thy Purposes, often, with the most unforeseen, and most minute Instruments! Lingering, all pale and emanciated, on a Bed of lengthen'd Sickness; all but the deploring Eye, and the conscious Principle, lost to their Functions; how dreadful the Situation! But, prepar'd by a constant Endeavour to do good, and inspir'd with a Regard to the Dictates of Morality and Virtue, conducted by a humane Turn of Mind; how eligible this quick Transition from Life to Death! Here, then, is one principle Qualification of a Traveller, so to conduct his Steps as to be ready at every Stage, to enter that Eternal Mansion or Resting Place, where Pains shall lose their Sting, and Cares shall vex no more! Hurry'd down the Stream thus, and quite lost to myself, I had soon been lost to my Friends, had not my worthy Associate pursu'd my floating coarse, and overtaken it, at near half a Mile from the Vessel:

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When, instantly, seizing me by one Arm, and getting me on his Shoulders, he recover'd a Canoa, which had been dispatch'd from Shore, after us; and, in my first signs of recover'd Sense, I found myself in Bed, surrounded by a weeping Crew, and my dear Deliverer spent with Fatigue by me, in a little better Situation than myself.

> But, ah! thou 'rt fled, and now exists no more,
> In mortal semblance; dearest shade, attend!
> Ah! hover over me with thy angel wings!
> And chase away the grief that hurts my soul;
> Cou'd rocks and sands, or warring waves, conjoin'd,
> With howling winds, or all the hideous tribe
> Of savages, that prowl the desart waste;
> Could these and more have wing'd thy latest hour,
> We jointly then had rend'r'd up our breath,
> Happy to fall united! Now alone,
> I wander comfortless from place to place,
> And, like the shipwreck'd mariner, aghast,
> On some curs'd barren shelve, I seek in vain,
> With wandering eyes for help in my despair.

[This Gentleman died afterwards in Jamaica.]

The first Emotion I experienced, was that of the most live and piercing Gratitude to Providence, and the Arm that saved from the deep Abyss; that Cave of continued Destructions.

[See some Lines under the Title of Fidenia, or the Explanation, in the *London Magazine*, March, 1744, page 147.]

In two or three Days we embark'd, being perfectly recover'd, and address'd ourselves once more to the Passage; and here, how can I help sketching out the various Beauties and Adornments of Nature, that elucidated our pleasing Voyage? Suppose us now near ten Miles from either Shore, about the Meridian of one of the most transporting Days, that could have occurred for us, whilst

> ——— every storm
> Is hush'd within its cavern, and a breeze,
> Soft-breathing, lightly with its wings, along
> The slacken'd cordage glides; the sailors ear
> Perceives no sound, thro'out the vast expanse,
> None but the murmurs of the sliding prow,
> Which gently parts the smooth and azure main.
>
> —*Glover.*

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The golden Rays of the Sun darting thro' the Gloom of the surrounding Woods, and reflected upon the translucent Face of the watry Plain, gave so lively a Perspective Draught of the circumjacent Country, that we were at a Loss whether to fix our admiring View upon the Reality, or the Representation. These Woods, every where diversify'd with interspersed Plantations, by their Reverend Gloom, seemed the Retreat of some antient Druids; nor could I forbear a kind of Reverence for so awful a Scene, really much calculated for a Sear of Superstitious Rites and Ceremonies; where not a Sign of the softest Zephyr, but in a mournful, melancholy Whisper, is heard thro', the whole Forest, and seems even to form articulate sounds: Whilst now and then the long pausing Scream of the Turky, or the quick, smart Cry of the Paroque, interrupts the responsive Lays of the Turtle, and the rest of the musical Choir, and passes in thrilling Chorus from Grove to Grove, from Brake to Brake; whilst imitative Echo fondly retains the Sound. Who can, here, help recalling to his Mind, the Fauns and Satyrs of the Antients; their Fables of Diana and her Virgin Train, and their whole beautiful Decoration of the Sylvan Scene? When these Fables were first sung, even the now despoiled and desart Regions of Achaia, and the Territories of Italy, Gaul and Britain, bore just such an Aspect; so buried in the Depth of almost impassable Woods, and the Inhabitants of some of them little more civiliz'd than the Indian Natives of these Regions. And no doubt but in Proportion to the Increase of our Colonies, the Manners of the antient Possessors may be polish'd, and their brutal Fierceness tam'd; seeing so many potent Nations are exhausted, already, by their intestine Wars, or Broils with the Europeans, that they are in the whole America not of half so much Importance as they were 100 Years ago. Nay, many of the Nations live amongst the English, there being several Settlements of them in New-England, Maryland, Georgia, &c., and in the first nam'd Place, whole Tribes who have embrac'd the Christian Religion, and have Teachers of their own set apart to the Ministry. Like our Preoccupiers, the Antient Britons, the Indians perform all religious Ceremonies and Mysteries in the deepest Retreat of the Woods; and inur'd from their Infancy to heroic Idleness, and Hunting for Subsistance, they esteem the open Savannah

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or the Corn-Field, no farther than for Profit, whilst their choice Hours of Pleasure are generally sought in the Shade. I remember to have ask'd the famous Toanabowi, so caress'd in England some Years ago, by the Royal Family, how he lik'd that Country? He told me they were good People, but that it was a poor Country, and he could not live in it, because they had had no Woods nor Deer, but what were kept in some Gardens; for so he stil'd the Parks of England. [This Indian was kill'd at the Head of his People, valiantly fighting, as an Auxiliary Party to the English, by the Yamasees, in the year 1743, and was interr'd with military Honours at Fort William. He was Son to the Great Mico Tomo Chachi, and always bore an extreme Regard to the English. He had however this Satisfaction, to see most of the Yamasees cut off before he expir'd.] But to return: The Infinity of Sloops and Barks that appeared everywhere around, the fine Vista's up York and James Rivers, and other navigable Streams, the prodigious Flights of Wild Fowl, that darken'd the Air, all in their native Strains hymning the Great Creator; the Albicores, Dolphins and Porpoises wantoning on every Side, and a long, long View of wide Ocean, with a whole Fleet of Vessels in the Offing, tumbling in the Calm, and reeling their lofty, unsteady Heads; the Lowing of the Goodly Kine, the Bleating of the Sheep, the Neighing of the useful Steed, and the Cries of the laborious Husbandman, plung'd us into an admiring Extasy: Nor could we forbear to exclaim, How manifold are thy Works, O Lord! In Wisdom hast thou made them all! The Earth is full of thy Riches: So is this great and Wide Sea, wherein are Things creeping innumerable, both small and great Beasts: There go the Ships, &c. A delicious Moon-light Night succeeded this brilliant Day, and exhibited still new and more delectable Scenes of Wonder, and Millions of unknown Regions, the Work of an Eternal, unbounded Creation. Lost in the Contemplation of these Blessings! Struck with such a Field of Magnificence! Exclamation and Rapture is succeeded by the Lowest Adoration, and the most unfeigned Praises!

> Where'er we stir, where'er we look or move,
> All, all is him, and everywhere is Jove.
>
> —*Lucan.*

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At eight the succeding Morning, we discover'd the red Clifts of York Town, and the opposite Town of Gloucester; and sure, nothing could form a more romantick Sight. The Place being somewhat situated like Dover, and the Town standing on a Descent, you can only perceive 3 or 4 Houses at first View, and scarce any Thing presents itself but these steep, sandy Banks, dug into an infinite Number of Holes and Caverns, and the Battery of Guns before the Town upon the Pitch of the Bluff.

York-Town, Capital of the County of that Name, is situated on a rising Ground, gently descending every Way into a Valley, and tho' but stragglingly built, yet makes no inconsiderable Figure. You perceive a great Air of Opulence amongst the Inhabitants, who have some of them built themselves Houses, equal in Magnificence to many of our superb ones at St. James's; as those of Mr. Lightfoot, Nelson, &c. Almost every considerable Man Keeps an Equipage, tho' they have no Concern about the different Colours of their Coach Horses, driving frequently black, white, and chestnut, in the same Harness. The Taverns are many here, and much frequented, and an unbounded Licentiousness seems to taint the Morals of the young Gentlemen of this Place. The Court-House is the only considerable publick Building, and is no unhandsome Structure. The amiable Hospitality I have just pass'd an Eulogium upon, on the other Side the Bay, seems on this Shore to have found no great Footing: Schemes of Gain, or Parties of Gaming and Pleasure, muddy too much their Souls, and banish from amongst them the glorious Propensity to doing good. The most considerable Houses are of Brick; some handsome ones of Wood, all built in the modern Taste; and the lesser Sort, of Plaister. There are some very pretty Garden Spots in the Town; and the Avenues leading to Williamsburgh, Norfolk, &c., are prodigiously agreeable. The Roads are, as I said before, some of the best I ever saw, and infinitely superior to most in England. The Country surrounding is thickly overspread with Plantations, and the Planters live, in a Manner, equal to Men of the best Fortune; some of them being possess'd of 500 or 1000£. a Year, Sterling.

Gloucester, Hampton, and Norfolk, are Towns of near the same Structure, there being little Difference, save that at the

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last mention'd Place, a Spirit of Trade reigns, far surpassing that of any other Part of Virginia. A great Number of Vessels are fitted out from thence, to trade to the Northward and the West Indies; and the Inhabitants are, from their great Intercourse with Strangers, abundantly more refin'd. But before I leave York entirely, I should just mention the Battery, that is the Defence of the Town, which at this Time was under the Direction of an aukward Engineer, by Trade a Barber, and is as despicably contriv'd for the Safety of the Place, as it, no doubt, would be conducted in a time of Danger. Indeed, Virginia, is quite an open Country to the Incursions of an Enemy, having little to resist an Attack by Sea, but the Men of War station'd there, which are generally two or three. In a Land Expedition from the Natives, or French and Spanish, indeed, their Numbers, 'tis hop'd, will always protect them, seeing that they could assemble at the shortest Warning, a Militia of 18 or 20,000 Men. They have also some Forts towards the Apalaches, which bridle the Indians, and secure the Trade with them.

Williamsburgh is a most wretched contriv'd Affair for the Capital of a Country, being near three Miles from the Sea, is a bad Situation. There is nothing considerable in it, but the College, the Governor's House, and one or two more, which are no bad Piles; and the prodigious Number of Coaches that croud the deep, sandy Streets of this little City. It's very surprizing to me, that this should be preferr'd to James-Town, Hampton, or some other Situations I could mention. Here the Courts of Justice are held, and with a Dignity and Decorum, that would become them even in Europe. The present Lieut. Governor Gooch is much beloved by every one, and by his mild agreeable Disposition, diffuses Content every where around. The Posts that are most stickled for here are the Office of Secretary, which is said to be worth 900£. per Annum; and the being Naval Officers to the several Counties, which are places of good Profit.

We embark'd at York, in a Sloop bound for Frederica in Georgia, immediately weigh'd, and past Cape Henry with a brisk and favourable Gale; but when we were abreast of Cape Hatteras, the Wind chop'd about, and drove us for 8 days successively off the Coast, in the most violent Storms that ever I

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experienc'd; and having reckon'd it as only a Run of 3 or 4 Days, our Provisions were too small in Quantity for the Time we were likely to remain in this Situation. Add to this, a Vessel that could hardly keep above the Water, she was so foul and rotten, and no Hands that could be of Service, but the Master, a Negro Fellow, and a Boy: For our Lading consisted of all the Scum of Virginia, who had been recruited for the Service of Georgia, and who were ready at every Turn to mutiny, whilst they belch'd out the most shocking Oaths, wishing Destruction to the Vessel and every Thing in her; nor would offer the least Hand to help in this Distress: Nay, they were not to be persuaded even to go upon Deck for the Discharge of Nature: but performing all those Offices below, we began to fear a Plague, as well as Drowning. The Master, on the other Side, in a superstitious Fit, was for casting Lots who should be the Jonah of the Ship, being sure, he said, there was some Murderer on board; and 'twas with Difficulty we kept him to his Duty, upon not complying with his Request. I shall never lose the Idea of this Creature and his Absurdities. Thus then we pass'd so many Nights and Days in miserable Want and Distress, expecting every Minute when the Sloop would part and founder in the drear Abyss.

——see forked glare
The living lightning thro' the vast expanse,
And hark, hoarse thunder growls with deaf'ning roar.
See, born aloft, out mast pervades the skies,
And now we're hury'd in the gulph below,
Dreadful vicissitudes!

On the Ninth Day in the Morning the Wind happily subsided, and on the Eleventh we found ourselves a-breast of Cape Fear; and then, to our great Satisfaction, a Wind sprung up, that in four Day more brought us to the End of our Voyage, weaken'd with Fatigue, and almost dead with Hunger, having liv'd for some Time on Biscuit and Indian Pease in small Quantities. We cast Anchor in St. Siman's Harbour, and immediately debarking, set out for Frederica.

Ours is the useful life, tho' want and anguish,
Famine, and all the various train of Evils,
That human nature shrinks at, oft conspire
To check our frailty in the glorious race.

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TO THE AUTHOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

Sir,

I have sent you what Parts would be agreeable of my Friend's Performance for your Collection, and thank you for inserting them. His whole Work, of which these may serve as so many Specimens, will soon be sent to Press, and adorn'd with Draughts of the principal Places he has seen. The Reason I have not sent you his Account of New York and Albany, is, that they are too diffusive for your Design, and interwoven with several Dissertations, that would be too prolix for your Readers; for which Reason I have also left out the Dissertation on the Tobacco Trade, and several Important Matters relative to Virginia and Maryland, which might not be so properly retail'd out in this Manner. The same Reasons I gave you [See *London Magazine*, March, 1746, p. 125.] for not touching further on Carolina and its City Charles-Town, and other Places; and as to his Voyages to and from Europe, Remarks on Scotland and the North of England, and coasting Voyage from thence, &c., they did not come within the Title we first set out under, viz., Itinerant Observations in America. As to his account of Florida, you have the Substance of it in a Pamphlet lately publish'd by him. [Expedition to St. Augustine printed for T. Astley, in the Year 1744.] Thus having wound up my Bottom, it may not be amiss to give the Order in which it would be proper to peruse what Itinerant Observations you have in your Magazine, viz., to begin with March, 1746, then proceed to May, July, November, and December, 1746; then those in August, November, December, 1745; which preserves the Chain of the Narration.

I am, Yours, &c., ANONYMUS.

LETTERS TO THOMAS WALKER GILMER.

The founder of the Gilmer family was Dr. George Gilmer, who was the son of William Gilmer, an advocate, and was born near Edinburgh in 1700. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and went to London to practice his profession with Dr. Ridgway. He married the daughter of his partner, and, in 1731, came to Williamsburg, in

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Virginia, where he practiced medicine and managed the affairs of a land company. His wife dying, he married, secondly, in 1732, Mary Peachy, daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker of King and Queen county and sister of Dr. Thomas Walker, of Albemarle. By her he had two sons—Peachy Ridgway and George. In 1745, he married, thirdly, Harrison Blair, a sister of Hon. John Blair, President of the Virginia Council, nephew of James Blair, President and Founder of William and Mary College. This last wife bore two sons—John and William—and died November 2, 1755. Dr. Gilmer died, in Williamsburg, January 15, 1757. His son, Peachy Ridgway Gilmer, was the grandfather of George R. Gilmer, Governor of Georgia; and his son, Dr. George Gilmer, was the grandfather of Thomas Walker Gilmer above mentioned. Dr. George Gilmer, second of that name, was born in Williamsburg, January 19, 1743. He was a student at William and Mary College, and studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. Thomas Walker, the celebrated traveller and explorer. He then went to the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated. He practiced medicine in Williamsburg, and kept a drug store with John Minson Galt. He moved to Albemarle county, and when the Revolutionary War broke out, was very active in military matters. He was an intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, and, in 1774, represented Albemarle county in the House of Burgesses. In 1775, he was an alternate of Thomas Jefferson in the convention which met in Williamsburg. This Dr. George Gilmer married his cousin, Lucy Walker, daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, and had ten children. Of these, Mildred Gilmer, born August 15, 1772, married, May 28, 1795, William Wirt, and died September, 1799. She was buried at "Pen Park," the Gilmer residence, near Charlottesville, Virginia. Francis Walker Gilmer, the youngest son, was one of the most brilliant men of Virginia. He died young, but, in the opinion of Mr. Wirt, had few peers for learning and culture. Mr. Jefferson sent him to Europe to select the professors for the University, and he was elected the first professor of law in that institution. His brother, George Gilmer, M. D., married Elizabeth Hudson, daughter of Captain Christopher Hudson, a soldier of the Revolution. They had nine children, of whom Thomas Walker Gilmer, born April 6, 1802, was the eldest. He was a precocious boy, fond of books, and very ambitious. He studied law, and speedily won much reputation at the bar of his county. He entered politics in 1825, as a strong States rights man, and supported General Jackson in 1828. He edited the *Virginia Advocate* in Jackson's interest. In 1829, he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, and in 1831, as Commissioner for the State, prosecuted successfully Virginia's Revolutionary claims upon the United States. In 1832 he was re-elected to the Legislature, and in the nullification controversy, while he did not approve the policy of South Carolina, he strongly condemned the proclamation of Andrew Jackson.

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In company with John Tyler and a host of other States rights men, he left the party, and finally united with the National Republicans, in 1834, to form the Whig party. He was re-elected to the Legislature, in 1835, and in 1838, and was made Speaker of the House. He supported John Tyler for senator, and in February, 1840, was elected governor. His administration was noted principally for his controversy with Governor Seward, of New York. Before his year was out, he resigned, and was elected to the House of Representatives. When the Whigs broke with President Tyler, he remained true to his position in the canvas preceding, and would not vote for a national bank. He was one of the President's "Corporal's Guard," and a strong supporter of the annexation of Texas. On February 15, 1844, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, on the endorsement of the leading men in Congress. Thirteen days later he was killed on board the Princeton Man-of-War by the bursting of a gun. He was buried at "Mount Air," Albemarle county Virginia.

Of Thomas W. Gilmer, his cousin and colleague, George R. Gilmer, said: "Judging by what he did, he would, if he had lived, have been the first man of his country, as he was of his name."

From Charles A. Wickliffe.

Washington, Dec. 15th, 1832.

My Dear Sir:

May I take the liberty of writing to you? You are the only member of the Va. Delegation with whom I have an acquaintance. The crisis is an important one, it is big with the fate of our beloved country. *"What shall be done?"* Let Virginia but speak in a voice of pure and unadulterated democracy such as distinguished Jefferson in '98 and our institutions are safe. The principles avowed in the president's proclamation to the extent they go; of making war upon an independent State, of calling an armed force into the field (not to suppress a mob or a lawless assemblage of the people, to assist the execution of the laws, but to wage war upon an *Independent Sovereign State* for claiming the power of protecting her reserved rights) (will) put an end to the liberties of this country if carried into effect, and lay prostrate at the foot of a military despotism our invaluable constitution. After a time, if the States submit to the principles avowed by the President what has been tolerated as remonstrance by a State will be held as resistance and treason. And who is this mighty arbiter, to de-

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cide when a State is rebellious or factious—the President!!! the creature of the States. Is this the law of the land? Is this the constitution and the government, which Virginia gave it and which Virginia has defended?

The time has come when she must speak. She will not be appalled by names. I hope she can save the Union and she must do it. Speak aloud, demand that the military from now congregating in South Carolina should be marched back. Call for a convention if that be the best. Call for anything but the blood of our brothers. Your delegation in congress are ready to respond and join you. They are in a state of high and patriotic excitement. Now is the time for action in V^a. Do not delay. I beseech you.

I am as you know what is called a tariff man. I have condemned the course of South Carolina and do think her course wrong. She thinks otherwise and will not retrace her steps. In the same grave she will entomb her sons with her liberties. I write under influences of feelings such as I have never before felt. I *know* the President meditates war, and I fear he is too anxious for it; and unless Virginia's voice is heard in a tone of thunder and that soon it will be too late.

Why delay the election of Tyler? Can Virginia wish to cast from the councils of the nation at this time so invaluable a man? If not bring it on at once. He is directly opposed to the doctrines of the proclamation. I was with him this evening and he seems to have forgotten all other subjects but the fate of his country should the principles of the proclamation prevail. His language breathed the spirit of patriotism and the principles of '98.

You will excuse this intrusion by one who has no claims to your correspondence or right to tax your labours, but I should like to hear from you.

Yours respectfully, C. A. WICKLIFFE.[1]

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[1] C. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, was postmaster general under President Tyler. Gilmer was a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia at this time.

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From Judge Abel P. Upshur.

Richmond, Nov^{b} 27, 1840.

Dr Sir:

When I left Williamsburg five days ago I was charged by Doctor Peachy with a verbal message to you, which I should deliver personally, but for your absence from town. The Doctor requests that you would "read the last year's report from the College of W^{m}. and Mary to the Legislature *before* you close your message to that body." This is all that he *requested* me to say, but I have no doubt that he *expected* me to say something more; and with your leave, I will do so.

There are now one hundred & four students in the College, which is more than could be expected, in the present condition of the country. It is probably more, in proportion, than can be found at any other Institution in the State. They are remarkable for their studious habits & orderly conduct; which, considering the character of the College in that respect, until within a few years past, is a decisive proof of the excellence of the discipline which now prevails. I say nothing of the character of the Professors, because you know them as well as I do, & doubtless, respect them as highly. But I may be allowed to say that I have been a student both of Yale & Princeton colleges, & in neither of them have I seen as able a body of Professors, as judicious a system of discipline, or as profitable a course of study. W^{m}. & Mary College has educated most of the distinguished men who have done honor, not only to Virginia, but to the United States; & if I may be allowed to judge of the future by the promises of the present time, she has, within the last few years prepared, & is now preparing, others who will prove themselves worthy to be the successors of the good & great who have heretofore come out from the same academic halls.

But she needs help; & does she not deserve it? It is remarkable that W^{m}. & Mary College, the oldest & most renowned of our Literary Institutions, has received little or no aid from the Legislature, while a very liberal spirit has been manifested towards almost all the rest. I know it is supposed that she is

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already rich, but this is a great mistake. She can barely get along with very moderate salaries to a very small corps of Professors, & with a most vigorously economical administration of her funds in other respects. The College edifices require repairs, & the system of instruction ought to be extended. I think it cannot be doubted that with a little aid from our Legislature—even with less than her just proportion—she will place herself in a condition to confer more solid benefit upon the State, than any other of her seminaries of learning.

I am sure you will excuse the liberty I take, in bringing this subject to your notice. It is one of deep interest to me, & as I think, to all Virginia, nay, to all the South.

I am your obt. sr. A. P. UPSHUR.[1]

From Judge George W. Hopkins.

Washington City, Sep. 4th, 1841.

My Dear Sir.

I write merely to fulfill my promise, for really I have no news. I intended to call on the President this evening with the view of saying that I should write, and that I felt anxious to know whether it was desirable that you should return. Engagements have prevented me from doing so. Things stand about as they did when you left, except that the land bill has received the signature of the President. So far as I have been able to ascertain, this has produced far less feeling with the democratic party than I anticipated. The Senate is engaged with the revenue bill, and have included tea & coffee in the list of free articles by a vote of 39 to 10. Mr. Clay is said to have asserted in the Senate to-day, that the expenditures of the current year, will exceed the receipts from all sources at least 15 millions of dollars. These developments have inspired some of us with the belief, that the Land bill may be arrested next session, at least so far as to suspend its operations untill the rev-

[1]Abel P. Upshur was Secretary of State under President Tyler. He was at this time Judge of the General Court of Virginia. Thomas W. Gilmer was Governor.

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enues without the land sales, shall be adequate for the legitimate wants of the government. We do not know when the veto will be sent to us—some think Monday, some Tuesday and others on Wednesday. I am sorry that I cannot say when, but perhaps you know enough to satisfy yourself as to your own course. Habersham of Geo., told me today that the whigs were looking for a blow up of the cabinet on Tuesday.

We are all becoming quite impatient and anxious to leave for our homes. I feel much anxiety about old Albemarle. God send her a safe deliverance. I am sure you will do your duty.

I think you had better return, at any rate on Wednesday. I intend if Speaker White will allow me, to come out upon the veto, and openly to espouse the cause of Tyler. I presume we shall have a furious debate.

Accept assurances of my kindest regard, and believe me to be

Your friend, GEO. W. HOPKINS.[1]

From Grenville T. Winthrop.

Watertown, Mass^{ts}., 4 October, 1841.

Dear Sir:

I recd. several public documents from you, during ye recent session of Congress; and beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgements for your kindness.

The most interesting among these papers is a speech of your own "on ye Fiscal corporation bill"—I have read it with much satisfaction, and esteem it one of ye most convincing arguments among those which were urged agst this bill, as well as a most able defence of ye course pursued by a portion of ye Representatives of ye great and honored Commonwealth of Virginia. You will pardon me, I trust, when I tell you that I am wholly at a loss to imagine how a gentleman, expressing such sentiments as those contained in y^{r}. speech, could have enlisted his talents in behalf of General Harrison. I had always regarded it as a marvel y^{t} ye Statesmen of Virginia could be induced to place confidence in a man, whose best recommendation was y^{t} his

[1]Hopkins was a member, at this time, of the House of Representatives.

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opinions could be quoted to accommodate ye views of individuals of *opposite* political parties—Nor have these speeches of yours at all diminished my amasement. You compliment Pres^t^. Tyler because he possesses ye very qualities for ye total want of which General Harrison was supported.

The Whig Orators, in this part of ye country at least, advocated ye election of Gen^r^ Harrison upon ye ground y^t^ he had no opinions of his own—or, if he had any—y^t^ he would yield them all up at ye summons of a majority of Congress. You applaud Mr. Tyler for asserting his opinions, and maintaining his position, despite ye declared will of Congress.

No one—no matter what his opinions or predilections may be—can doubt that Mr. Tyler has taken ye right ground—The Constitution gives ye veto power to ye Pres^t^. and he is bound to exercise it as his reason and his conscience direct.

In common with ye Democratic party, I should dislike to see ye Presidents' perogative stretched beyond its constitutional limits. But, at ye same time, I cannot imagine y^t^ ye wise and good men who framed ye Constitution intended that ye Pres^t^. should be such but in name. The Constitution confers certain powers upon, and exacts certain duties of this branch of ye Gov^t^., and a consideration is paid for ye proper exercise and performance of them. If we deprive ye Pres^t^. of his powers, or make no demands upon his services, we should withdraw his compensation.

The Federal party evidently think a Pres^t^. of ye U. S. should be that "Grand Functionary" which ye Abbé Sieyes proposed to make Napoleon "with no power except to give away offices."

But I am writing a long letter, whereas I had intended to say but a single word, and that of gratitude for your kindness.

I cannot forbear, however, even at ye risk of encroaching upon y^r^. patience, to say a single word in relation to ye plan of a "Fiscal Agent." I must, first, say to you, candidly, y^t^ I am opposed to a Bank of any kind—believing y^e^ "Sub Treasury" to be ye only constitutional mode of collecting and disbursing ye public monies. But if we cannot have this, why then let us have ye best substitute which can be devised.

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I am glad that President Tyler objects to any institution which shall have power to discount either notes of hand or domestic bills of exchange. There is no sort of difference by the way, between these two species of paper, except in ye name.

The merchants desire y^t^ ye rates of exchange may be regulated; and they think ye establishment of a U. S. Bank necessary to the accomplishment of this object. Trade must always govern exchange; and always would do so, satisfactorily, if all ye Banks were solvent. But in one section of ye country ye Banks pay specie, while in another they do not,—this will account for ye enormously high rates of exchange which are paid between ye North and South west.

If there must be a Regulator, why not adopt a plan like this—Permit ye collectors of Customs and the receivers of public monies to sell Gov^t^ drafts charging a rate of exchange equal to ye cost of transporting specie to ye distance (equal to that) between ye two points at which ye draft is made and at which it is payable. We have an abundance of Gold, and ye cost of its transportation to ye most remote sections of ye country is trifling. If ye policy of ye present administration recognizes ye propriety of receiving bank bills in pay^t^ of Gov^t^ dues, it would seldom be necessary to transport specie from one point to another. In this respect ye Gov^t^ would possess advantages equal, certainly with those of a Bank. I have thought but little upon ye subject, and cannot, therefore, have much confidence in the feasibility of this plan. But it strikes me, at first thought, as one calculated to obviate some of Pres^t^ Tyler's objections, as well as to be less obnoxious in ye view of ye opponents of a U. S. Bank.

I cannot avoid repeating y^t^ I am opposed to ye establish^t^ of any Fiscal Agent, other than y^e^ "Sub Treasury." The first political act of my life was to oppose (in ye Mass^tts^ Legislature of 1834) a vote of censure ag^t^ General Jackson for removing ye deposits, and the Resolutions in favor of a U. S. Bank. For this act I lost my seat in ye following year. In 1839 I was again elected; but was permitted to remain a member but a single year, in consequence of some remarks which I made upon ye question of ye currency.

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You hold ye highest office in ye gift of ye people of ye great Republican State of Virginia, because you advocate ye very same principles—opposition to a National Bank, to ye Distribution bill, and, its necessary consequent, a high tariff for Revenue—for supporting which I am proscribed in Mass^tts^. And you are called a Whig, and I am called a Democrat, a Loco Foco. I cannot understand how such a contradiction is to be reconciled.

Begging y^e^ to pardon ye freedom as well as prolixity with which I have written, I have ye honor to be, with great consideration, and unqualified respect

Yr. obliged, humble serv^t^,

GRENVILLE T. WINTHROP.

To

Governor Gilmer—

P. S.

I have referred to ye speeches of other individuals of "ye Corporals Guard," as well as to your own. You only anticipate a veto, while others speak of it as realized.

EXPLORATIONS BEYOND THE MOUNTAINS.

Abraham Wood came as a little boy of ten years to Virginia in the *Margaret and John*, in the year 1620. This vessel had a great fight in the West Indies with two Spanish men-of-war, and, though feebly armed and burdened with emigrants and their furniture, beat them both off. In the hand-to-hand fight that ensued, the passengers of the *Margaret and John* fought side by side with the sailors. The Captain, Anthony Chester, and Dr. Lewis Bohun, the surgeon-general of Virginia, performed prodigies of valor, and the latter fell mortally wounded. Captain Chester went to his assistance and exclaimed: "Oh, Dr. Bohun! What a misfortune is this." The noble doctor replied: "Fight it out, brave man, the cause is good, and the Lord receive my soul." Little Abraham escaped unharmed, and, in 1625, was living at Jamestown in the employment of Captain Samuel Matthews. He rose rapidly to public prominence, was a member of the House of Burgesses, a Member of

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the Council, and in 1671, was one of the four major generals commanding the military establishment of Virginia. In 1646 he was made captain of Fort Henry, at the modern Petersburg (situated at the falls of the Appomattox), and in 1658, was colonel of Charles City and Henrico counties. His great grandson, Peter Jones, was the founder of Petersburg. General Wood was, as might be supposed, an active, enterprising man, and, as early as 1642, received a license from the General Assembly to make discoveries westward and southward of Virginia. Below is the journal of one of these expeditions conducted by Thomas Batts, Thomas Wood, and Robert Fallom. The first of these explorers, Thomas Batte (Batts,) was the son of John Batte, who was a captain at the battle of Adwalton in the King's army. His sister married Rev. Philip Mallory, a prominent minister in the colony. Thomas Wood was a son of General Wood and died, as the narrative shows, on the expedition.

Rev. John Clayton, who communicated this journal to the Royal Society of England, was minister at Jamestown from 1684-1686.

This journal is printed in New York Coll. Documents III., 196., and in "The Ohio Valley in Colonial Days," pp. 220-229.

A JOURNAL FROM VIRGINIA BEYOND THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS IN SEPTR., 1671, SENT TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY BY MR. CLAYTON, AND READ AUG. 1, 1688, BEFORE THE SAID SOCIETY.

1671

Sep^{tr} 1.[1] Thomas Batts, Thomas Woods, and Robert Fallam, having received a commission from the Hon'ble Major General Wood for the finding out the ebbing and flowing Water on the other side of the Mountains, in order to the discovery of the South Sea, accompanied with Perecute, a great Man of the Apomatack Indians, and Jack Neasan, formerly Servant to Major General Wood with five horses set forward from the Apomatacks Town about eight of the Clock in the morning, being Friday, Septr 1st, 1671. That day we travelled about 40 miles, took up our quarters, and found, that we had travelled from the Okenechee path due West.

Sep^{tr} 2. We travelled about 45 Miles and came to our quarters at Sun set, and found we were to the North of the West.

Sep^{tr} 3. We travelled West and by South Course and about three o'Clock came to a great swamp a Mile and a half or two

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Miles over, and very difficult to pass. We led our horses thro' and waded twice over a River emptying itself into Roanoke River. After we were over we went North west and so came round and took up our quarters West this day we travelled 40 Miles good.

Sepr 4. We set forward and about two of the Clock arrived at the Sapony Indians Town. We travelled South and by West course till about noon, and came to the Sapony West. Here we were very joyfully and kindly received with firing of Guns and plenty of provision. We here hired a Sapony Indian to be our Guide towards the Totoras a nearer way than usual.

Sep^{tr} 5. I wot as we were ready to take horse and March from the Sapony's, about seven of the Clock in the morning we heard some guns go off from the other side of the River. They were seven Apomatack Indians sent by Major General Wood to accompany us in our Voyage. We hence sent back a horse belonging to M^{r}. Thomas Wood which was tired, by a Portugal belonging to Major General Wood, whom we here found. About eleven of the Clock we set forward and that night came to the Town of the Flanakaskies which we judge to be 25 Miles from the Sapony's and received the like or better entertainment than from the Sapony's. The Town lying west and by North is an Island on the Sapony River, rich land.

Sep^{tr} 6. About 11 of the Clock we set forward from the Flanakaskies but left M^{r}. Thomas Wood at the Town dangerously sick of the Flux and the horse he rode on belonging to Major General Wood was likewise taken with the staggers and a failing in his hinder parts. Our course was this Day West and by South, and we took up our quarters West about 20 Miles from the Town. This afternoon our horses stray'd away about one of the Clock.

Sep^{tr} 7. We set forward about three of the Clock. We had sight of the Mountains. We travelled 25 Miles over very hilly and stony Ground, our course westerly.

Sep^{tr} 8. We set out by sun rise, and travelled all day a west and by north course, about one of the Clock we came to a Tree mark'd in the path with a Coal MA. NE.—about four of the

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Clock we came to the foot of the first Mountain went to the Top, and then came to a small descent, and so did rise again, and then till we came almost to the bottom was a very steep descent. We travelled all day over very Stony Rocky ground and after 30 Miles travell this day we came to our quarters at the foot of the Mountain due West. We past the Sapony River twice this Day.

Sep^{tr} 9. We were stirring with the Sun and travelled West and after a little riding came again to the Sapony River, where it was very narrow, and ascended the second Mountain which wound up west and by South with several risings and fallings, after which we came to a steep descent at the foot whereof was a lovely descending Valley about six Miles over, with curious small risings: indifferent good way. Our course over it was South West, after we were over that we came to a very steep descent at the foot whereof stood the Tatera Town in a very rich swamp between a branch of the main River of Roanoke, circled about with Mountains, we got thither about three of the Clock, after we had travelled 25 Miles. Here we were exceedingly civilly entertained. Saturday night, Sunday, and Monday we staid at the Toteras Perecute being taken very sick of a fever and ague every afternoon notwithstanding on Tuesday Morning about nine of the clock we resolved to leave our horses with the Toteras and set forward.

Sep^{tr} 12. We left the Town West and by North. We Travelled that day sometimes southerly sometimes northerly, as the path went over several high mountains and steep Vallies crossing several branches and the River Roanoke several times, all exceedingly stony ground untill about four o'Clock perecute being taken with his fit and we were very weary, we took up our quarters by the side of Roanoke River almost at the head of it at the foot of the Great Mountain. Our course was West and by North, having travelled 25 Miles, at the Toteras we hired one of their Indians for our Guide, and left one of the Apomatack Indians there sick.

Sep^{tr} 13. In the Morning we set forward early, after we had travelled about three Miles we came to the foot of the great

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Mountain, and found a very steep ascent, so that we could scarce keep ourselves from sliding down again. It continued for three Miles with small intermission of better way. Right up by the Path on the left we saw the proportion of the *Man*[1] there growing very high weeds and grass about it, but nothing but moss on the place. When we were got up to the top of the Mountain and set down very weary we saw very high Mountains lying to the north and South as far as we could discern. Our Course up the Mountain was West and by North a very small descent on the other side, and as soon as over we found the Vallies tending westerly. It was a pleasing tho' dreadfull sight to see the Mountains and Hills as if piled one upon another. After we had travelled about three miles from the Mountains easily descending ground about 12 of the Clock we came to two Trees mark'd with a Coal M A. N. E., the other cut in with M. A. and several other *scrablements* hard by a run just like the Swift Creek at Mr. Randolphs in Virginia, emptying itself sometimes westerly sometimes northerly, with curious meadows on each side, going forward we found rich ground but stony curious rising hills and brave meadows with grass above man's height, many Rivers running West north West and several runs from the Southerly Mountains, which we saw as we marched, which run northerly into the great River. After we had travelled about 7 Miles we came to a very steep descent where we found a great run, which emptied itself as we supposed into the great River northerly our Course being as the path went, west south west. We set forward West and had not gone far, but we met again with the River still broad, running West and by North. We went over the great run emptying itself northerly into the great River. After we had marched about 6 Miles north West and by North we came to the River again where it was much broader than at the two other places. It ran here west and by South and so as we suppose wound up westerly. Here we took up our quarters, after we had waded over, for this

[1]Whereof they had given an account it seems in a former Relation which I have not. (Note of Mr. Clayton..)

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night due west. The soil the farther we went, the richer. Stony, full of brave meadowe and old fields.[1]

Sep[tr] 14. We set forward before sun rise our provision being all spent. We travelled as the path went sometimes southerly sometimes northerly over good ground but stony, sometimes rising hills, and then steep descents, as we marched in a clear place at the top of a hill we saw ag[t] us lying south West a curious prospect of hills like waves raised by a gentle breese of wind rising one after another. M[r] Batt supposed he saw houses: but I rather think them to be white Cliffs. We marched about 20 Miles this day and about three of the Clock took up our quarters to see if our Indians could kill us some Deer, being West and by North very weary and hungry and Perecute continuing very ill yet desirous to go forward. We came this day over several brave runs and hope tomorrow to see the Main River again.

Sep[tr]. 15. Yesterday in the afternoon and this day we lived a dog's life hunger and Ease. Our Indians having done their best could kill us no meat. The deer they said were in such herds and the ground so dry that one or other of them would spy them. No remedy. About one of the Clock we set forward and went about 16 Miles over some exceeding good and some indifferent ground a West and by North course till we came to a great run, that empties itself west and by North, as we suppose into the great River which we hope is nigh at hand. As we marched we met with some wild geese, berries and exceeding large haw's, with which we were forced to feed ourselves.

Sep[tr] 16. Our Guide went from us Yesterday and we saw him no more till we returned to the *Toteras*. Our Indians went a ranging betimes to see and kill us some Deer as Meat. One came and told us they heard a drum and a gun go off to the northward. They brought us some exceeding good grapes and killed two turkies, which were very welcome and with which we refreshed ourselves, and about ten of the Clock set forward

[1]Old fields is a common expression for Land that has been Cultivated by Indians and left fallow, which are generally overrun with what they call broome grats. (Note in the Original MSS.)

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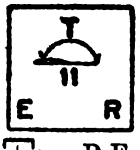
and after we had travelled about ten miles, one of our Indians killed us a Deer and presently afterwards we had sight of a curious River like Apamatack River. Its Course here was north and so as we suppose runs West about certain curious Mountains we saw westward. Here we took up our quarters our course having been West. We understand the Mohecan Indians did here formerly live. It cannot be long since for we find corn stalks in the ground.

Sep^{tr} 17. Early in the Morning we went to seek some trees to mark, our Indians being impatient of longer stay, by reason it was like to be bad weather and that it was so difficult to get provision. We found four Trees exceeding fit for our purpose, that had been half barked by our Indians, standing one after the other. We first proclaimed the King in these words: "Long live Charles the Second by the "Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, "and Ireland and Virginia and of all the Territories "thereunto belonging. Defender of the Faith &c" fired some guns and went to the first tree which we marked thus



with a pair of marking Irons for his sacred Majesty then the next thus W B for the right hon'ble Governor Sr William Berkeley the third thus *AW* for the hon'ble Major General Wood the last thus ℞: R F. P for Perecute who said he would turn Englishman and on another tree hard by these letters one under another E.N. TT. NP. VER. After we had done we went our selves down to the River side, but not without great difficulty it being a piece of very rich ground whereon the Moketans (*sic*) had formerly lived and grown up so with weeds and small prickly locusts and thistles to a very great height that it was almost impossible to pass. It cost us hard labour to get through. When we came to the River side we found it better and broader than we expected much like James River at Col. Staggs the falls much like these falls, we imagined by the Water marks that it flows here about three feet. It was ebbing Water when we were here. We set up a Stick by the Water side, but found it ebb very slowly. Our Indians kept such a hallowing, that we durst not stay any longer to make farther trial. Immediately

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upon our coming to our quarters, we returned homewards, and when we were on the Top of the hill, we turned about and saw over against us westerly over a certain delightfull hill a fog arise and a glimmering light as from Water. We suppose there to be a great Bay. We came to the Toteras tuesday night, where we found our horses well and ourselves well entertained. We immediately had the news of Mr. Byrd and his great Company Discovery three miles from the Toteras Town. We here found a Mohekan Indian who having intelligence of our coming were afraid it had been to fight them, and had sent him to the Toteras to inquire. We gave him satisfaction to the contrary and that we came as friends, presented him with three or four Shots of Powder. He told us by our Interpreter, that we had from the Mountains half way to the place they now lived at. That the next town beyond them lived upon plain level, from whence came abundance of Salt. That he could inform us no farther by reason that there were a very great company of Indians that lived upon the great Water.

Septr 21. After very civil Entertainment, we came from the Toteras, and on Sunday Morning the 24th we came to the Flanakaskies. We found Mr Wood dead, and buried, and his horse likewise dead, after Civil Entertainment with firing of Guns at parting which is more than usual.

Septr 25. On Monday morning we came from thence and reached to the Sapony's that night where we stayed till Wednesday.

Septr 27. We came from thence, they having been very courteous to us. At night we came to the Apomatack Town being very wet and weary.

Octr 1. Being Sunday Morning we arrived safe at Fort Henry. God's Holy name be praised for our Preservation.

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VIRGINIA STUDENTS OF MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

(Communicated by the late Edward Wilson James.)

Virginia Alumni at the School of Medicine, University of Maryland, before the year 1862, taken from an "Historical Sketch of the University of Maryland School of Medicine," by Eugene Fauntleroy Cordell:

James Agnew, ...1819
Shadrach Alfriend, ...1815
Benjamin Anderson, ...1824
Charles L. Ashton, ...1834
Mahlon K. Baldwin,.....1850
Peter G. Banks,.....1822
H. Willis Bassett,.....1822
Alexander Bear, ...1860
William J. Best,.....1856
Powhatan Bledsoe, ...1860
George W. Bowlen, ...1856
B. W. Branham,.....1824
Joseph E. Broadwater...1860
Samuel P. Brown.....1850
William D. Burkhardt,..1852
Aaron Burton, ...1813
Vincent M. Butler,.....1841

Edward C. Alexander,...1821
Richard C. Ambler,.....1831
John M. Anderson,.....1825
Alexander H. Baer,.....1835
David Ball, ...1828
John D. Baskerville,....1822
James Beale, ...1829
Van S. Bennett, ...1827
Edward H. Birchett, ...1820
Charles Boarman, ...1849
R. C. Bowles, ...1861
Robert H. Broadnax,....1827
D. W. Broadnax, ...1836
C. Beverly Buckner, ...1842
William Burnett, ...1828
Martin Burton, ...1828

Thomas T. Cabaniss,....1848
J. Grattan Cabell, ...1840
James B. Campbell,.....1833
Edward H. Carmichael,..1817
James Carmichael, ...1822
Watson Carr, ...1846
James P. Carter, ...1852

James L. Cabell, ...1834
Paul C. Callaway, ...1837
Joseph D. Campbell, ...1846
George F. Carmichael,...1828
Mortimer A. R F. Carr,..1851
George W. Carter,.....1849
John J. Catlett,.....1823

Francis T. Chevis, ...1827
Stapleton Coates, ...1833
William G. Cook,.....1833
Levi O'C. Cordell,.....1825
John C. Cromwell,.....1819
Henry Curtis, ...1812

James T. Chunn, ...1851
Henry M. Cohen,.....1848
William P. Cook,.....1827
Nathan H. Crawford,....1835
William S. Curlett, ...1829

Lawrence T. Dade,.....1829
John S. Daniel, ...1860
Bennet Dowler, ...1827
Joseph H. Downman, ...1826
Thomas H. Dunn,.....1851

John M. Daniel, ...1822
Charles H. Diggs,.....1861
Statton B. Downing,....1856
William F. Drummond,..1850
William C. Durkin, ...1841

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Henry J. Edwards,.....1855
Albert M. Elam,.....1829

Edward T. Farish,.....1820
David C. Ferguson, ...1855
Crawley Finney, ...1823
Francis C. Fitzhugh,....1824
Henry W. Fitzhugh, ...1825
Peter C. Flournoy,.....1851

Alfred H. Garnett,.....1833
William Garnett, ...1828
George S. Gibson,.....1823
Peachy H. Gilmer,.....1835
Samuel H. Gordon,.....1822
Albert W. Gray,.....1852

Robert C. N. Grymes,....1830
Enos F. Gunter, ...1848
Charles L. Gwynn, ...1860

Daniel D. Hall,.....1828
Hiram W. Harding, ...1860
Abraham Harrell, ...1833
John S. Harrison,.....1837
Charles A. Harrow,.....1819
George T. Hays,.....1850
Horace M. Heath,.....1860
Thomas Y. Henry,.....1841
Edwin Herndon,.....1830
George Hill, ...1823
Randall Holden, ...1861
Whitfield Holleman, ...1829
Abraham B. Hooe, ...1826
George A. Howard, ...1851
Charles M. Hubberd, ...1830
Alfred Hadralt, ...1828
John Hughlett, ...1829
Richard T. Hurt, ...1861

Edmund G. Edrington,..1825
Thomas D. Eubank,.....1857

Robert B. Fauntleroy,...1854
John W. Field, ...1860
William F. Fisher,.....1856
George W. Fitzhugh,....1836
Robert Fleming,.....1857
George French, ...1823

Joseph Garnett, ...1820
B. F. Garr, ...1861
John St. P. Gibson,.....1858
William E. Glenn,.....1856
J. Milton Gouldin, ...1861
Triplett C. Greene,.....1833

Charles A. Gullat, ...1824
James C. Guy,.....1837

Hugh Hamilton, ...1825
Goodwyn H. Harper, ...1822
George W. Harris, ...1826
John A. Hawkins,.....1853
Robert W. Haxall, ...1826
Joseph G. Hays, ...1834
Edward H. Henry,.....1835
Brodie S. Herndon,.....1829
H. Lot Higgins, ...1853
Robert C. Hilliard,.....1843
Griffin W. Holland,.....1827
Lewis L. Holliday,.....1825
John W. H. Hopkins,....1854
T. Semmes Hoxton,.....1852
Albert G. Hudgins,.....1826
James F. Hughes,.....1860
John H. Hunter,.....1855

William H. I'Anson,.....1846

Samuel R. Jackson,.....1848
William H. Jameson,....1822
Benjamin Johnson, ...1818
John B. Johnson,.....1852
Robert Johnston, ...1823

George P. Jacob,.....1826
Nathan H. Janney,.....1843
Henry M. Johnson,.....1827
William H. Johnson,....1830
Robert Johnston, ...1852

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Wilson W. Jones, ...1846
Mills M. Jordan, ...1841

William H. Keffer, ...1850
Arthur T. Kennedy, ...1851
William Kirk,.....1828

John B. Lacy, ...1858
Benjamin Lanier, ...1827
Edwin W. LeCato,.....1860
Richard C. Lee, ...1859
Richard S. Lomax, ...1855
Eli N. Love, ...1849

Richard C. Mackall, ...1847
Samuel W. Mapp, ...1844
James J. Marsden,.....1823
Cyrus C. Marsteller, ...1818
John Seddon Mason,.....1836
Bushrod L. May,.....1850
James McDowell, ...1844
David McKaw,.....1823
William T. McMechen, ..1854
Henry F. McSherry, ...1858
Charles Minor, ...1835
John H. Minor, ...1852
John E. Moler, ...1840
John Morgan, ...1821
John Morris, ...1826

Sterling Neblitt, Jr.,....1816
Robert H. Nelson,.....1823
Richard Norris, ...1828

Abner Osburn, ...1848
Cincinnatus Outten, ...1855

M. Montrose Pallen,.....1835
William H. Patillo, ...1817
William F. Patton, ...1826
Elisha B. Pendleton,.....1841
Jas. W. Poindexter,.....1834
Ignacious Price, ...1816
Albert H. Prosser,.....1829
Horace W. Pumphrey,...1830

Charles H. Jordan,.....1857
Merton Jordan, ...1852

E. E. Kellam,.....1861
Michael King,.....1820
John J. R. Krozer, ...1848

William L. Lambeth, ...1820
George P. Leatherbury,..1857
Benjamin Lee, ...1818
Alfred Lewis, ...1826
Dunitt Long, ...1816
David H. Lovett, ...1833

Francis E. Manson, ...1822
Thomas R. Mapp, ...1856
Ashton A. Marshall, ...1845
Honori Martin, ...1829
William A. Massie,.....1816
John Mayo, ...1835
Peter J. McGary, ...1856
Haynes McKay, ...1826
William McQuinn, ...1849
Alexander T. B. Merritt,.1823
Jefferson Minor, ...1824
Richard T. Mitchell,.....1854
Reuben H. Moore,.....1857
William W. Morgan, ...1825

Edward L. Nelson, ...1823
Napoleon B. Nevitt, ...1857
Thos. J. J. L. Nottingham,1830

George E. R. Owens,....1861

George Parker, ...1823
George Patterson, ...1825
William O. Peake, ...1824
George E. Plaster, ...1848
Charles Pattie, ...1826
Robert F. Price,.....1857
B. W. Pomphrey,.....1830
John R. Purdie,.....1829

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John L. Read,.....1849
John Reynolds, ...1840
Thomas Robertson, ...1822
Alexander Robinson, ...1845
James B. Rogers,.....1822
M. Rowan, ...1815

Walton Saunders, ...1856
Franklin L. Sewell, ...1851
Jesse J. Simkins,.....1827
Charles H. Smith,.....1844
James Smith, ...1855
Reuben Smith,.....1855

Washington A. Smith, ...1842
William M. Smith,.....1830
Charles L. Snyder,.....1812
Thomas R. Steele,.....1849
George N. Steptoe,.....1817
William A. Stillman,....1823
John W. Stout,.....1833

Benjamin Taliaferro, ...1853
Isaac H. Taylor,.....1836
John B. Taylor,.....1855
John M. Teacle,.....1827
James A. Templeman,...1861
Thomas Creed, ...1835
John Thompson, ...1823
Henry F. Thornton, ...1817
Thomas A. H. Thornton,.1836
J. B. Tilden, ...1826
Robert M. Tutt, ...1830

Frederick Van Bibber, ...1857

Hugh H. Waite,.....1823
William J. Waller,.....1823
Dawson Warren, ...1827
Beverly R. Wellford,.....1816
Edwin Whitehead, ...1823
James J. Williams,.....1824
Henry P. C. Wilson,.....1851
Andrew B. Woodley, ...1824
Richard O. Wyatt, ...1861

Robert W. Young,.....1825

George V. A. Reed, ...1836
Patrick C. Robb,.....1815
William H. Robins,.....1860
George W. Robinson,....1824
William R. Rose,.....1834
Edward A. Rowzee, ...1827

Richard Y. Seldon,.....1827
Peachy H. Silver, ...1835
Austin Smith, ...1827
Isaac Smith, ...1844
Joseph Y. Smith,.....1819
Scott B. Smith, ...1857

William G. Smith,.....1823
Joseph E. Snodgrass,....1836
Philip E. Spindle,.....1850
Philip P. W. Stephenson,.1836
Benjamin F. Stewart,....1826
John P. R. Stone,.....1830

Ezekiel S. Tally, ...1824
Jesse Taylor, ...1816
Leonard C. Taylor,.....1830
John T. Temple,.....1824
Nicholas Terrel, ...1825
John Hanson Thomas,...1836
Wm. H. Thompson, Jr.,..1854
James B. C. P. Thornton,1818
William G. Thornton, ...1830
John H. Tompkins,.....1828

Eldridge R. Veitch, Jr.,..1857

Hiram H. Walker,.....1860
Epaphroditus L. Waring,.1817
James Watson, ...1826
Silas C. White,.....1854
Walter M. Wickham,....1826
Philip M. Williams, ...1856
John J. H. Wise,.....1854
Peter Woodward, ...1823

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The following names are also contained in the general Alumni Catalogue of 1877, but as they have not been verified by the author, they are placed in a separate list. There are no means of verifying those of 1831 and 1832, as no lists of graduates of those years are accessible. Those given for 1838 and 1839 may be names of graduates in the Trustees' School, the MS. records of whose classes are not to be found. Those for other years are probably incorrect, but I have hesitated to drop them. There were no circulars or catalogues until after 1839:

R. Otway Blakey,.....1832	George M. Brown,.....1831
H. E. Bowman,.....1839	
J. F. Chandler,.....1839	Walker Jones, ...1832
John M. Dowell,.....1827	John S. Lewis, ...1831
Thomas O. Edwards,.....1831	Alexander H. Mason,....1831
Ed. C. Fisher,.....1831	R. H. Cumming, ...1831
J. A. E. Horsay,.....1831	
Presley Nelms, ...1832	Robert A. Nelson,.....1832
Francis W. G. Thomas,...1832	
Albert E. Wrenn,.....1831	John C. Wright,.....1831

VENABLE FAMILY.

Genealogy of the Venable Family, as Prepared by Nathaniel Venable, of Prince Edward County, Va., Dated December 25, 1790.

(Communicated by Joseph J. Casey.)

Abraham Venable came from England into Virginia, U. S. A., and married the widow of John Nicks, who was the daughter of ——— Lewis; left issue one son, Abraham Venable, who was born 22d March, 1700, and who married Martha Davis, daughter of Nathaniel Davis, of Hanover county. Left issue, sons, *Abraham, Hugh Lewis, Charles, Nathaniel, James, William,* and *John,* and daughters, Ann married to Phil King, of Cumberland county; Elizabeth married to Josiah Morton, of

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Charlotte county, and Mary married to Charles Moorman, of Louisa county.

Abraham, the third, married to Elizabeth Michaux, daughter of Jacob Michaux, of Cumberland county; left issue, sons, John, Samuel, Abraham, Jacob, Nathaniel and Josiah, and daughters Mary married to Charles Allen of Hanover county; Martha married to John Holcombe of Prince Edward county. John, the son of Abraham, the third, married to Elizabeth Raine, daughter of Captain John Raine, of Cumberland county; left issue one son Abraham, and daughters Martha and Elizabeth Michaux. Samuel, the son of Abraham, the third, married to Ann Anderson, daughter of Thomas Anderson, of Mecklenburg county, left no issue. Jacob, son of Abraham, the third, married to Mary Venable of Campbell county, has issue sons John Holcombe and Samuel.

Hugh Lewis, son of Abraham, the second, married to Mary Martin, daughter of old William Martin, of Albemarle county, has issue sons, Nathaniel, John and Abraham, and daughters Martha married to Ralph Banks, Judith married to William Moorman, of Campbell county; Elizabeth married to Richard Bragg, of Fluvanna county; Mary married to John Moorman, of Campbell county.

Charles, the son of Abraham, the second, married to Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Robert Smith, of Port Royal, has issue sons Robert and Charles, and daughters Mary married to Robert Martin, of King and Queen county; Elizabeth married to Massaniello Womack, of Cumberland county; Sarah married to Peyton Glenn, of Prince Edward county; Martha married to William Brown, of Charlotte county; Ann married to Daniel Glenn, of Prince Edward county; Dorothy married to John Goode, of Charlotte county; Agnes and Nancy. Robert, son of Charles, married to Sarah Madison, daughter of Henry Madison, of Charlotte county; has issue daughters Martha, Bettie, Pollie, and sons Robert, James and Joseph.

Nathaniel, the son of Abraham, the second, married to Elizabeth Woodson, daughter of Richard Woodson, of Prince Edward county, hath sons Samuel W., Abraham B., Richard N.,

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Nathaniel, William and Thomas, and daughters Bettie Ann married Thomas Watkins, of Prince Edward county; Martha, Ann, Agnes, Mary, Frances, and Elizabeth. Samuel, son of Nathaniel, married to Mary Carrington, daughter of Colonel Paul Carrington, of Charlotte county; has issue daughters Elizabeth Woodson, Paggie Reed, Ann Mayo, Mary Carrington, Clemintina and Henningham.

James, the son of Abraham the second, married to Judith Morton, daughter of Joseph Morton, of Charlotte county, has issue sons, Abraham, Joseph, Samuel, James, and daughters Agnes, married to William Mahone, of Prince Edward county; Elizabeth Jane, Mary Ann married to Dr. George Lynn, of Charlotte county; Frances and Martha Davis. Abraham, son of James, married to Mary Morton, daughter of Samuel Morton, of Charlotte county, has issue sons, Samuel and James. Joseph, son of James, married to Elizabeth Watkins, daughter of Frank Watkins, clerk of Prince Edward Court.

William, son of Abraham the second, married to Ann Clark, daughter of Isaac Clark, of Louisa county, left issue sons Abraham, William, James and Charles. Abraham, son of William, married to Anne Hundly, daughter of the Widow Hundly, of Caroline county; has issue one son, Richard Hundly.

John, the son of Abraham the second, married to Agnes Moorman, daughter of Charles Moorman, of Louisa county, has issue sons, Robert, Charles, Abraham, William, Nathaniel and daughters Mary, married Jacob Venable, of Prince Edward county; Martha and Diana.

Nathaniel, son of Abraham the third, married to Martha Venable, daughter of Nathaniel Venable, of Prince Edward county, left issue Abraham Michaux, Nathaniel Joseph (usually written Nathaniel J.), Samuel Lewis, Thomas Henry, Elizabeth Mary, and Martha Ann Woodson. Abraham Michaux, son of Nathaniel and Martha Venable, married Catharine Harris; has issue Mary Frances, Martha Elizabeth, Richard Woodson, Nathaniel Claiborne, Thomas Edmund, William Lewis, Abraham, Benjamin Wilson, Samuel and Ann Virginia. Nathaniel son of Nathaniel and Martha Venable, married Elizabeth

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Dennis, had issue Bettie Haskins; second marriage to Mary Woodson; has issue Nannie W., Martha Agnes, Mary W., and Charles W. Samuel Venable, son of Nathaniel and Martha Venable, married Virginia W. Bransford; had issue Goodridge Wilson, Nathaniel Benjamin, Thomas S., and Elizabeth Mary.

Copied from the genealogy as prepared by Nathaniel Venable, of Prince Edward county, Va., dated December 25, 1790, with later additions by Maggie V. V. Martin, September 4, 1891.

With the exception that Michaux is spelled in the copy Micheaux, the above is a correct copy. C.

ADDITIONS BY THE EDITOR.

Will of Nathaniel Venable, the third, dated March 13, 1778, and proved in Prince Edward county at April Court, 1778. Names sons John, Samuel, and Nathaniel, and daughter Mary Allen; mentions Martha Holcourt, and makes wife, Nathaniel Venable, and Samuel Venable, Jr., and Charles Allen executors.

Will of John Venable, son of Abraham the third, dated May 6, 1782, proved in Cumberland county, September 23, 1782. Names wife, Elizabeth, son, Abraham, and daughter, Martha; makes Joseph Williams, Charles Allen and Samuel Venable, executors.

St. Peter's Parish Register, New Kent Co.: Sarah, wife of Abraham Venable, deceased ye 13 day of Feby., 1687-8. Isaac deceased same day. Abraham, son of Abraham Venable, baptized the 27 April, 1701.

REGISTER OF ST. JAMES NORTHAM PARISH, GOOCHLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Extracts.

(*Continued from page* 123.)

BIRTHS.

Will Smith and Mary Rhodes, Clifton Rhodes, b. April 12, 1784.
Will Pryor and Elizabeth Hughes, William, b. Jan. 21, 1784.
Stephen Yancey and Jean Bond, John, b. May 29, 1784.
Edward Herndon and Betty Minor, George, b. Sept. 12, 1784.
Pomphrey Gooch and Mary Thomas, John, b. Nov. 2, 1784.
Aaron Fontain and Barbara Terrell, Patsy Minor, b. March 14, 1785.

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Ben Robinson and Catherine Parker, Ann Parker, b. March 22, 1785.

Col. Garret Minor and Mary Terrell, son James, b. April 18, 1785.

Major Thomas Johnson and Ursillia Row, Lucy, b. July 14, 1781.

Macon Biggars and Christian Gissage, Huldah, b. May 17, 1783, and Betsie Smith, b. April 22, 1785.

Joseph Nelson and Lucy Tate, Sarah, b. April 1, 1785.

Will Jordan Morton and Martha Pryor, Sarah, b. Nov. 10, 1781; Rebecca, b. May 21, 1783, Frances, b. March 9, 1785.

George Underwood and Elizabeth Curd, William, b. January 23, 1784.

Joseph Nelson and Agatha Winston, Catherine Winston, b. Sept. 30, 1785.

Garland Cosbie and Molly Poindexter, Nicholas, b. Feb. 22, 1785.

Stephens Thomson and Mary Armistead, Armistead Thomson, b. Aug. 4, 1785.

Robert Cobb and Ann Given Poindexter, Jo: Poindexter, b. May 27, 1785.

Jo: Nelson and Lucy Robinson, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 18, 1785.

Richard Anderson and Caty Fox, Charles, b. May 7, 1781, Susanna, b. Oct. 1, 1782; Joseph, b. Aug. 17, 1784; Nancy, b. Nov. 22, 1785.

Isham Railey and Susanna Woodson, John, b. July 18, 1785.

Jo: Maddison and Mary Biggars, Nancy, b. August 6, 1785.

Will Biggar and Martha Richardson, Landie, b. Sept. 20, 1785.

Col. Jo: Anderson and Susannah Daniel, Jo: Daniel. b. May 3, 1786.

Armistead Brown and Sally Daniel, Henry, b. May 10, 1786.

Edmund Curd and Elizabeth Crogwell, Sam Hawes, b. July 10, 1796.

Jos. Nelson and Rebecca Wooduffe, John, b. May 4, 1786.

Thos. Johnson and Betsy Merriwether, Ann Merriwether, b. Oct. 10, 1786.

Jo: Poindexter and Elizabeth Thornton Johnson, Nicholas, b. Sept. 17, 1786.

Aaron Fontaine and Barbara Terrill, Sarah, b. March 17, 1787.

Richard Cole and Sarah Sansum, William, b. Oct. 5, 1786.

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Ch. Barret and Elizabeth Clough, Will Torrence, b. Feb. 29, 1787.
Richard Johnson and Susanna Garret, Kitty, b. Dec. 18, 1786.
Chas. Thomas and Frances Armistead, James, Nov. 13, 1786.
Stephen Southall and Martha Wood, Mary Wood, b. April 9, 1787.
Archer Payne and Martha Dandridge, America, b. Nov. 5, 1786.
George Underwood and Eliza Curd, John Curd, b. Jan. 25, 1786.
George Quisenbury and Jane Daniel, George, b. Sept. 23, 1786.
Col. Garret Minor and Mary Overton Tyrrhill, Louisa, b. Aug. 13, 1787.
James Chiles and Susanna Graves, Jeanie, b. January 29, 1788.
Will Armistead and Mary Knuckles, Rebecca, b. January 11, 1788.
Sam Cole and Elizabeth Cosby, Lydia, b. Oct. 22, 1787.
Pumphrey Gough and Mary Thomson, Rolling, b. Oct. 31, 1787.
Claiborn Googe and Milly Thomson, Unie, b. Sept. 14, 1787.
Caleb Lindsay and Sally Stevens, Sally Montague, b. June 2, 1787.
Ed. Dudley and Roxanna Smith, Ballard Smith, b. Sept. 11, 1789.
Armistead Brown and Sally Daniel, Sally Beverley, b. Oct. 3, 1792.
Benjamin Robinson and Catharine Parker, Eliz. Winston Parker, b. June 6, 1789.
Jo: Poindexter and Elizabeth Hunter Johnson, Lucy Jones, b. Feb. 2, 1789.
Caleb Lindsay and Sally Stevens, Landon, b. May 25, 1789.
Col. Garret Minor and Mary Overton Terrill, Sam Overton, June 13, 1790.
Robt. Cobb and Nancy Poindexter, Dec. 25, 1789.
Samuel Newton and Agnes Chiles, Samuel, b. Oct. 7, 1789.
Ed. Dudley and Roxanna Smith, Ann Meriwether, Sept. 27, 1792.
Aaron Fontaine and Barbara Terrill, William Maury Fontaine, b. Jan. 16, 1793.
Oct. 5, 1792, Richard Terrell and Lucy Carr married.
July 17, 1793, Richard Terrell and Martha Jefferson, married.
Aaron Fontaine and Barbara Terrell, Barbara Carr, b. Dec. 25, 1794; Ann "Overton," b. April 19, 1796.
Armistead Brown and Sally Daniel, Edwin Jones, b. July 23, 1794.

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Funeral Sermons.

June 12, 1759, Capt. Holman; April 23, 1770, Booth Napier; May 29, 1755, Tho: Massie; July 18, 1760, Mr. Goodwin; May 5, 1763, Mrs. Tilman in Albemarle; May 31, 1769, Noel Burton; July 23, 1773, Rev. Mr. McLaurin's in Cumberland, once my scholar for many years. Nov. 4, 1774, Mrs. Massie's; Dec. 12, 1775, Mrs. Woodson's; June 9, 1777, Col. Pryor's; Booth Napier, Jr., April 23, 1770; Dec. 12, 1775, Mrs. Tucker Woodson; Nov. 4, 1774, Nat Massie; Sept. 19, 1782, Col. Anderson's wife (Louisa county); March 13, 1772, Mrs. Cobbs; July 18, 1760, Mrs. Goodwin's, in Albemarle; May 29, 1755, Tho: Massie's wife; May 5, 1763, Tho. Tilman's wife in Amherst; July 5, 1773, died Rev. Mr. McLaurin of Cumberland; Dec. 21, 1761, Rev. Mr. Will Proctor of Amelia, my most serious companion. Col. Jo: Smith, in Goochland, died 1775; Capt. Jo: Watts in Westmoreland died May 19, 1753; Mrs. Grayson, Col. Monroe's sister died Nov., 1752.

Jan. 20, 1758, Col. Turner and Harry Ashton died last Fall.

Feb. 5, 1767, Jo: Monroe ye Colonel's son died, a pious young man.

Dec. 2, 1789, Col. Jo: Woodson in Goochland died.

Jan. 2, 1790, Col. Jo: Wilson died aged 47 in Louisa.

Dec. 2, 1791, Mr. Joseph Pollard died.

Dec. 19, 1790, Mr. Robt. Armistead died aged 60; July 27, 1790, Rev. Jo: Todd died; July 12, 1793, Col. Beverly Winslow died aged 60; Nov. 20, 1793, Mr. Tho: Randolph of Tuckahoe died; July 29, 1784, Col. Jo: Payne in Goochland died; Dec. 2, 1789, Col. Jo: Woodson in Goochland died; Feb. 2, 1794, Dorothea Randolph his wife died; Oct. 23, 1794, Mat. Woodson died; Dec. 2, 1795, Dr. George Gilmer died; Jan. 7, 1758, Allan Ramsay died; Aug. 28, 1788, Rev. Charles Wesley, Methodist, died; May 2, 1791, Rev. John Wesley, his brother, died; Sept. 30, 1770, Mr. George Whitfield died, aged 56; Jan. 2, 1790, Col. Jo: Nelson deid in Louisa, aged 48; Feb. 2, 1794, Mrs. Bethia Woodson died; Oct. 23, 1794, Matt Woodson died.

Col. Tho. R(andolph) of Tuckahoe and Ann Carey,
William, b. June 15, 1770,
Archibald, b. Aug. 24, 1771.

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Judith, b. Nov. 24, 1772,
Ann, b. July 25, 1774,
Jean, b. Dec. 17, 1776
Tho. Mann, b. Oct. 1, 1778

Archibald Bryce and Mary Mitchell married July 21, 1769:
July 31, 1770, Mary Gilchrist, baptized by Douglas.
Jan. 3, 1773, Agnes, baptized by Mr. Coats, died.
Mch. 14, 1775, Will, baptized by Mr. Selden, died.
Feb. 3, 1780, Ann
March 9, 1782, Elizabeth.
May 3, 1784, John, baptized by Mr. Buchanan.
June 15, 1796, Charlotte, baptized by Mr. Buchanan.

Dec. 19, 1742, Capt. Jo: Cole & Mary Wills had a child called Margaret.

George Barclay and Mary Cole were married Aug. 7, 1766, Issue: Patrick, born October 18, 1770; Catie, born July 22, 1772; Lucy Martin, born Mar. 15, 1776.

Capt. Ja: Cole died, aged 42, Mar. 1767.

July, 1770, Mrs. Mary Cole died.

Feb., 1778, Ja: Dickerson & Mary Cole als. Barclay married. Issue:
Susanna Robinson, born March 21, 1779; Nancy Roscow, born May 31, 1780;
James, born Dec. 24, 1781.

Oct. 5, 1767, Geo. Barclay & Mary Cole had Mary, who married John Boxley, April 18, 1789.

Mr. Sam Cole & Eliz. Cosbie's children:—Barbara, Elizabeth, John, Richard, Mary, William, Lydia, Sally, Thomas, Rebecca, Louisa, Samuel.

Charles Cosbie & Eliz. Sydnor married Dec. 14, 1759. (Once here in Louisa, now in Georgia). Issue:
Sydnor, born Oct. 7, 1762; Robert, born Sept. 26, 1765; Fortunatus, born Dec. 30, 1767; Richmond, born Dec. 14, 1772; James, born Oct. 20, 1774; David, born ——; Charles Scott; Patsy, born Feb. 13, 1764; Judith, born Oct. 12, 1769; Polly his 3d. daughter, born March 16, 1771; Barbara, 4th. daughter; Lucy, 5th. daughter, born March 5, 1783.

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Christopher Clark, once in Louisa, now in Georgia, an account of his family, June, 1791:

Milly Tyrell his wife; Micajah, oldest son married; Christopher age 30; David aged 28; Morning, aged 26—has five daughters; Judith, married aged 24—one child; Rachel about 22, has 3 boys—a widow now; Agathy about 20; Molly about 18 married; Samuel, 16; Joshua, 14; Milley, 12; Chiles Tyrell died aged 2 months; Suckie, 9; Lucy, 5.

Register of Henry Bibb & Sarah Meed, his wife:

Robert, Mary, John, Minor, Ann, Susannah, Henry, Hartwell, Sarah, David, Patsy & Elizabeth.

Mrs. Barbara Tyrel Mrs. Fountain, was born Sept. 3, 1756.

Nov. 30, 1756, Mr. Aaron Fountaine born, & Married May 19, 1772.

Register of their children: Peter, born Dec. 15, 1774; James Tyrel, born Nov. 19, 1776; Mary Ann, born Oct. 14, 1778; Elizabeth, born Sept. 15, 1780; Matilda, born Sept. 13, 1782; Patsie Minor, born March 14, 1785; Sallie Sarah, born March 17, 1787; Moriah, born Feb. 16, 1789; America, born March 10, 1791; Will Maury, born Jan. 16, 1793; Barbara Ker, born Dec. 25, 1794; Ann Overton, born April 19, 1796.

Col. Jo: Nelson's Family, Feb. 18, 1789:

Jo: Nelson & Fanny Armistead were married; Sept., 1765, Frances Anderson y^{r} daughter was born.

Jo: Nelson & Rebecca Woodley were married. Issue: Sarah, Philip, Ann, Hephzibah, Rebecca Woodley, Mary, Elizabeth, Mary, now dead, Lucy Eppes, William, Catherine Griffin, John, Solmon Hughes.

Sept. 1753, Old Stephen Sampson & Sarah Johnson were married. Jan., 1757, Sarah Sampson was born; Sept., 1759, Eliz. Sampson was born; June 11, 1763, Ann Sampson was born; Jan. 13, 1765, Will Sampson was born; Feb. 7, 1768, Jean Sampson was born; Oct. 8, 1769, Stephen Sampson was born; Jan. 9, 1772, James Johnson was born; Dec. 12, 1773 Their old very honest grandfather, Stephen Sampson, was buried, &c.

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March, 1753, Jo: Atkins & Sarah Brockman in Orange were married: April 4, 1754, their son Frankie was born; May 27, 1755, Joseph was born; Feb. 4, 1757, John was born; March 3, 1759, Susannah was born; Sept. 18, 1760, Jonathan was born; July 4, 1762 Ann was born; May 17, 1764 Hezekiah was born; May 12, 1767 Mary was born; May 11, 1769 Sarah was born; May 17, 1771 Martha was born; June 27, 1773 Sarah Lydia was born; July 4, 1775 Rhodie was born; Aug. 23, 1778 Rebecca was born; In all 13 children.

MARRIAGE BONDS IN AMELIA COUNTY.

April 1, 1782, Adam, David and Rachel Coleman.
Burril Coleman.[1]
Dec. 12, 1786, Adams, Daucey and Dolcey Clay.
April 24, 1787, Adams, Daucey and Nancy Farley.
Aug. 16, 1790, Adams, David and Tanner.
Dec., 1809, Adams, John and Elizabeth Clay.
Dec. 2, 1802, Adams, Daucey and Patsy Cardwell.
May, 1807, Adams, Edward and Sarah Taylor Holcombe.
March, 1801, Adams, Wylie and Scally Young.
April, 1795, Adams, William and Jurcey Ragland.
Dec., 1816, Adams, Philip and Martha Foster
Dec. 1830, Adams, Armistead D. and Mary A. Steger.
April 18, 1795, Adams, David and Jury Ragland.
Nov. 28, 1787, Adson, Charles and Fanny Riddle.
June 24, 1780, Allfriend, Benj; and Ann Dudley (d. of Ed. W.).
Sept. 4, 1758, Allen, Daniel and Frances Neal (widow), John Hodgison).
July 30, 1779, Allen, Richard (of Dinwiddie) and Winefred Vaughan.
March 10, 1784, Allen, William and Betsy Johnson.
Archer Johnson.

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[1]Witness or security.

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April 10, 1790, Allen, Daniel and Tabitha Coleman ("darter" of Jesse and Sara).
Jan'y, 1792, Allen, Richard and Elizabeth T. Phillips.
Sept., 1801, Allen, Joseph and Sarah Bevill.
Aug., 1802, Allen, John and Nancy Hill Bevill.
Dec. 2, 1806, Allen, Daniel and Sarah Clay.
May 17, 1806, Allen, James and Elizabeth Jeter. Rodolphil Jeter.
Dec., 1809, Allen, Benj: and Jane Jeter.
Jan., 1812, Allen, Richard and Tabitha Southall.
Feb. 26, 1812, Allen, Richard and Tabitha Coleman.
Sept., 1814, Allen, Alexander and Martha Allen.
Nov., 1818, Allen, Wm. P. (s. of Rich[d]) and Adeline Averry.
June, 1819, Allen, Richard and Martha L. Rodgers.
Oct., 1821, Allen, Matthew and Eliza C. Mann.
March, 1824, Allen, William and Elizabeth Carpenter.
Aug., 1825, Allen, Joseph and Mary A. F. Bevill,
Dec., 1830, Allen, Edward H. and Mary I. Alfriend.
May, 1807, Ambler, Edward and Sarah Taylor Holcombe.
Jan'y 24, 1760, Anderson, Henry and Martha Cocke. Benj. Ward.
March 4, 1761, Anderson, Richard and Jane Foster. Thos. X Foster.
Sept. 20, 1783, Anderson, James and Sally Bagley, (d. of Geo.) Peter Randolph.
Nov. 17, 1784, Anderson, Worsham and Misannah Knight (d. of Charles).
Nov. 15, 1784, Anderson, Reynard and Mary Ford.
May 17, 1787, Anderson, Matthew and Martha Dicen. John Walton.
April 9, 1789, Anderson, Matthew and Polly Bagley, (d. of George). James Bagley.
May 1, 1790, Anderson, Francis and Sally Anderson Blackburn.
March, 1800, Anderson, Churchill and Polly Goode.
July, 1801, Anderson, Claiborne and Polly Branch Jones.
Nov., 1812, Anderson, Jas. P. and Martha Hatcher.
Nov., 1816, Anderson, Mathew and Elizabeth Mary Jones.
July, 1819, Anderson, Joseph B. and Sara Scott Meriwether.
Aug., 1825, Anderson, Francis and Mary Ann Holland.

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June, 1830, Anderson, Thos. and Martha Anne Henderson.
April 2, 1783, Andrews, Kacey and Lucy Green (d. of Lucy). John Green & George Green.
1819, Andrews, Bolling E. and Rebecca Brewer.
1783, Angell, John and Elizabeth Hundley. John Hundley.
Oct., 1808, Angel, John and Polly T. Roberts, (d. of Jacob).
Dec. 26, 1812, Angel, Robt. J. and Judith Roberts.
Feb. 8, 1760, Archer, John and Elizabeth Townes.
Feb. 22, 1776, Archer, Henry and Mary Randolph. Sam[l] Sherwill.
Dec., 1768, Archer, John and Ann Hall. Thos. Hall.
Oct. 22, 1782, Archer, Field and Frances Tanner. (d. of Branch).
Dec. 4, 1784, Archer, John and Ann Bott. Joel Bott.
March 3, 1790, Archer, William and Prudence Callicott. (d. of Jas.)
June 19, 1794, Archer, Richd. and Mary Chastain Cocke. Stephen Cocke.
Jan'y, 1799, Archer, Peter F. and Judith E. Cocke.
Feb., 1801, Archer, Dr. John R. and Frances C. Tabb. (d. of Frances).
Oct., 1810, Archer, Miles and Nancy W. Archer.
Sept., 1812, Archer, Peterfield and Ann Jones.
Nov., 1824, Ashbrook, Peter and Elizabeth Roberts.
June, 24, 1790, Asselin, Francis and Edith Cobbs.
March, 1819, Atkins, Daniel E. and Nancy Walthall,
Dec. 22, 1801, Atkinson, Jery and Betsey Meadows.
Dec. 6, 1759, Atwood, James and Mary Turner (widow).
June, 1795, Avary, Nathan and Elizabeth Williams (d. of Phil).
Feb. 10, 1801, Avery, Joel and Sally Ellenton.
Aug., 1809, Averry, William and Dolly Clay. (d. of Chas.)
June, 1821, Avary, William and Maria Avary.
Dec., 1814, Avis, Joseph W. and Mary Booker Overton.
June 9, 1766, Bagley, John and Mary W. Sallard. Chas. Sallard.
April 8, 1789, Bagley, James and Rachel Crenshaw (d. of James).
June 9, 1766, Bailey, John and Mary Metcalf Sallard. Chas Sallard.
Nov. 28, 1799, Bailey, Jeremiah and Frances Cousins.
Feb., 1830, Jordan and Frances Clyborne (ward of Richard Booker).

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May 24, 1784, Baker, John and Frances Walthall.
Aug. 13, 1778, Baldwin, John and Mary Angell.
Aug. 24, 1786, Baldwin, Samuel and Mary Griffin.
Oct., 1800, Baldwin, Geo. W. and Elizabeth Vaughan (d. of Nicholas).
March, 1801, Baldwin, William A. and Nancy Williams.
Jan'y, 1826, Baldwin, St. Clair and Sarah Piller.
July 1, 1811, Ball, Gham and Jane Morris.
Dec. 21, 1807, Bannister, Theodoric B. and Seigniora Tabb (d. of John and Frances).
Dec., 1801, Bannister, Tinsley and Milley Shore.
Aug., 1821, Bard, William A. and Everetta Stringer.
Aug. 2, 1787, Barding, William and Oney X Wingo.
Sept. 2, 1788, Barding, Nicholas and Martha Dennis.
Feb., 1814, Barding, Davis and Rachel Barding.
May, 1815, Barding, John and Kate Sadler.
April, 1820, Barding, Thos. and Mary H. Morris.
Nov., 1803, Barker, Robt. T. and Martha Ann Walthall.
Aug. 22, 1761, Barnes, Francis and Elizabeth Mayes.
Jan'y 28, 1788, Barnes, James and Molly Knight.
April, 1812, Barnes, William and Mary Vaden.
May, 1815, Barksdale, William I. and Marianna E. Tabb.
1787, Barton, William and Lucy Hazelgrove (perhaps Burton).
Jan., 1809, Barton, Judith and Moseley Blockman.
Dec. 18, 1787, Boscoe, Robt. and Mary Crenshaw.
Oct., 1792, Baskerville, Samuel and Statira Booker.
May 26, 1790, Bass, William and Mary Hudson.
Aug. 25, 1791, Bass, Edward and Mary Jones.
Nov., 1796, Bass, Peter and Elizabeth Mary Ann Jones.
May, 1815, Bass, W. C., and Judith Hudson.
Dec. 4, 1786, Bates, Abner and Susan Drinkwater. Jos. Williams.
May 1, 1776, Batte, Richard and Mary Wills. (d. of Laurence).
May, 1822, Baugh, Joseph and Mary Caudle.
Aug., 1815, Baugh, Bartlett and Elizabeth Dyer.
Dec., 1822, Baughan, William and Susan Ennis.
Jan. 3, 1791, Bauman X William and Betsy Jolley.
Nov. 24, 1781, Beasley Robert and Ann Winfree. Robt. Winfree.

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1802, Beasley, Stephen and Rebecca Jones (Sister of Daniel).
Nov., 1806, Beasley, Wm. and Patsy McCarr.
or
Nov., 1806, Beavely, Wm. and Patsy McCarr.
Jan., 1762, Bedel, John and Rhoda Morris, (d. of Moses and Mary).
July 5, 1779, Belcher, Jacob and Martha Mann. J. Belsher.
Aug. 14, 1782, Belcher, George and Sally Powell, (d. of George).
Dec. 22, 1785, Belcher, William and Elizabeth Diar. Thos. Grant Wilson.
Jan. 3, 1787, Belcher, Richard and Wsley Hastins.
April, 1793, Belcher, Thomas and Joannah Berry.
Sept., 1800, Belcher, John and Sally Worsham.
Feb., 1795, Belcher, Bins and Sarah Webster.
May, 1805, Belcher, Isaac and Tabitha Webster.
March, 1804, Belcher, Joel and Jenny Carpenter.
Jan., 1805, Belcher, Littyberry and Kate Roach.
May, 1810, Belcher, Isaac and Lucy Chandler.
May, 1827, Belcher, William and Elizabeth Henley.
April, 1796, Bell, John and Drusilla Hill. William Ford.
May, 1790, Bell, Claiborne and Sally Hutcherson (d. of Charles).
Nov., 1799, Bell, Thos. and Sally Robertson (d. of James).
Sept., 1800, Bell, Betsy and Henry Jolley.
Oct., 1808, Bell, David and Elizabeth Foster.
Feb., 1811, Bell, Joel and Asenath Morris.
March, 1813, Bell, George and Nancy Barding.
Jan., 1817, Bell, Luke and Mary Tow.
Jan., 1817, Bell, Joel and Fanny Worsham.
Dec., 1818, Bell, James and Mason Wingoe.
Oct., 1826, Bell, Boyle and Elizabeth Morris.
Dec. 17, 1784, Bennett, Milner and Ann Hester Walton. Simeon Walton.
Nov. 27, 1784, Bennett, James and Rebecca Harper (d. of William).
May 30, 1786, Bennett, Milner and Mary Bass (d. of John).
Sept., 1802, Bennett, Thos. and Francis Johnson.
Dec., 1760, Bentley, John and Judith Cobbs.

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May 14, 1782, Bentley, William and Judith Archer.
Aug., 1801, Berry, Thomas and Lucy Berry.
Feb., 1821, Berry, Edward and Elizabeth Jackson.
Feb., 1816, Benford, Thomas and Rebecca Mann.
April, 1806, Benford, Thomas and Mary E. Cousins.
March 15, 1785, Bevill, Saml & Eliza^{b} Inge. Milton Roach.
May 12, 1786, Bevill, Jos. & Eliza^{b} Walthall.
Sep., 1793, Bevill, Joel & Sarah Talbot Coleman.
June, 1797, Bevill, Claiborne & Ann Tally.
Oct., 1803, Bevill, Robert & Susan Neal.
Aug., 1803, Bevill, Archer & Polly Webster.
Nov., 1804, Bevill, Woodley & Judith Bracket.
Nov., 1806, Bevill, Jarrett & Martha Clay.
Dec., 1808, Bevill, W^{m} & Eliz^{b} Coleman.
April, 1812, Bevill, William & Mary Vaden.
May, 1819, Bevill, Joseph & Sally W. Thompson.
May 12, 1762, Bibb, W^{m} & Hannah Booker. James Clarke.
May 4, 1762. Bigger, John Jr. (S: of John) & Martha Booker.
Jany. 10, 1787, Bigger, Joseph & Eliz^{b} Macon.
Feb., 1795, Bins, Welcher & Sarah Webster.
Jany., 1809, Blackman, Moseley & Judith Barton.
July 30, 1788, Blakeley, William & Nancy Zachary.
Oct. 22, 1761, Bland, Peter & Judith Booker. Saml Tarry.
May 7, 1786, Bland, Edwd & Lettice Jones.
Sept., 1814, Bland, John & Mary B. Perkinson.
May, 1799, Blankingship, John & Nancy Madra.
Jany., 1824, Blankingship, James & Mary Robertson.
July, 1825, Blankingship, Robert & Caroline Pinkinton.
Nov., 1828, Blankingship, Edwd & S. Hillsman.
April, 1824, Blanton, W^{m} & Martha E. Ligon.
Oct., 1827, Blanton, Reuben & Ann. J. E. Ligon.
Sept., 1830, Blanton, Willis & Eliza A. Jeter.
Dec., 1801, Boles, W^{m} & Phebe Booth.
Aug., 1807, Boling, Barnett & Jane Williams.
April 8, 1758, Bolling, Robt. (of Dinwiddie) & Mary Marshall Tabb.
Dec. 16, 1779, Bolling, Robt. & Clara Bland.

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Dec. 24, 1782, Bolling, Alex & Mary Pryor (d. of John).
Feb. 16, 1786, Bolling, Thos. Tabb & Seigniora Peyton (d. of J. Peyton).
Sept. 30, 1761, Booker, Edwd & Mary Bentley. Jas. Bentley.
June 23, 1763, Booker, Rich^{d} & Martha Robertson. Thos Gray.
Dec. 4, 1764, Booker, John & Susan Pride (d. of John). Frank Anderson.
May 14, 1768, Booker, W^{m} (son of W^{m}) & Edith Booker (d. of George). Thos. Tabb gave consent.
Jan'y 28, 1781, Booker, Edmond & Mary Pride. James Hill.
Feb. 25, 1783, Booker, Efford & Mary Hudson.
Aug. 18, 1783, Booker, Edward & Mary H. Clement (d. of Isham).
Oct. 27, 1783, Booker, Edward & Edith Cobbs Anderson.
Dec. 25, 1784, Booker, Samuel & Martha Munford (d. of James).
Dec. 27, 1784, Booker, Rich^{d} & Rachel Jones. J. E. Booker.
Feb. 22, 1787, Booker, Pinkamin Davis & Martha B. Pride. Davis & Geo: Booker.
Feb., 1796, Booker, Richard & Sarah Cobbs.
Sept., 1800, Booker, Davis & Sarah Booker.
May, 1800, Booker, Parham & Eliz^{b} Overton.
Jan'y, 1799, Booker, Daniel & Mary Winston.
Dec., 1812, Booker, Wm M. & Sally G. Blenkenship.
Dec., 1815, Booker, Richardson & Ann Booker.
Oct., 1816, Booker, J. T. & Lucy Wingoe.
Dec., 1821, Booker, Wm M. & Carie Patin hutcherson.
Dec., 1823, Booker, Richd D. & Nancy Jane Ford.
March, 1826, Booker, Wm M. & Mary Crittenden.
Sept., 1826, Booker, Isham C. & Eliz^{b} E. Jeter.
Jany., 1768, Booth, W^{m} & Eliz^{b} Johns.
Feb. 25, 1784, Booth, Chas. & Ann Stratton.
Oct., 1795, Booth, John & Ann Ford.
Dec., 1817, Booth, Wm H. & Lucy T. Bott.
Oct., 1765, Borum, Edmond & Edith Seay. (d. of Jacob).
Sept. 25, 1788, Borum, Benj: & Sally Thompson.
Dec., 1808, Borum, James & Eliz^{b} Harper.
April, 1816; Borum, Archibald & Nancy Daniel.

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Nov. 24, 1757, Bott, Miles & Sarah Neal.
Oct. 24, 1780, Bottom, Miles (s. of Thos.) & Clary Callicote (d. of James Clary).
May, 1824, Bottom, John T. & Amelia R. A. Townes (d. of A. T. Townes).
Aug., 1809, Bowles, Hezekiah & Betsey Robertson.
Feb., 1816, Bowman, Henry & Polly Seay.
Feb, 1796, Bourg, W^m & Eliz^b Drake.
Dec., 1792, Boyd, Francis & Ann Worsham.
Jan'y 17, 1783, Brackett, Ludwell & Ann Cox.
March 24, 1785, Branch, Peter & Judith Jones (d. of John).
Dec. 4, 1781, Bradbury, William & Susie Webster.
Nov., 1809, Bradley, Geo. & Sarah Weeden.
Aug., 1811, Bradley, Joseph & Rebecca Booth.
Dec., 1784, Bradshaw, Jeremiah & Dicey Jeter.
Oct. 11, 1787, Bradshaw, John & Winne Brooks.
Dec., 1788, Bradshaw, Thos. & Polly Borum.
Jan., 1801, Bradshaw, W^m & Tempey Foster.
Dec. 26, 1783, Bradshaw, W^m & Mary Kirkland.
April, 1808, Bragg, Joseph & Anne Willson.
Dec., 1807, Bragg, Thos. & Eliz^b Murray.
Feb. 14, 1793, Brane, John & Frances Coleman.
July 6, 1764, Branch, Edwd & Lucy Finney.
Sept. 20, 1764, Branch, W^m & Judith Scott.
March 24, 1785, Branch, Peter & Judith Jones (d. of John).
Nov. 5, 1787, Branch, Edwd & Martha Bott (d. of Miles).
Dec. 26, 1787, Branch, Thos. & Nancy Clement (d. of Isham).
Oct. 28, 1791, Branch, W^m & Dicey Callicott (d. of James & Dicy).
Dec., 1792, Branch, Thos. & Mary Walker.
Jan'y, 1801, Branch, Benj: & Sarah Botts.
June, 1811, Branch, Ever^d & Caroline Jones.
Nov., 1812, Branch, W^m & Jane Davis Booker.
Oct., 1825, Branch, Thomas & Sarah P. Read.
Dec. 24, 1785, Branch, William & Sally Hensley.
Feb., 1796, Brazendire, Joshua Britain & Eliz^b Farris.
April, 1794, Brewer, John & Geo: Usley Kidd.

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Aug., 1792, Broaddus, Richard & Maria Jeter.
Nov., 1796, Broadfoot, Charles & Purify B. Willson.
June, 1817, Broadman, Thomas & Mariah Bowler.
Sept., 1793, Broadnax, W^m & Ann Brooking. Vivion Brooking
Dec., 1801, Broadnax, Edwd & Frances Brooking.
June 28, 1787, Broadway, John & Sarah Pollard.
Sept., 1781, Brogan, Agnes & John Thompson.
March 24, 1785, Brook, John & Sarah Neal.
Oct., 1787, Brooks, Moses & Eliz^b Tucker.
Aug., 1812, Broughton, John & Eliz^b Tucker.
Aug., 1812, Browder, David & Mary Coleman.
July, 1813, Browder, George & Martha Hawks.
Nov., 1795, Brown, Joseph & Ann Worsham.
Feb., 1799, Brown, Joseph & Sally Robertson.
June, 1799, Brown, Bennett & Mary Royall.
June, 1814, Brown, Aubert & Betsy Bevill.
Jan'y, 1824, Brown, Osborn & Nancy Goodwin.
April 24, 1782, Bruce, Alex^der & Martha Jones.
Oct. 26, 1786, Bruce, Samuel & Agnes Bass.
Dec. 11, 1788, Bruce, Armistead & Eliz^b Bass (d. of John).
Nov., 1792, Brumfield, W^m & Polly Butler.
Aug. 25, 1785, Bryan, W^m & Ann Hundley.
1792, Bryan, Bannister & Judith Clement.
May 22, 1778, Buford, Henry & Mary Mainyard. Thos. Peachy
Sept. 29, 1788, Burdon, Nicholas & Martha Dennis.
Feb., 1806, Burford, Thos. & M. E. Cousins.
Dec. 27, 1787, Burke, P. & Edith Jackson (d. of "Arter").
Nov. 28, 1784, Burge, W^m & Martha Williamson (d. of Lewelling)
Sept. 4, 1778, Burks, Charles & Rebeckah Baldwin.
Dec., 1822, Burks, Samuel & Eliz^b Leigh.
Sept. 9, 1781, Burt, Robert & Ritta Anderson. John Anderson.
Dec. 3, 1781, Burton, John & Martha Cocke Farley.
April, 1782, Burton, W^m & Mary Ann Ellis.
1787, Burton, W^m & Lucy Hazlegrove.
Nov. 16, 1788, Burton, W^m & Oney Morris (d. of Moses).
May 14, 1782, Burton, Thos. & Martha Seay.
1789, Burton, W^m & Branch Morris.

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July, 1795, Burton, Allen & Sally Goodwin.
Dec., 1800, Burton, Samuel & Susan Morris.
July, 1807, Burton, W^m & Nancy Meador.
May, 1816, Burton, Peter & Eliz^b L. Newman.
May, 1817, Burton, Samuel & Eliz^b Wingo.
Oct., 1813, Burwell, Lewis & Sally Green.
Dec. 6, 1787, Butler, Zack: & Eliza^b Noble.
Sept. 25, 1788, Butler, John & Sara Clardy.
Jan'y 13, 1798, Butler, Archibald & Nelly Clardy (d. of Benj:).
Oct. 28, 1791, Butler, Isaac & Rebecca Noble (d. of Joseph).
Feb., 1799, Butler, W^m & Patsy Rucker.
July 9, 1782, Butler, W^m & Martha Farley.
Oct., 1829, Butler, John S. & Kate Coleman.
Sept., 1830, Butler, Cread & P. Sterum.

(*To be continued.*)

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JOURNAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OR PROFESSORS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

(*Continued from page* 175.)

March 7th, 1781.

At a meeting of ye Presid^t and Professors of ye College.
Present J. Madison, Pr. G. Wythe Robert Andrews, Charles Bellini.

Resolved that Suits be brought to turn those Tenants out of Possession of ye Nottoway Lands who refuse paying ye Rent at ye Time ye Agreement was made for leasing them.

Resolved, that ye Bursar be allowed 3 pr Cent upon all Monies received by him for use of ye College.

At a Meeting of ye Presid^t and Proffessors of ye College, March 1st 1782.

Resolved that a Degree of Doctor of Civil Law be conferred upon Genl Chastellux of which the following is a Diploma

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(290) DIPLOMA.

Praeses et Professores Universitatis seu Collegii Gulielmi et Mariae in Virginia omnibus ad quos praesentes literae pervenerint Salutem. Cum eo gradus academici instituti fuerint, ut viri, de Academia, de republica optime meriti, seu in nostrae matris educati gremio, seu bonarum artium disciplinis aliunde eruditi, istis insignibus ornarentur; sciatis, quod nos gradu doctoris in jure civili libenter studioseq, collato, testamur quanti facimus DOMINUM DE CHASTELLUX, e strategis regis christianissimi & sociis quadragenis Academiae gallicanae coetibus philosophicis Philadelphiae Bostoniaeq virum stirpe nobili ortum; literis interioribus et reconditis imbutum, et quum pacis artibus tum belli rebus gestis inclytum; Libertatum nostratium vindicem, inter alios praeclaros aeque fortem ac felicem insuper operam navantem (haud inauspicato precamur ut musae has sedes sibi dicatas, aliquandiu armis infestas, nunc pacatas, celebrent, et scientiae ibi cultae liberaliter et reflorescentes quasi palladium sint, quo salvo has in regiones tyrannis, ignorantia semper grassans et maxime suffulta, nuper exacta, post hac nec ingruere nec irrepere potuerit. Idcirco in solenni convocatione primo die mensis Martis Anno Domini in Millesimo septingentesimo octogesimo secundo habita, conspirantibus omnium suffragüs eundem honorabilem et egregium virum dominum DE CHASTELLUX Doctorem in Jure civili creavimus et constituimus; eumque, virtute praesentis Diplomatis, singulis juribus, privilegiis et honoribus isti gradui qua qua pertinentibus honoris causa frui et gaudere jussimus. In cujus rei testimonium Sigillum Universitatis commune, quo hac in parte utimur, praesentibus apponi fecimus. Datum in Domo nostrae convocationis Anno Die et Mense praedictis.

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At a meeting of the Presid^{t} and Professors of the University on the 3^{d} June 1782. present

James Madison, President
George Wythe
Robert Andrews
Charles Bellini

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1. Resolved, that the Bursar be authorized to negotiate the Bills of Exchange received from the French Army for the destruction of the President's House.

2. That a House be rented in Town for the use of the President, and the rent be paid out of the interest of the Money due for the above Bills.

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At a Meeting of ye Presid^{t} and Professors on ye 12^{h} June 1782.

Resolved, that a Degree of Doctor of Physic be conferred upon Doct^{r} Coste first Physician to ye French Army—of which ye following is a Diploma.

Omnibus ad quos praesentes Literae pervenerint Praeses et Professores Universitatis Gulielmi & Mariae in Virginia—Salutem:

Quum in Charta Nostra nobis concessum & confirmatum fuit, ut eos qui se literis et suis studiis praecipue ornarunt, Gradibus Academici Decoremus, quum volumus in hujusmodi honorem talis imprimis evehi vivos, quales nobis, et juventuti Virginieusi exemplum valde egregium praebeant; Quumque Joannem Franciscum Coste, Genevensem saluberrimarum medicinae facultatum Parisiensis Alumnum, Valentiensis Doctorem, Voscomii militaris et Arcis Caletensis Medicum & regis medicinae Societatibus Londinensi, Ediburgensi, Parissiensi, regii Lotharingorum medicorum collegiis, socium Honorarium et regiis Scientiarum artium et literarum academiis Nanceiana, Lugdunensi, Divionensi et patrioticis Sueciae et Hessiae, Hamburgensis, Societatibus, ex humana Societati Philadelphiensi Christianissimi regis Exercitus in America Archiatrum nobis commendarunt summi artis suae Honores a celeberrimis universitatibus supradictis in eum collati, nec non insignia quae nobis ipse obtulit doctrinae ingeniique sui monumenta: Idcirco in Solenni convocatione die duodecimo mensis Junii Anno Dom 1782 consp irantibus omnium Suffragiis eundem Joannem Franciscum Coste Medicinae Doctorem renunciavimus et constituimus eumque singulis honoribus et Privilegiis ad istum gradum inter nos pertinentibus frui et gaudere jussimus. In cujus rei testimonium his literis Sigillum Universitatis Gulielmi et Mariae apponi curavimus.

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At a Meeting of the Presid[t] and Profess[rs] of the University on September the 1st 1782. Present

James Madison, President
George Wythe
Robert Andrews
Charles Bellini

Resolved, that actions be forthwith commenced in the general court for recovering the rents due from the tenants of the Nottoway Lands.

Resolved, that written leases be presented to such tenants as are by virtue of verbal Contracts, in possession of any tenements for the residue of the terms designed by the contracts, to be executed by them.

September the 1st, 1782.

Mem. The Gentleman who prosecutes the Suit is desired to consider whether the Actions can be maintained upon verbal leases.

Resolved, that a Letter be written to Mr. Attorney-General to retain him as counsel for the College, in case Mr. Bracken shall commence any Suit against the Society for arrears of Salary or for any other cause.

At a Meeting of the President and Professors of the University on September the 2[d] 1782. Present

James Madison, President
George Wythe
Robert Andrews
Charles Bellini

Resolved, that the Plank now in possession of the Steward be disposed of to Mr. Saunders, at the rate of a Penny per foot; The Steward to reserve as much as will be necessary for the repairs in and about the College.

Resolved, that the two Houses between the College and the Barn adjoining the Garden be disposed of by Mr. Saunders.

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At a Meeting of the President and Professors of the University on Sepr 28, 1782. Present

James Madison, President
George Wythe
Robert Andrews
Charles Bellini

Resolved, that so many of the Negroes not employed about the College be sold to defray the Expence of repairing the Buildings.

Resolved, that each Student, on matriculating, pay 10 s. per annum for the privilege of the Library, one third of it Shall be for the use of the Librarian and the other two-thirds laid out in purchasing books for the Library.

At a Meeting of the President and Professors of the University on October — 1782. Present

James Madison, President
George Wythe
Robert Andrews
Ch^{s} Bellini

On application made by Mr. Johnson, the following Resolution was entered into:

We the President and Masters of William and Mary College do hereby consent to, and approve of, the Sale made by the Executors of Richard Johnson of certain Leases to John Syme the younger, bear date the 1st day of Feb^{ry} 1763, retaining however the said Johnson's Representative Still bound for the Rent and responsable for all Breaches of the Covenants contained in the said Leases untill the said Syme shall make new Leases to us, or otherwise bind himself by accepting an assignment of the said Leases in due form.

At a Meeting of the President and Professors of the University on October the 22^{d} 1782. Present

George Wythe
Robert Andrews
Charles Bellini

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Resolved, that Jacob Rinker of the County of Shenandoah be nominated Surveyor of the said County.

At a Meeting of the President and Professors of the University on Novr 8, 1782. Present

James Madison, President
Robert Andrews
Charles Bellini

Ordered that where Surveyors have regularly settled with the College and have between their last Settlement, viz. in october 1781, and the 1st. of January, 1782, received Paper money on account of their Fees, the Bursar receive the proportion due to College in that money, provided it appears that the Surveyors have embraced the earliest opportunity of transmitting the said money to the Bursar.

Resolved, That Mr. Thos Peirce be requested to lease the College Land in the County of Isle of Wight for one year, for as many Barrells of Indian Corn as he may think the said Lease or Leases to be worth. The Corn to be delivered in Smithfield on or before the first of January, 1784.

At a Meeting of the President and Professors of the University on ——. Present

James Madison, Presdt
George Wythe
Robert Andrews
Charles Bellini

Resolved, that Mr. Stith, formerly Surveyor of Bedford County, be nominated Surveyor of Campbell County, and Mr. Samuel Dedman, formerly Surveyor of York County, be nominated Surveyor of Meklenburg County; and that Mr. Wm. Callaway, formerly Deputy under Mr. Stith, be nominated as Surveyor of Bedford County.

2. That a New Lease of a Lot formerly held by Jesse Peebles be granted to Wm. Chambers upon the same terms and for the same Lives as those mentioned in Peeble's Lease.

(To be continued.)

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CHILTON FAMILY.

(See October and January Numbers for Chilton.)

Letter* from Mark Chilton to Lieutenant R. H. Chilton, U. S. Drgs. at Fort Gibson.

July 12, 1843.

Dear Sirs:

A few days ago I returned from a visit to Ohio and Western Virginia, to which places I was about setting out when your letter of the 13th of March, 1843, came to hand. Since reaching home I have been afflicted with a bad cold which has prevented me from answering you sooner. Before I proceed to relate to you such parts of our Family History which have come to my knowledge, I must premise that I am the youngest child of the youngest son of my grandfather, Thomas Chilton. When my father died, who was the last surviving son of my grandfather, I was about three years of age. Consequently, I could not have derived any information from my uncles, neither have I at any time had access to the family records, as they, by the entail law, pertained to the eldest branch of the family. The only information which I have obtained has been from our Aunt Mary Ransdall, (a lady of estimable character) from my mother, and from my sisters, brothers and cousin.

Our ancestors, as far as I have understood, came to America at a very early period. I think I have been informed a short time subsequent to the Restoration of Charles II. There were three brothers who emigrated, viz.: George and Mark who settled in Va., and Thomas who took up his residence in Maryland.

Mark Chilton located in Lancaster Co. He afterwards removed to Loudon Co. Some of his descendants are still in Lancaster Co.; some in Loudon Co.; some in Campbell Co.; some in Tennessee; some in Kentucky and some in Missouri. Indeed, this branch of the family is much scattered through the United States. One of his family, John Thomas Chilton, was a preacher of some ability. His son, Thomas Chilton, was for two terms a Representative in Congress from Kentucky. The county of Ripley in this State (Mo.) has been represented in the Legislature for the last two terms by John Chilton, a descendant of Mark Chilton. I have learned but little respecting the Maryland branch of the family. I have understood that one of that family, Thomas Chilton, removed to Calcutta, in India, some forty or fifty years past, and there acquired an immense estate.

*Not much reliance is to be placed on the early part of this narrative, but from Thomas Chilton, grandfather of the writer, it is probably quite correct.

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It is probable that "Doctor Chilton," the celebrated chemist of New York, may be a descendant of this branch.

George Chilton, from whom *we* descend, settled in Currioman, in Westmoreland Co., Va. He was my great grandfather, and your great-great-grandfather. He possessed considerable wealth, and was, I think, a merchant. In the early ages of the Colony of Va. mercantile transactions were generally carried on at points and landings on the rivers and creeks. Currioman is on the Potomac river, and I recollect having seen an ancient brick building called "Store House," which was said to have been constructed for my grandfather. There was also a place on the river called the ship yard, where several vessels were also built for the same person and his son, my grandfather.

My great-grandfather, George Chilton, had two sons, John and Thomas. John, his elder son, inherited a large estate, a part of which was situated in Stafford Co., Va., on the Potomac river, and, I think, was called "Belleview." He was improvident, and dissipated his estate before his death, leaving his family poor. I have never been informed what has become of his descendants. Thomas Chilton, my grandfather and your great grandfather, resided at Currioman, the seat of his father George Chilton. He married a lady by the name of Jemima Cooke, who was said to be a woman of exemplary character. He had five sons, viz.: Thomas, William, *John*, Charles and Stephen, and three daughters, viz.: Hannah, Mary and Elizabeth.

Thomas Chilton, the eldest son, inherited by entail the principal part of my grandfather's estate. He married a lady by the name of Pierce, but died without heirs. His widow afterwards married a man by the name of Templeman.

William Chilton, your grandfather, married a lady of good family near Baltimore, by the name of Orrick. He died a short time before the Revolution, leaving three children, viz.: Orrick, Susan and William, your father. His widow, your grandmother, afterwards married Parson Douglas, with whose history I presume you are acquainted.

Your uncle Orrick Chilton married Felicia Corbin, by whom he had two daughters, viz.: Sarah Orrick, who married Steptoe Pickett and resides in Alabama, and Felicia Ann, who married Thomas M. Smith, and who resides in Missouri.

Susan Chilton, your great aunt, married Charles Ransdall of Fauquier Co., Va. She died a few years past, leaving at her death two sons, Horace and Murray, and one daughter Agnes, all of whom are now living in Fauquier Co., Va. The two boys are married, and the daughter is still single. William Chilton, the youngest child of my uncle, William Chilton and his wife Susan Orrick, is your father.

John Chilton, the third son of my grandfather, Thomas Chilton, married Letitia Blackwell, a sister to my mother. He commanded a

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company in the Third Virginia Regiment in the War of the Revolution, and was killed at the Battle of Brandywine. Marshall makes honorable mention of him in his Life of Washington. "He stood high for bravery and integrity of character, and was beloved and lamented by his comrades-in-arms and his acquaintances generally." He left three sons and two daughters, viz.: Thomas, *Joseph*, George, Lucy and Nancy.

Thomas Chilton married Jane Corbin, sister of Orrick Chilton's wife. He died in Kanawha, without heirs. His widow is still living in that county, and is highly esteemed.

Joseph Chilton married Ann Smith, a daughter of Capt. Thomas Smith of Fauquier Co. He died about two years past, 1841, leaving two sons and four daughters, viz.: Joseph Orrick Chilton, John Augustine Chilton; Elizabeth, who married —— Spilman; Juliet, who married Isham Keith; Ann, who married —— Johnston, and Lucy. The two sons and one daughter are still unmarried.

George Chilton married a Miss Ball of Fauquier Co., Va. He moved to Henry Clay Co., Kentucky, many years past, and has a numerous family. I am but little acquainted with his family, but have understood they are all respectable, particularly his second son, Charles T. Chilton.

Lucy Chilton married John Ransdall of Fauquier Co., and removed to Henry Clay, Kentucky. She had a numerous family of whom I know little, but hear they are all respectable.

Nancy Chilton married Augustine Smith of Fauquier Co. She has five sons and one daughter, all respectable.

Charles Chilton, my father, married Elizabeth Blackwell. He left five sons and one daughter, viz.: John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Stephen, Blackwell and Mark Anthony.

John Chilton married the widow of Orrick Chilton, and died without issue. Samuel Chilton married Lucinda Blackwell. He was a physician of good standing, and died in Kanawha Co., leaving five daughters and one son, viz.: Eliza, Emma, Ann, Litticia, Frances and Charles P. Chilton. Eliza and Emma are dead. Charles P. Chilton resides on the Rappahannock river in Cupeper Co., Va., and married a Miss Rixey. Ann and Litticia are married, Frances is still single.

My sister Elizabeth never married. She died in Fauquier Co. about eight years past. Stephen Chilton married Susan Turner, daughter of Capt. Hezihiale Turner of Frederick Co., Va. He is still alive, and has six sons and two daughters, viz.: Henrietta, Samuel (who is the present member-elect to Congress from Loudon District, Va.), Thomas, Hezihiale, Henry, Mariah, Charles (a young lawyer of some promise residing in Broomville, Mo.) and Joseph Warren. He and all his children, except Samuel and Hezihiale, who are married, reside in Missouri. The other children are single. Blackwell Chilton married a widow

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Gibson, who was a Miss Beale. He had four children, viz.: Joseph, William, Edward, George and Eliza. He resides in Kenawha Co., Va. His children are all young and unmarried. I, Mark Anthony, married Elouise Blackwell, daughter of General John Blackwell of Fauquier Co., Va. My wife died about eight years past, and left me five sons and one daughter, viz.: John James, Edward, Van Tromp, Mary Emma, David and Francis William. My two eldest, John James and Edward, are married. My other children are single.

Stephen Chilton, the youngest son of my grandfather, Thomas Chilton, was a sailor, and commanded a merchant vessel in the British trade. He died of smallpox in the city of London, and was never married. My aunt Jemima Sturman left a son and two daughters, viz.: Elliott, Mary, and a daughter whose name I do not know. She married a Muse. Elliott Sturman left two sons: Foxhall, who is dead, and William Z. Sturman, who was principally educated by the bounty of your father, and is now a lawyer of some celebrity, and a man of estimable standing in society. He resides in Westmoreland county, Va. Mary Sturman married William H. Parker of Westmoreland Co., Va., and was the mother of the late Judge Richard O. Parker and of Capt. Foxhall Parker of the U. S. Navy, and of William Chilton Parker, a lawyer of good standing in Petersburg, Va., and of John and Juliette Parker. The latter married Fauntleroy Dangerfield, of Frederick Co., Va.

My aunt, Mary Chilton, married William Ransdall of Westmoreland Co., Va., and moved to Fauquier, where she died. She had six sons and three daughters, viz.: Thomas, William, Wharton, Chilton (who married your Aunt Susan), Stephen, Elizabeth, Mary and Ursula. They were all very respectable with the exception of Stephen and Ursula.

Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of my grandfather, died young, without marrying.

I fear the minute details I have given you respecting the genealogy of our family will be anything but interesting, but I did not see how I could otherwise answer your inquiries. From all the information I have gathered I have no doubt but our ancestors George and Thomas Chilton were wealthy men. But the English laws of descent concentrated the greater part of their wealth in the eldest sons, who soon dissipated it, and left their posterity poor. The principal part of my great grandfather's estate went by entail to his eldest son John, who died worth not one cent. The greater proportion of my grandfather's estate was inherited by his eldest son Thomas Chilton. He was a prudent man, and added to his possessions. At his death the property descended by entail to your uncle Orrick Chilton, who was the eldest son of your grandfather William Chilton, who was the next in descent, but died before his brother Thomas. In addition to this Orrick Chilton inherited all your grandfather's real estate, and an equal portion of

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personal property, leaving your father and his sister Susan but a small pittance. Yet, after having inherited this large estate and having received a considerable amount by his marriage, he died young and left his daughters poor. He, unfortunately, became acquainted with General Henry Lee of Stafford Co., who fleeced him of the principal part of his fortune. Your grandfather, William Chilton, Capt. John and my father, Charles Chilton, were previous to the commencement of the Revolution extensively engaged, jointly, in mercantile pursuits. They imported their merchandise direct from London, and were rapidly accumulating wealth when the Colonies took up arms against the Mother Country. The whole of our family were staunch Whigs, and entered with warmth into the contest, consequence of which, as you have read, was the prostration of the whole Country during the eventful struggle. An extensive credit was given in those days. I have seen the books of the Concern which exhibited a considerable amount of outstanding debts against persons who were once solvent, many of whom had died in the army, many had become insolvent, and many had removed no one knows where. These causes and others growing out of the same contest had a tendency to reduce our family from affluence to its present condition. But, though we have lost wealth, I am proud to believe we still retain that which is far more valuable: patriotism, honesty, justice, mercy and courage sufficient never to give an insult nor tamely to submit to one. There is no blot in the lines of our ancestry, so far as I have understood, which could bring a blush of shame to our descendants, and we should endeavor to conduct ourselves in such a manner as to be entitled to say with the old song:

> "The dying bequeath to their sons a good name,
> Which descended unsullied to me;
> For my sons I'll maintain it unsullied by shame,
> And it still from a spot shall be free."

I recollect having seen a seal which I was told bore the impress of the Arms of our family. It represented one or two inverted rafters, and I think was denominated Chevron. I do not know what has become of it, but am impressed with the idea that I once saw it in the possession of your father. I have paid but little attention to the science of heraldry, and am, therefore, unable to inform you whether it pertains to the elder or younger branch of the family. It was said to be an honorable Coat-of-Arms.

And now, sir, I think I have answered your inquiries to the best of my ability. Should I have overlooked anything upon which you may wish information, I will, at any time, afford it to you with pleasure, if within my power, and I can assure you that it will at all times give me

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great satisfaction to hear of your prosperity in this life, and whenever your country shall need your services I have no fear but that you will do your duty. Yours truly,

M. A. CHILTON.

WILLIAM DUNLOP'S LIBRARY.

From the appraisal of his estate in Prince William County, Virginia, May 25, 1740, reported by Captain Benjamin Grayson.

"A Catalogue of Books belonging to the estate of Mr. William Dunlop, dec'd.

ENGLISH FOLIO.

Rapin's History of England, 12 Vol.	2	15	
Tilotson's Sermons, 1st Vol.	1		
Littleton's Dictionary.		15	

OCTAVOS.

Plutarch Lives, 8 Vol.	1	12	
Life of Pathagoras.		4.	6
The Gardner's Dictionary, 2 Vol.		10.	
M. Dacier, Life of Plato.		4.	
Derliam's Astro. Theology.		3.	6
Cheselden's Anatomy.		4.	6
Crouches Book of Rates, 2 Vol.		9	
Dart's Tibullus.		3	
History of Y^e^ Civil Wars in Ireland.		2.	6
Clark's Sermons, 17 on Particular Occasions.		4.	6
Newton of Daniel.		3	
Clark of the Trinity.		4	6
Scotland Interest Considered.		4	6
S^r^. William Temple's Memoirs.		2.	
Thompson's Works, 2 Vol.		11	
Creeches Lucretius, 2 Vol.		8	
Parnell's Poems.		4	
Poems on Several Occasions.		3.	6
Broome's Poems.		3.	6
Lansdown's Poems, 3 Vol.		7.	6
Pope's Odysey, 5 Vol.		12	

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Leonidas.			2.	6
Gray's Poems, 2 Vol.			5	
Horace Art of Poetry.			1.	6
Whig Examiner, 2 Vol.			3	
Burnet's Travels Switzerland, etc.			4.	6
Collection of Plays, 2 Vol.			2	
FRENCH.				
Terence De Dacier, 3 D°.			9	
Thucydiede de Allance, 3 D°.			9	
Pences Pascue.			2.	6
LATIN.				
Boyle Atmospheris.			1.	6
		13	0	6 (?)
ENGLISH FOLIO.				
Temple's Works, 2 Vol.		1	5	
QUARTOS.				
Lowthrop's Philosophical Trans., 3 Vol.		1	2	6
Religion of Nature Delineated			5	
OCTAVOS.				
Clark's Sermons, 7 Vol.		2	5	
Clark's Paraphrais, 2 Vol.			9	
Milton's Paradise Lost.			4	6
Ditto Regained.			3	6
Young's Works, 2 Vol.			5	
Shaft's Characteristics, 3 Vol. (Shaftesbury)			7	6
Congreve's Plays, 3 Vol.			7	6
Adison's Miscellanies.			7	6
Burnet's History, 3 Vol.			6	0
Spectators, 8 Vol.			16.	6
Guardians, 2 Vol.			8	
Lauderdale Virgil.	2		5	
Rowe's Plays.	3		9	

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Pope's and Swift's Miscelanics.	3		9
Homer's Iliards.	6		15
Pope's Works, 6 Vol.			18
Cowley's Works, 3 Vol.			9
Gordon's Tacitus.	4	1	10
Robault's Physick.	2		10
Ealter's (Atlas?)	4		10
Cooke's Heseod.			8
Newton's Opticks.			6
Xenophon's Cyropedia.			6
Enquiry Life of Homer.			6
Collier's Antonious.			4. 6
Rowe's Lives.			3. 6
Pamphlets.			2. 6
Dryden's Juvenal.			3
Stanhope's Epictitus.			4
Durham of Attributes.			4
Campbell Inquiry.			5
Savage Collections.			2. 6
Keil's Astronomy.			6
Raye's Wisdom.			4
Fable of the Bees.			3
Life of Socrates.			4. 6
Rapines on Gureous			3
Cyrus Travells.			3
Mercer's Abridgment.			10
Freeholder.			2. 6
Prior's Poems, 2 Vol.			3
Moderus Poems. (Modern?)			2. 6
Tully's 2 Essays.			2. 6
Pamphlets.			2
Rowe's Sallust.			2
Englishmen.			2
Waller's Poems.			3. 6
Playes.			2. 6
Creech on Pastorall Theocritus.			1. 6
The Banquet of Xenophon.			1. 6

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Horas Oades and Satires, Ovid's Art of Love.		2.	6
Philosophical Enquiry of Human Liberty.		1.	6
FRENCH.			
Rollin Historic Ancienne,	13 Vol.	2	
Horace de Dacier.	8	1	10
Windowne's Anatonia.	4		16
Windowne's Anatonie.	4		16
Abbadie Verite de Religion.	2		6
Du Riers Lives.	8	1	4
Oeuvras de Molier.	4		12
Gil Blas.	8		5
Historie de Maltrie.	5		15
Boilea's Works.	4		12
Cambray Ouvrus.			3
Trag. de P. Corneille.	3		3
Coment. de Cesar.			3
Tellemaque.			4
Anacreon de Dacier.			3. 6
Cha. 12 Rex de Sweedin.			3
La Fleuryade.			3
Anatomie de Plunter.			2. 6
Tacite de Poem Epicue, 2 Vol.			3 6
Ouves de Racin			5
Ditton on the Resurrection.			5
Butler's Sermons.			5
Hutchinson's Works, 2 Vol.			5. 6
Universal Beauty, 6 parts.			4
Prince Eugene's Life.			4
Foster's Sermons.			9
Christianity near as old as ye Creation.			1 6
Essay on Free Will.			1 3
		44.	14. 9" (?)

The inventory of Mr. Dunlop's personal estate shows that he had in his home pictures or portraits of "Sr William Temple, L^{d}

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Shaftsbury, Duke of Buckingham, Ld Godolphin, Ld Oxford, Bolingbroke, Ld King, Milton, Gay, Rowe & M^r. Howard in frames and glasses with gold edges." There were also 5 maps & 6 pictures without frames.

NOTE.

At Dumfries in Prince William County is his tombstone with the following inscription: Here lyes | William Dunlop | merchant | Son to | Alexander Dunlop, | Greek Professor in | the University of | Glasgow who dyed | Dec the 21, 1739 | Aged 32 years. | See QUARTERLY IX., 241.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

GEORGE WALTON, signer of the Declaration of Independence, appears to have been the son of Robert Walton, of Cumberland county, Virginia. The following is the abstract of a power of attorney recorded in Prince Edward county: "Whereas Robert Walton, late of the county of Cumberland, in the colony and dominion of Virginia, gentleman, deceased, by his will recorded at Cumberland aforesaid, in 1749, nominated George Walton, the elder, now of Prince Edward county, and Tucker Woodson, now of Goochland county, Virginia, executors of his will. By said will he gave lands to his sons and daughter: John Walton, Robert Walton, Sarah Walton, since married to Thomas Watkins, and George Walton, Jun., of Savannah, Georgia. George Walton, the younger, desiring partition and, Robert Walton, of Charlotte county, one of the legatees, having undertaken to effect it, the deed empowers him to act. Acknowledged before Joseph Pearson, late of Charlotte county, now on the river of Savannah, Georgia, May 1, 1772."

In 1765, John Walton, another of the sons of Robert Walton, was living in North Carolina, and conveyed to Sanbourn Woodson the land given him by his father Robert. He afterwards removed to Georgia, where he was a member of the Georgia Convention in 1775.

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Robert Walton was probably from New Kent county, where we find at an early date Edward, George and Robert Walton. It is not easy to say which of them was his father. As a good many Quakers sought safety in Virginia from persecution, this family may have originated with George Walton, of Piscataqua, Maine, who, with his wife Alice and daughter Abishay, were "convinced of the truth" about 1660.

George Walton, of New Kent, married Sarah Roper and had issue: (1) Mary, baptized October 23, 1711; (2) Ann, baptized September 13, 1713; (3) Jane, born 1715; (4) Sarah, born March 8, 1718; (5) Jacob, born March 22, 1722.

George Walton was one of the first magistrates of Brunswick county in 1732. He died in 1767 leaving issue: John, Mary Ledbetter, Catherine Harris, and Isaac Row Walton.

SEAWELL—(QUARTERLY, VII., 194; VIII., 54, 135).—Benjamin Seawell, who was probably a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Seawell, of Gloucester county, lived in Brunswick county. He married Lucy Hicks, and the will of his mother-in-law, Sarah Hicks, dated March 19, 1769, proved in Brunswick county, April 23, 1770, names her daughter, Lucy Seawell, son-in-law, Benjamin Seawell, and grandsons, Benjamin, Jr., and Joseph. Benjamin Seawell, Jr., was one of the executors. Among the marriage bonds at Lawrenceville, Brunswick county, are the following: January 1, 1773, Green Hill (treasurer of North Carolina during the American Revolution) and Mary Seawell, of St. Andrew's Parish, Brunswick county; security, Benjamin Seawell. June 16, 1772, Seth Mabry and Elizabeth Seawell; security, Benjamin Seawell, and letter from Joshua Mabry giving consent. It is very clear that Mary and Elizabeth Seawell were two other children of Benjamin Seawell. They were sisters of Sarah Seawell, who married Dr. John King. In 1745 John King deeded lands in Brunswick to Thomas Hardaway formerly belonging to John King, father of said John and of David King. In 1744 James Hicks deeded land to Benjamin Seawell in Brunswick.

MINGE.—James[1] Minge was clerk of the General Assembly in 1673, and in 1676 was a friend of Nathaniel Bacon, Jr. He

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resided in Martin Brandon Parish, Charles City county (afterwards Prince George county). In 1693 James[2] Minge, probably son of the first named, was clerk of James City county. In 1693 a deed recorded in York county names the following children of Robert Harrison, gent., of York county: "Nicholas, Robert, James, *Amadea, wife of James Minge,* of Charles City county, gent., and Frances, wife of Thomas Shands." In 1712 deeds were recorded in Surry county from James[3] Minge, "eldest son of James Minge, deceased." This James Minge must have been the third in descent. He probably moved to North Carolina, as in 1722 James Minge, of North Carolina, appointed Captain Edward Wyatt, of Prince George county, Virginia, as his attorney in fact. Valentine[3] Minge is mentioned in 1716 as a son of James Minge, deceased. A deed recorded in Surry county and dated March 18, 1741, from John[4] and George Minge to Benjamin Harrison is for land given to them by their father, Valentine[3] Minge, who made his will March 18, 1719. John[4] Minge lived at Weyanoke, in Charles City county, and his widow, Elizabeth, qualified on his estate in 1746 (Charles City Records). He left among other children, it is believed, John[5] Minge, Jr., who was one of the justices of Charles City county as early as 1737. He married Rebecca (Jones?), administrator of Thomas Collier, deceased, and had David[6] Minge, eldest son. (See 1st Call's *Reports, Harrison* vs. *Harrison.*) David Minge married Christiana Shields, daughter of James Shields, of York county. (QUARTERLY V., 117.) He was a man of large estate. His will, dated 16 May, 1779, was proved November 7, 1781, and names issue: (1) John[7], eldest son, under age; (2) George Hunt Minge, to whom was given the plantation called "The Row," all his North Carolina land and stocks of every kind thereon, with 50 negro slaves; (3) Rebecca Jones, who married John Dandridge; (4) Ann Shields, who never married (will proved in Charles City county in 1800); (5) Judith Bray, named in a codicil, as born since the making of his will. She married Edmund Christian, of Charles City county. To his wife, Christiana, he left for life, and afterwards to son John, all his lands in Weyanoke, including Kittiwan, Harvey's, Miles',

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Collier's, and other lands adjoining, with 20 negro slaves, his chariot and four horses, and drivers Billy and Charles. She married, secondly, Collier Harrison, eldest son of Robert Harrison (uncle of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States), by whom she had Elizabeth Collier Harrison. John[7] Minge, son of David, married Sarah Harrison, sister of the President, and had issue: (1) Dr. John[8] (a warm friend of President Tyler), who married Mary Adams; (2) Benjamin married Jane Atkinson; (3) Collier Harrison married in 1827 Anna Maria Ladd, of Charles City county; (4) George married Mary, daughter of Benjamin C. Harrison; (5) Eliza married Hugh Nelson, of Petersburg; (6) Ann married David Dunlop, of Petersburg; (7) David married Eleanor Adams. (WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY III., 159.) George William Hunt Minge lived in Charles City county and made his will in 1808. He married Francis Dandridge, and names his sister (probably sister-in-law), Mary Willison, wife of John Willison, and his children, Mary, David and George.

[1]EDLOE, MATTHEW[1], burgess for the College Plantation in 1629, died before 1637. He married Alice, widow of Luke Boys, who died before 1635. He had issue: 2 *Matthew,*[2] Lt. Colonel, who was burgess for James City county, 1658, and died in 1670. He married twice and had issue: 3 *John*[3] by a first marriage, and 4 Tabitha by a second with Tabitha, supposed to be a Minge. The latter married Col. Thomas Bowler, of Rappahannock. John[3] Edloe, born about 1661, married before 1682 Rebecca Huberd, daughter of Matthew Huberd, of York (QUARTERLY VI., 29), and in 1699 he married Martha Hatcher, of Henrico county, a widow, and probably a daughter of Henry Lund, whose will was proved in 1708. Issue of 3 John[3] Edloe: probably 5 Philip, who made his will in 1726, leaving two daughters, one of whom married William Clinch, of Surry county, and left son, Philip Clinch. (Hening, *Statutes at Large* VI., 297.) 6 *Henry*[4] *Edloe,* living in 1734, married Rebecca Browne, daughter of Henry Browne, of Surry, son of Col. William Browne, of "Four Mile Tree." Issue of 6 Henry[4] Edloe and Rebecca Browne (*Va. Mag.* V., 97): 8 Philip, whose will was

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presented in Charles City Court in 1750, by Benjamin Dancy, one of the executors, with John Minge and John Edloe securities; 9 William; 10 Jane; 11 Rebecca; 12 Mary; 13 Henry[5], who died in Charles City county about 1750, leaving orphans John, Mary, Rebecca; 14 John[5], who married Martha Hunt, daughter of William Hunt, of Charles City county, who died in 1714 (deed in Surry). His will was presented in Charles City Court in 1749, by John Edloe, executor, and proved by Philip Edloe. He was probably father of William Hunt Edloe, living in Charles City in 1750.

John Edloe was a justice in 1745 and 1753, and William Edloe in (Charles City County Records.) Their wives were both named Anne. (Hening, *Statutes* VI., 312.)

John Edloe, born in 1777, died April 27, 1833, married Ann Armistead Allen, daughter of Col. William Allen, of Claremont. (QUARTERLY VIII., 113.) He is buried at Claremont.

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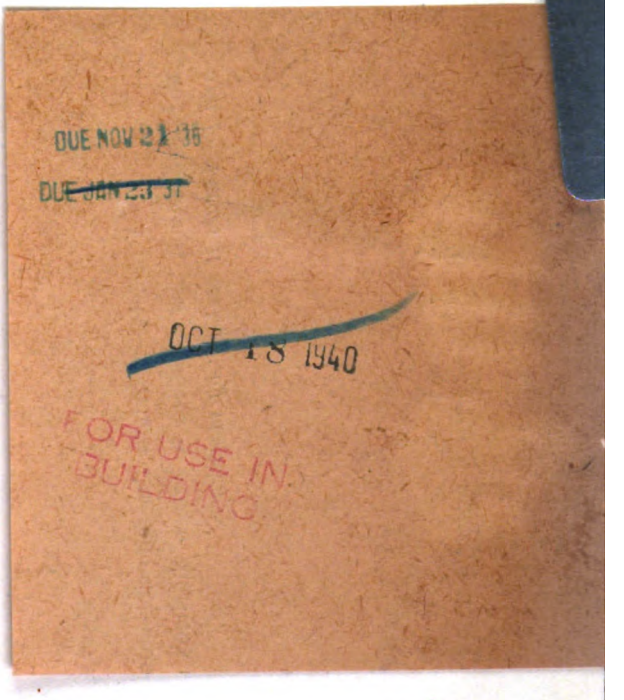

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